63.9
AUSTRALIA
1907-1909

3.9

Manual of Seeds, Bulbs, Horticultural Sundries, Etc.

1907

LIBRARY
RECEIVED
1919
U.S. Department of Agriculture.

F. H. Brunning Pty. Ltd.
64 Elizabeth Street,
Melbourne,
Victoria.

Important!

Should be Read by EVERY ONE Before Sending in their Orders

TELEPHONE **328**

Registered Cable Address—
"MYOSOTIS,"
Melbourne
A.B.C. Code, 5th Edition, used

Brunning's

INCOMPARABLE

Seeds

Have now been before the Public for 55 years
And still TAKE THE LEAD for.....

GERMINATION, PURITY, QUALITY

OUR MOTTO IS—"Once a Customer, always a Customer."

THE PRICES mentioned in this Manual are for Seeds of the Best Quality, and we never attempt to compete with so-called cheap Seeds.

****

WHEN SENDING YOUR ORDERS

PLEASE NOTE the following—

NEW CUSTOMERS are requested to forward CASH with their orders, or otherwise give a reference to any well-known Melbourne firm, as a guarantee of good faith.

OUR CREDIT TERMS are THREE MONTHS from date of invoice, AND WITHOUT DISCOUNT.

ALL ORDERS should be written separately from general letters, or letters of enquiry, and your ADDRESS should be written in full; also nearest Station or Shipping Port to which you wish your goods consigned.

ALWAYS REMIT by Cheque (crossed), Bank Draft, Postal Note or Post-office Order. Exchange must be added to country cheques. For small amounts, Postage Stamps of any State will be accepted.

DISCOUNT of 2½ per cent. is allowed off all Bulb, Vegetable, and Flower Seed orders, if paid for within One Month from date of invoice.

****

Note.

Nothing is Guaranteed, as we send out only the best of Seeds, and spare no expense in procuring them from the most reliable sources, and take every possible care to protect our Customers; but it must be borne in mind that we give no Warranty as to description, quality, or productiveness, and we accept no responsibility in regard to the crop, or failure of the crop, there being too many causes, known and unknown, which prevent good Seeds from germinating, and it is only under these conditions that all Seeds are sold. **If the Purchaser does not accept the Seeds on these terms, they must be returned at once.**

1ST MARCH, 1907. **F. H. BRUNNING Pty. Ltd.**

ALL CORRESPONDENCE should be addressed to the Proprietors,

F. H. Brunning Pty. Ltd.

VICTORIA SEED WAREHOUSE

64 ELIZABETH STREET, MELBOURNE.

—Sole Melbourne Agents for—

G. Brunning & Sons

—NURSERYMEN—

BRIGHTON RD. ST. KILDA

Plant and Fruit Tree Catalogue
—for 1907—
Ready in April.

Post Free on Application.

Novelties in Vegetables

—FOR 1907—

NOTE.—These are imported from the most Reliable Firms, and the descriptions are those of the Raisers or Introducers.

New Beet—"Dark-leaved Globe."

New Dark-leaved Globe Beet

An extremely handsome early or main crop variety of medium size, almost globe-shaped, and entirely free from rootlets, leaving the skin entirely smooth. Hitherto the improved selections of turnip-rooted Beet have been wanting in that important essential, a dark leaf. This novelty has not only a dark leaf, like the best decorative strains, but is equal in the colour of the flesh to Dell's type; these two important features, coupled with its handsome form, place it in the front rank of this class of Beet.

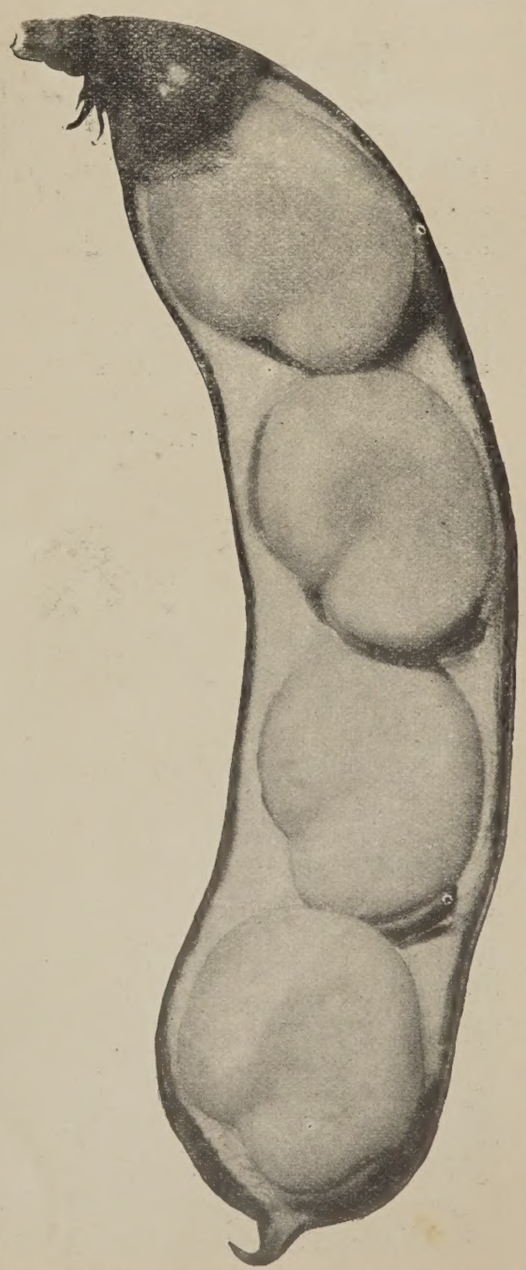
1s. per packet.

The Darkest —Fleshed— Round Beet.

New Broad Windsor Bean—"The Monster."

This very fine selection of the white Windsor Bean is, as will be seen from the accompanying illustration, a marked advance on the "Harlington" type, which never produces more than three beans in a pod. We have seen as many as five beans in this new variety, and not only the seeds, but the pods are of massive character, and present a striking appearance when in growth or on the exhibition table.

1s. per pint; per post, 1s. 6d.



New Broad Windsor Bean—"The Monster."

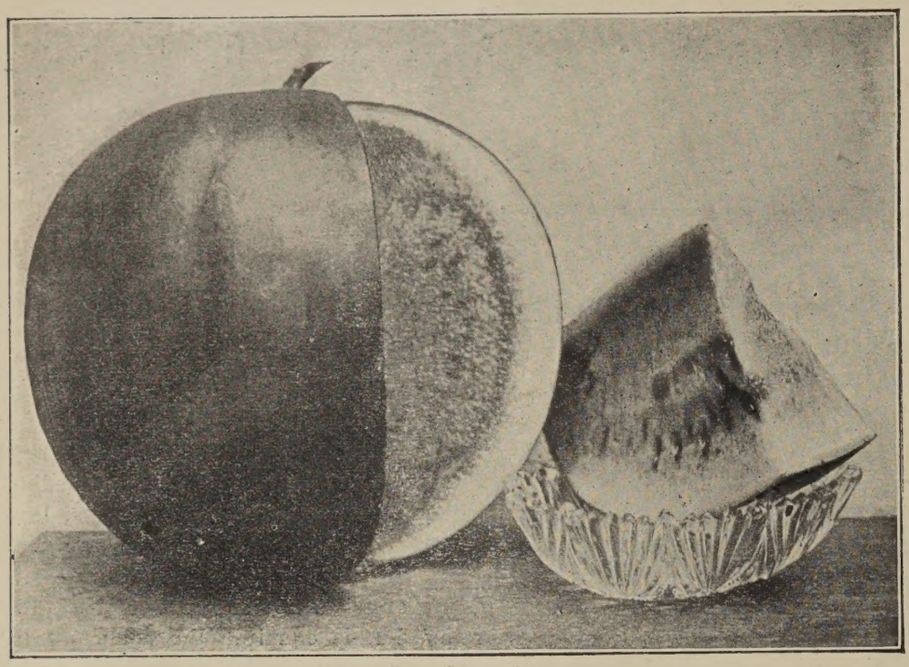
New Cos Lettuce—"Eclipse."

A perfectly distinct variety. It is the dwarfest Cos Lettuce, and produces a firm, crisp heart quicker than other sorts. Moreover, it is the most self-folding variety. These three characteristics will ensure its demand for early use, whether in the private garden or for market work. In colour it resembles the Paris White, but is somewhat greener.

1s. per packet.

New Cos Lettuce—"Eclipse."

The EARLIEST and DWARFEST COS . . LETTUCE ————



New Water Melon—"Calabrica."

New Water Melon—"Calabrica"

The fruit of this variety is large, globular, and of a dark-green colour, while the flesh is bright red, and of the finest flavour. The rind is very firm but thin; it has small white seeds, which are placed in a single ring near the shell; this is a great advantage compared with other varieties, the seeds of which are generally scattered.

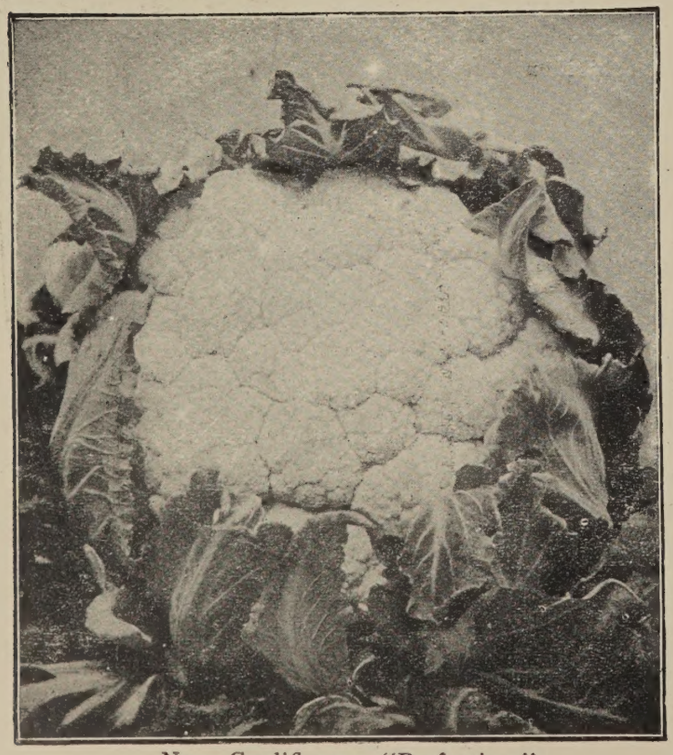
1s. per packet.

New Cabbage—"First Crop"

We are convinced that this new Cabbage—the earliest of all the pointed varieties—is distinct from any other variety on the market at the present time. It is of medium size, firm, and has very few outer leaves, and these free from coarseness. It is an ideal variety for the private garden, as it takes up but little room, and produces solid heads sooner than any variety known to us. The quality is all that can be desired. A sterling novelty of the greatest value.

1s. 6d. per packet.

New Cabbage—"First Crop."



New Cauliflower—"Perfection."

New Cauliflower—"Perfection"

This is one of the finest Cauliflowers ever introduced, it being a distinct sort of Veitch's Giant Class. Under reasonably favourable conditions every plant will form a large solid head of fine quality. Very solid, compact, round, and very white. They develop earlier than most other sorts; the growth is vigorous, and the leaves fold themselves over the large, well-shaped head, conserving thus their tenderness and their snowy whiteness.

1s. 6d. per packet.

New Tomato—"Continuity"

This is a very thick meated and extremely solid variety. The fruit is very regular in form and size; the skin and flesh are of a bright rich red colour, and the flavour is very fine. The vines are of strong growth, and not subject to rust or blight; they produce large-sized fruits until killed by frosts. It is undoubtedly one of the finest large smooth Tomatoes ever raised.

Per packet, 1s.

New Kale—"Emerald Isle."

New Kale—"Emerald Isle"

This is really the most handsome Kale that has ever come under our notice, and is entirely distinct from other strains. The habit is dwarf, and the leaves are of a bright green colour, and beautifully curled, giving the plants a most attractive appearance.

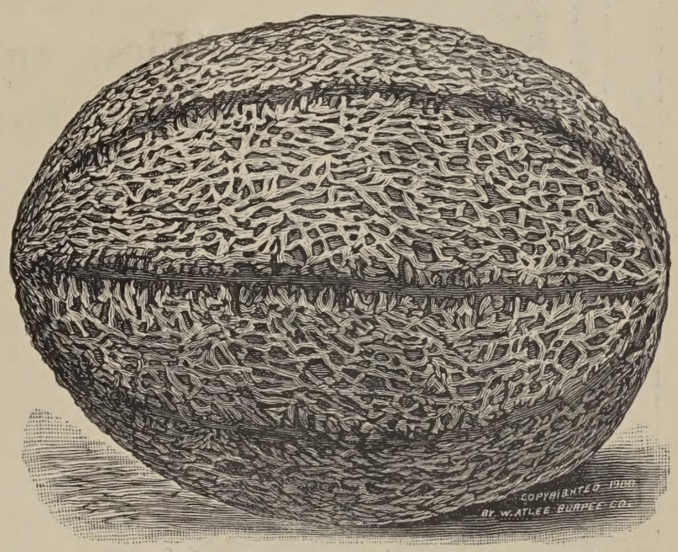
1s. per packet.

THE FINEST KALE IN THE WORLD—

New Rock Melon—"Matchless"

The Melons of this new variety are oval, and evenly tapered at each end; they average six inches in length and about five inches in diameter. The fruits average about two lbs. in weight, being the most popular market size—neither too small nor extremely large; they are well ribbed, the skin finely netted, and of a light greenish yellow when ripe. The flesh is light green, with a rich golden tint where it borders on the seed cavity; it ripens down to the extremely thin rind. When fully ripened the flesh, while melting and of the richest sugary flavour, is still firm.

1s. per packet.



New Rock Melon—"Matchless."

New Squash—"White Congo"

This new variety produces small creamy-white fruit, of first class quality. The flesh is firm, very floury and sweet. It differs from all other varieties by its peculiar shape, being thick and ribbed near the stalk, and tapering to a point near the end. The plant has light green leaves, with pointed lobes. It is a splendid variety, and sure to become a general favourite.

1s. per packet.

New Squash—"White Congo."

New Celery—"Golden Queen"

It has the strong, robust growth of the Giant Paschal, but the plants, being only of medium height, are of better length for bunching for market as well as more desirable for serving on the table. Their compact habit makes considerably less labour in earthing up the plants to blanch, and the rows can be planted more closely in the field. Of vigorous growth, each plant makes a large number of fine stalks (magnificent large heart of rich golden yellow), which are broad, thick, and heavily ribbed. Stored for Winter, it is an excellent keeper, and when taken out the blanched stalks are firm and crisp; entirely free from strings, brittle, and of sweet flavour. Most highly recommended.

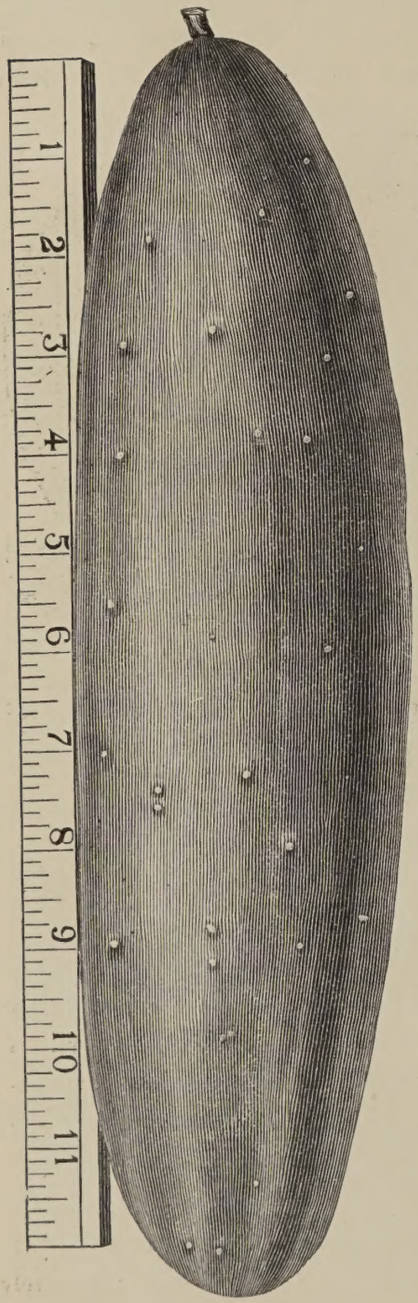
1s. per packet.

New Early Giant Capsicum—"Neapolitan."

This is the earliest of all the large mild Red Peppers, and the most productive. The fruits measure four inches in circumference, and are produced ten to fourteen days earlier than most of the other varieties. The strong, vigorous plants grow two feet high, by eighteen inches across; they are completely laden with large, handsome fruits, and bear continuously until frost. Each plant carries from thirty-five to fifty marketable fruits at one time. The skin and flesh are bright red; they are thick-meated, sweet, and very mild. So unusually productive is this variety, that twelve plants will furnish an ample supply for a family throughout the season. For market gardeners and pickling establishments it is invaluable.

1s. per packet.

New Giant Capsicum—"Neapolitan."



New Cucumber—"Burpee's Famous."

New Cucumber—Burpee's Famous

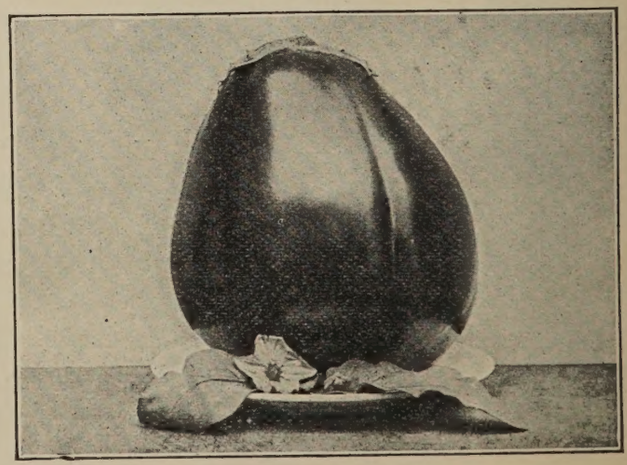
This new Cucumber is of fine flavour, and the most handsome long green Cucumber of the White Spine type. The vines produce an enormous crop, being of unusually vigorous growth. Perfectly smooth and very dark green, the handsome fruits measure twelve to eighteen inches long; they are always straight—never turn yellow, and are extra solid. The beautiful white flesh is firm, crisp, and of most delicious flavour. The flesh seems to be all there is of this Cucumber, as the seed space is extremely small. "Burpee's Famous" is absolutely unequalled, and it is sure to supersede all other types of the popular Long Green Cucumber. We recommend this most handsome of all table cucumbers, because they bring an extra price on the market, and are of the White Spine type (long remaining deep green), and because the vigorous vines are so very productive.

1s. per packet.

New Egg Plant—"Spineless Giant."

This is the largest variety ever raised; it has no spines, which is a great advantage in handling. It is very productive, and therefore most profitable for market growers. The fruit is oval, and of a blackish purple colour; the flesh is exceedingly tender and of fine flavour.

1s. per packet.



New Egg Plant—"Spineless Giant."

New Rhubarb—"Crimson Winter."

Rhubarb—"Crimson Winter" —Everbearing—

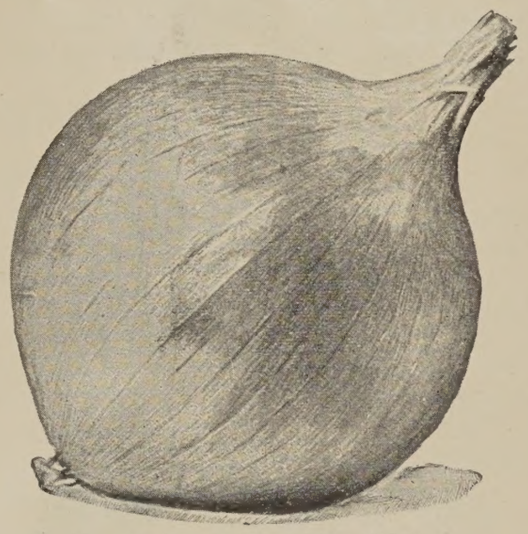
This grand new Rhubarb may be described as a perpetual bearer or producer of leaf stalks—with perhaps the exception of a short rest during drought in Summer, starting into growth again with the advent of Autumn rains. It was raised in California four years ago, and after having thoroughly tested its merits for three seasons, the raiser states that it produced good marketable leaf stalks fully six months earlier than any other variety, when grown under the same conditions; it is a rapid and continuous cropper, continually throwing up new crowns as fast as the stalks are pulled. The colour, as indicated by the name, is of the brightest crimson, and the flavour when cooked is excellent, much superior to the Common variety of Rhubarb at present grown, there being an absence of fibrous strings in the stalks. The latter are usually about one inch in thickness. The possibilities of such a vegetable are very great, as will be apparent to the market grower, as also will its usefulness be evident to the amateur in providing a supply of a nutritious vegetable for the household at a season of the year when it is most acceptable.

1s. per packet.

New Onion—"The Giant."

The latest and most important novelty in exhibition Onions. This is not an improved strain of Ailsa Craig or Excelsior, but, grown under the same conditions, produces bulbs one-third larger than the best selections of these two varieties. Size cannot well be represented in a photograph, but the handsome form of this new Onion will at once attract attention. The colour is pale yellow. We have not been successful in saving much seed of this grand novelty, and the stock is very limited. **1s. per Packet.**

This is the Largest of all Onions and the Best for Exhibition



New Onion—"The Giant."

New Brocoli—"St. Valentine."

New Brocoli—"St. Valentine."

This new Brocoli is a Winter variety coming in about the middle of July. We know of no variety which produces heads so firm and white; and these heads remain in good condition longer than any other sort we are acquainted with. The head represented in the annexed illustration measured 8½ inches in diameter.

1s. per packet.

New Frame Cucumber— "Excellent"

The fruits of this variety are borne in great profusion; they are of a beautiful symmetrical shape, and of first-class quality. For exhibition, market, or for general use they cannot be surpassed.

Per packet, 1s. 6d.

Novelties in Vegetables of 1906

Brussels Sprouts—"One and All"

This is without doubt the finest variety ever raised, the fine solid heads practically cover the stem from top to bottom, producing an immense crop of Sprouts of the sweetest flavour. We can with confidence recommend "One and All" to market growers, as it produces large solid Sprouts, very much superior to the loose stuff generally sold, and should always command a good price, as they have not only a more tempting appearance, but are by far sweeter than any other variety. Owing to their solid, compact heads, they withstand the attack of green fly much better than other varieties. **Per packet, 1s. 6d.**

Brussels Sprouts—"One and All."

Kale—"Drumhead"

This new Kale, which grows close to the ground like a Drumhead Cabbage, is quite distinct from the old varieties, but is a true Kale. It is of excellent flavour, and will thrive well on poor soil. When cooked the delicately flavoured mid-ribs of the leaves compare favourably with the delicious Asparagus. **Per packet, 6d.**

Kale—"Drumhead."

White Evergreen Sweet Corn

This variety is most attractive in appearance, producing handsome ears, well filled with deep grains of a pure snowy whiteness, and very sweet. The plants are of very vigorous growth, and yield more ears than any other large-eared variety. **6d. per packet; per post, 9d.**

Dwarf Wax Pod Bean—"Brittle Wax"

This is the earliest of all Wax Pod Beans, and is of such superb quality that it might well be called "Best of All." The bushes are remarkably hardy and extremely prolific, while the handsome fleshy pods are entirely stringless and of the finest quality. The prize bush grown in Canada bore 176 pods.

1s. per packet; per post, 1s. 3d.

Rock Melon—"Red Pocket"

This is a very interesting novelty, the size of the fruit scarcely exceeding that of a large-sized apple. It is globular in shape, of a light green colour, with faintly-marked ribs. The skin is very thin, the flesh a beautiful red colour, very sugary, exquisitely flavoured; it is a prolific bearer, and is fairly early. **Per packet, 9d.**

Tomato—"King Edward VII."

This grand new Tomato is the earliest, best, and most productive of all the round, smooth large Tomatoes up to date. The flesh is firm and of excellent flavour, and, unlike the majority of the large fruiting varieties, it is very productive, producing its large, beautifully shaped, firm fruits all through the summer till late in autumn.

Per packet, 6d.

Early Turnip-Shaped Beet—"Black-Red Ball"

This splendid New Beet is of perfect globe shape, and entirely free from side roots. The flesh is extremely dark red, and the flavour is unsurpassed, being very tender, sweet, and juicy. It retains its crispness and freedom from woodiness throughout the entire season. **Per packet, 6d.**

First Early Marrowfat Pea—"Mayflower"

This splendid new and prolific first early Pea is a cross between the two popular varieties, "Daisy" and "William Hurst." It is a grand thing, the robust healthy plants producing abundantly their long, well-filled pods, the individual Peas of which are very large and of extremely sweet flavour. The plants grow to a height of about 18 inches. The pods are twice the size of "William Hurst," and much more freely produced. **9d. per packet; per post, 1s.**

Radish—"Carmine Icicle."

Mustard—"Chinese Laciniated."

This variety, which was introduced from China recently, is quite distinct from the curled-leaved Mustard, the leaves being deeply cut or laciniated, and bordered with red. It is an excellent well-flavoured vegetable, and should be boiled like Spinach. **6d. per packet.**

Radish—"Carmine Icicle"

This new variety possesses all the merits of the favourite long white Icicle Radish introduced by us several seasons ago. It is short-leaved, and is of a beautiful carmine colour. It is finger-long, cylindrical, the flesh crisp and juicy. **Per packet, 6d.**

Mustard—"Chinese Laciniated."

Cabbage Lettuce—"Brown Summer"

A splendid new variety either for market purposes or private use. The leaves are of a dark brown colour and very crisp, the heads are round and very firm. We can highly recommend it for a Summer crop, as it stands the heat remarkably well, producing fine heads when most other varieties have failed. **Per packet, 9d.**

Water Melon—"Sugar Stick"

The Melons, produced abundantly, measure from 20 to 25 inches long by 10 to 14 inches in diameter, and average about 30 lbs. in weight. The flesh is bright red, entirely free from stringiness and of very fine flavour, while the heart is very thick, owing to the black seeds being placed close to the rind. **Per packet, 6d.**

Pea—"Buttercup"

A very fine and robust main crop Pea, bearing long, handsome, well-filled pods of a rich green colour, produced in pairs, and averaging nine Peas in each. We have counted as many as twenty-two pods on a single plant ready to gather at one time. The plants are of particularly robust habit, growing to a height of about 2 feet. **9d. per packet; per post, 1s.**

Rock Melon—"Sachalin"

The beautiful orange-coloured flesh is as sweet as sugar, and can be eaten entirely, the shell being very thin. The fruit is of medium size, round, and the colour silver-grey. Highly recommended. **Per packet, 9d.**

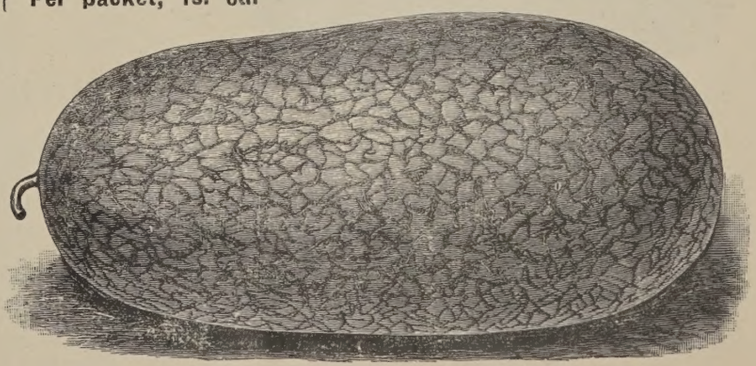
Rhubarb—"Stone's Everbearing Ruby"

Having thoroughly tested the merits of this new Rhubarb, for which we are sole agents, we do not hesitate to recommend it as the finest variety either for Winter or Summer use, it being literally ever-bearing. The enormous stems, which are of a beautiful ruby colour, grow to a height of from 2 to 2½ feet, and average about six inches in circumference. Although large, it is not coarse, but is very fine grained. **Roots, 3s. each.**

Cauliflower—"Earliest of All"

This variety is remarkable for the extreme earliness and certainty with which the plants produce fine heads. In good soil they measure from 8 to 10 inches across; they are snowy white, very close and compact, and of extra fine quality; so extremely solid and deep are the nearly globe-shaped heads, that they weigh much heavier than other heads of equal size. **Per packet, 1s. 6d.**

Cabbage Lettuce—"Brown Summer."



Water Melon—"Sugar Stick."
From a Photograph.

FLORAL NOVELTIES for 1907

Imported from the Leading English, American and Continental Firms.

New Poppy—"Admiral."

Papaver Pæoniflorum—"Admiral" Poppy

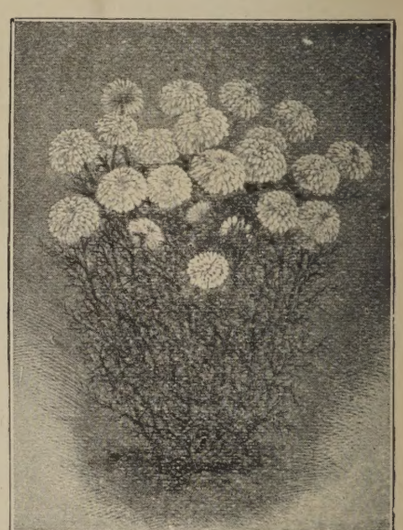
This single Paeony-flowered Poppy is of surprising beauty. It is characterised by large, round smooth-edged flowers of glistening pure white, with a broad band of brilliant scarlet around the top, occupying a full quarter of the corolla. These two colours form an extremely telling contrast, similar to that seen in the variety Danebrog. Planted in groups, this new Poppy, which comes nearly true from seed, produces a magnificent effect.

1s. per packet.

Chrysanthemum Inodorum—"Bridal Robe"

Chrysanthemum Inodorum plenissimum is undoubtedly one of our most useful Annuals, and we are glad to be able to offer a new variety as distinct as it is beautiful. Of very compact and upright habit and not exceeding 10 inches in height, the sturdy plants throw out their finely feathered foliage from the base and deck themselves with a mantle of extra double pure white flowers. With their short, closely-set petals, the latter recall the finest forms of very large-flowering double Daisies. It comes almost true from seed, and will certainly prove a bedding plant of the very first rank, while also useful for pot culture, and, considering the long time the flowers last when cut, we may safely predict for this novelty an uncommonly successful career.

1s. per packet.



Chrysanthemum Inodorum—"Bridal Robe."

Papaver Orientale—"Colosseum"

Few plants can rival in splendour the beautiful Oriental Poppy. The tall plants, with their deeply cut, dark green leaves crowned by enormous flowers of brilliant colours, make a most striking effect, and, moreover, the huge blooms are highly prized for the decoration of large vases. By careful selection we are now able to offer seed which will produce gigantic flowers of a shining dark scarlet, as it has been saved exclusively from flowers measuring 8 in. across and 2 ft. in circumference, of which each of the 6 or 8 petals is adorned with a large black spot. We warmly recommend this selection, which is likely to give complete satisfaction. **1s. per packet.**

Petunia—"King Alphonso."

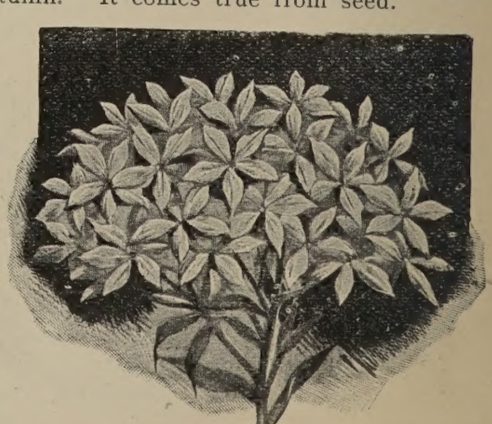
Phlox Drummondi—"Nana Compacta Radiata Alba"

The flowers of the dwarf radiate Phloxes differ from all other classes of this valuable Annual by their shape, this being a regular 5 or 6 pointed star, which imparts an uncommonly charming aspect to the plant. The latter also is quite distinct in habit, forming a sturdy miniature bush, even dwarfer and more floriferous than any of the Nana Compacta sorts. This new variety bears innumerable white flowers, which retain their beauty for a very long period, and keep up a continuous display until late in Autumn. It comes true from seed.

1s. per packet.

Petunia—"King Alphonso"

This fine new Petunia of the Grandiflora Superbissima class bears very large dark crimson flowers, like those of the variety Prince of Wurttemberg, but the petals of this novelty are boldly waved and frilled to such an extent that the widely-opened brilliant black throat of the flower is often almost entirely concealed. As the accompanying electro shows, this new hybrid is of strikingly handsome appearance. **2s. per packet.**



Phlox Drummondi—"Nana Compacta Radiata Alba."

Impatiens Holstii—New Hybrids, Mixed.

Impatiens Holstii—New Hybrids, Mixed

It is seldom that a novelty comes as quickly into general favour as the splendid East African Balsam, Impatiens Holstii. With its brilliant vermilion red flowers, it is indeed an excellent pot plant, and also extremely useful for the open border, groups in a half sunny position producing a striking effect. It may be remarked that the broad-petalled blooms are 1¼ to 1½ inch in diameter, i.e., larger than those of the Sultani class, besides which they have a much rounder shape, and appear to the number of 6 or 8 on each twig. The new colours now offered are quite distinct and also very beautiful; they come almost true from seed, and will certainly give the highest satisfaction to all who grow them. **1s. per packet.**

—For— Floral Novelties of 1906 see pages xiii. & xiv.

Myosotis Alpestris Stricta Grandiflora Alba

Large-flowering pillar-shaped Forget-me-Not.

This new Stricta class will be highly welcomed for pot culture or for outdoor decoration. This pillar-shaped Forget-me-Not is most striking for its very charming structure. All the branches that form the plants grow straight up without ever bending over. By this compact growth every plant forms a regular pillar or column. This habit makes it a splendid edging for flower beds, or as a pot plant for market sale. **1s. per packet.**

Myosotis Alpestris Stricta—Grandiflora Alba.

Stock, Early Large-Flowering Winter—"Almond Blossom"

Another fine new colour of this splendid class, comprising our former introductions Beauty of Nice, Queen Alexandra and Crimson King, is herewith introduced. Here also the central stem and numerous side shoots bear long trusses of large and very fragrant flowers, white shaded carmine, calling to mind an almond blossom, a most delicate and pleasing hue.

Chrysanthemum Carinatum—"Northern Star."

Like its predecessors, this variety produces a high percentage of doubles, and comes very rapidly into bloom. From sowings made in Spring the blooms appear in 8 or 9 weeks, and when sown in March and April they show in 3½ to 4 months, so that the Almond Blossom may also be grown with equal success as a Summer or Winter Stock. The blooming period is unusually long; these Stocks are consequently not only of great value for cutting, but also furnish excellent pot plants. By watering with a little liquid manure splendid specimens for exhibition may be obtained.

1s. per packet.

Chrysanthemum Carinatum—"Northern Star"

The flowers of this giant-flowering variety of Chrysanthemum carinatum album measure on the average 3½ in. across, i.e., they are at least one-third larger than those of the old Chr. carinatum album. Although not quite as floriferous as the latter, the robust plants, 18 inches in height, nevertheless make a better display by reason of the much greater size of the bloom. The radiant white of the petals, passing towards the centre into a soft yellow, shows up strikingly against the bold black disc, and there is no doubt that this new Chrysanthemum, which comes nearly true from seed, will prove a real treasure to the grower of flowers for cutting.

1s. per packet.

F. H. BRUNNING PTY LTD ESTABLISHED 1852

Zea Japonica Quadricolor—"Perfecta."

Zea Japonica

QUADRICOLOR—"PERFECTA"

Of Italian origin, this splendid variety differs from Zea Jap. Quadricolor by its dwarfer and bushier habit and also by the more intense colouring of the broad yellow, green, rose and dark-red stripes on the leaves. The male flower spikes are black, the sheaths of the leaves and stems reddish brown, and the seeds dark red. The decorative value of this novelty is also increased by its tardy blooming, as it flowers very late, and commences to form seed five to six weeks after the parent sort and so retains its dwarf habit until that time. **1s. per packet.**

Nicotiana Affinis Hybrida.

New Hybrids of Nicotiana affinis—

Nicotiana affinis hybrida

Contrary to N. Sanderae Hybrids, which produce comparatively small blooms, and grow rather tall, these new magnificent Hybrids have large flowers, varying in all principal colours and most brilliant shades. Its great value compared with N. Sanderae Hybrids consists in the sweet fragrance, the same robust growth and floriferousness, like the old Nicotiana affinis, which qualities are not to be found with the other. Planted in large groups or as solitary plant in borders, it is striking by its remarkably beautiful appearance. It is one of the most valuable introductions of the season, and can warmly be recommended to all. Finest mixture of all colours, as white, rose, pink, red, crimson, violet, light blue, dark violet, etc.

Per packet, 1s.

New Winter-Blooming Wallflower—"Kewensis."

New Winter-Blooming Wallflower—"Kewensis"

This must rank as one of the most important of recent novelties. It originated from a cross between the Perennial Cheiranthus mutabilis and a single garden Wallflower, and has retained the fine odour of the latter parent. Borne on numerous slender stalks, the black-brown buds open into flowers of a delicate sulphur shade, which passes gradually to orange-yellow or purple-violet; indeed one sometimes finds all three colours on a plant at one time. Its very long blooming nature, and also the fact that it flowers in five or six months after sowing, adds considerably to the value of this novelty. For Winter gardens and the decoration of rooms it will be found a very desirable plant. After a period of rest the plants shoot out afresh, and develop then into particularly fine specimen plants. **Per packet, 1s. 6d.**

Begonia Hybrida Gigantea—"Crown Princess"

With this new introduction we are offering a Begonia which is in every respect of the true gigantic type, both as regards the size of its enormous flowers, as well as the habit of the plant. The edge of the flower is a brilliant carmine, turning towards the centre to a pure white. Everyone who has seen it has been surprised by both the size and coloration of its elegantly-shaped flowers. We can confidently recommend this most valuable introduction. **Per packet, 1s. 6d.**

New Double-crested Petunias

——MIXED——

This is a very fine strain of double Petunias. The flowers are very double, and a large percentage of them are finely fringed and the petals fluted and crinkled. The colours are chiefly light, varying in shades of rose, coral, carmine, pink, violet, white with coloured centres, pure white, etc. The plants are robust, and produce a very large percentage of double flowers, most of which are beautifully crested.

2s. 6d. per packet.

Sweet Pea—"Helen Lewis."

New Sweet Peas.

FRANK DOLBY—A lovely pale blue variety, very similar to Lady Grisel Hamilton, but much larger. It has a bold, wavy standard like Gladys Unwin. The largest and finest pale blue variety ever introduced. **1s. 3d.** per packet.

NORA UNWIN—This is the finest white variety to date, far outdistancing all others. **1s. 3d.** per packet.

MRS. ALFRED WATKINS—This variety is of a beautiful pale pink shade, with large flowers, which have the same beautiful wavy standards as Gladys Unwin. Seventy-five per cent. of the flower stems carry four blooms. **1s. 3d.** per packet.

E. J. CASTLE—A beautiful variety, producing large flowers with wavy standards. The colour is a rich rosy carmine, with a slight salmon shading, producing a lovely and striking effect. Seventy-five per cent. of the flower stems carry four blooms. **1s. 3d.** per packet.

HELEN LEWIS (syn. **Orange Countess**)—A fine, new orange shade, giving a grand effect. The flower is large and well formed. **1s.** per packet.

HENRY ECKFORD—This is the nearest approach to an orange terra-cotta self. The flowers are of perfect shape, with well-expanded standard. **9d.** per packet.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA—A magnificent intense scarlet self, with bold, well-expanded flowers of the finest form, borne on long stems. The flowers do not burn in the sun like many of this class of colour. **9d.** per packet.

SYBIL ECKFORD—The flowers are of a rich apricot-lemon, giving a beautiful effect. Although not a large flower, it is well expanded, and frequently bears four flowers on a stem. **9d.** per packet.

PHYLLIS UNWIN—A deep rosy-carmine coloured flower. The standards are wavy and the wings broad. Three to four very large flowers are produced on each long, stout stem. **9d.** per packet.

EVELYN BYATT—This may be termed a self Gorgeous, having a rich salmon standard, with wings of a little deeper colour, giving a rich fiery orange or deep sunset colour to the whole flower. Very striking and unique. It is the richest Sweet Pea yet brought out. **9d.** per packet.

ROMOLO PIAZZANI—A true violet-blue self. Truly a grand flower. **9d.** per packet.

BLACK MICHAEL—A fine large-flowered variety of a deep maroon shade. The best of the dark varieties. **6d.** per packet.

HELEN PIERCE—A new and unique variety. The colour is a pure white ground, marbled and mottled with a deep shade of blue. **6d.** per packet.

The above Collection of 13 Novelties post free for 9s.

New White Stock—"Freebloomer"

This splendid new Stock, which is a cross between the Intermediate variety, Queen of the Whites, and White Giant Perfection, begins to bloom three months from the time of sowing. It is a very free-blooming variety; a plant shown in our window recently had nearly fifty spikes of bloom open at one time. It is rather dwarf and of branching habit, and should prove a very valuable variety for cutting.

Per packet, 1s.

Cyclamen Persicum Giganteum Marginatum—"Victoria Cyclamen"

The Cyclamen is certainly one of the finest Winter-flowering plants we have, owing to the special care and attention the growers have paid to them. Although many new varieties have already been brought before the public during the former seasons, we fully trust this new Victoria class will meet with the unanimous approval of all lovers of Cyclamens. Its vigorous habit, the same as that of the Gigantea class, its floriferousness and the most elegant appearance of its gracefully marginated and fringed flowers, are the prominent features of this new introduction, especially the lovely margin of the upper part of the fringed flowers, displayed in the softest and richest colours, is lending to a flowering plant a most enchanting appearance. This display ranges in all possible colours, as white with rose, rose with scarlet, crimson with violet, etc., and the coloration of the margin always corresponds with that of the base of the flower. All these qualities distinguish this novelty so prominently from the older well-known varieties, especially the more or less deformed flowers of the fringed and curled varieties.

Per packet, 1s. 6d.

Cyclamen Persicum Giganteum Marginatum—"Victoria Cyclamen."

New Giant Pansy—"Siegfried"

Giant Five-spotted lac-red, margined yellow, or Fire-Dragon, would be the proper name of this novelty. It is a very fine variety, each petal being marked with a large dark blotch, margined with a lac-red colour, and this is surrounded by a bright yellow edge. A most valuable addition to the distinct sorts of Giant Five-spotted Pansies.

1s. per packet.

New Giant Pansy—"Mercury"

There are already many varieties of dark self-coloured Pansies, but this colour is of such exquisite beauty that it easily takes first place amongst the dark varieties. The colour is a most distinct deep blackish purple, really self, without any blotches or spots. The flowers are of extraordinary size and substance, it being really the largest of all the self-coloured Pansies.

1s. per packet.

New Giant Curled Pansy—"Andromeda"

All Pansy novelties of former years, even the charming "Psyche," are by far surpassed by this variety, owing to its elegant and remarkable beauty. The pretty flower is striking by its gay colour and elegant habit, and is sure to win the favour of all lovers of Pansies. Its colour is a very delicate apple-blossom, generally showing a soft lavender-blue or rosy-lilac hue, rendered still more effective by a somewhat darker veining. It comes true from seed.

Per packet, 1s.

Pansy—"Andromeda" (side view).

Gladiolus—"Præcox"

Gladiolus—"Praecox."

After careful selection for several years, we can now offer an entirely new and distinct class of Gladiolus, that will make an entire revolution in the culture of these popular flowers. When seeds of this new strain are sown early in the season, the seedlings do not only flower when six months old, but a large percentage will produce fully ripened seeds. Most of the flowers stand upright, with widely-opened throats, the petals are broad and rounded, and flowers measuring 4½ to 5 inches across are no rarity. They comprise not only such types as spotted, blotched, self-coloured and striped, but also white and yellow-throated varieties. Of course, the bulbs of one year old seedlings can only be of moderate size, but nevertheless they mostly produce two, and sometimes four flower spikes of good size, with six to ten flowers open at one time. We are sure this grand new class will be found a really sterling novelty. The accompanying picture shows a spike from a one year old bulb.

1s. per packet.

Tall Nasturtium—"Dazzler"

Although not exactly new, this is the first season we have been in a position to offer seed of this splendid variety. It is the most beautiful Nasturtium that has come under our notice. The flowers are of the most dazzling scarlet colour imaginable, while the foliage is as dark as the old English Ivy, which it closely resembles. It has been greatly admired by all who have seen it. For trailing over old stumps or planted in the background of a lawn it produces a beautiful effect.

Per packet, 6d.

Torenia—"Nymph"

This is a very beautiful variety, of compact growth. The main colour of the flower is a light blue, similar in shade to the upper petals of Pansy Lord Beaconsfield while the lip shows a dark violet velvety spot. The flowers cover the plant in profusion during the Summer; as fast as the blooms fade they are replaced by new ones.

1s. per packet.

Torenia—"Nymph."

Butterfly Runner Bean—"Phaseolus Multiflorus Papilio."

A Floral Novelty & Vegetable

Combined

BUTTERFLY RUNNER BEAN—"PHASEOLUS MULTIFLORUS PAPILIO"

Among the climbing plants which deck our arbours and trellises the varieties of the Scarlet Runner Bean occupy a leading place, and rightly so, as they serve a double purpose, yielding a useful dish for the kitchen and brightening the garden by their gaily-hued flowers until far into the Autumn. This new variety is equal to he old sorts as regards productiveness and quality of fruit, but is quite distinct, and far surpasses them in the beauty of its flowers: what chiefly distinguishes the latter is the large size of the prettily waved snowy-white wings and the salmon-rose of the standard, these two colours making a most agreeable and striking contrast. The vine is also extremely floriferous, its leaves, of a somewhat lighter green than other runners, almost disappearing beneath the clusters of charming flowers which gracefully rise and fall, like butterflies, in the passing breeze.

1s. per packet.

ASTER—"ELEGANCE," WHITE

The first really beautiful single Aster. The plants are healthy, and have a strong and vigorous growth. It has a nice pyramidal habit, is very floriferous, producing long stalks, each bearing one flower only, with a small yellow centre, and very long elegantly waved petals. The cut flowers last for weeks. All its qualities give this novelty an extremely elegant appearance, and as a bedding variety it compares well with the best double Aster.

Per packet, 1s.

ASTER—"HERCULES," WHITE

Of imposing aspect, the plant throws up a very strong stem, 15 to 20 inches high, which begins to branch about 4 inches from the ground, and bears at its summit the main central flower, while on the side shoots appear 4 to 6 secondary blooms. The latter, borne on remarkably strong stalks, are all of the purest white, with very long petals, and attain the enormous diameter of 6 or, with good culture, 7 inches. They may be best compared to the monster exhibition flowers of Japanese Chrysanthemums. It is also worthy of note that the disc remains very small, even in fading.

Per packet, 1s.

FLORAL NOVELTIES of 1906

NEW RED PERENNIAL SUNFLOWER

A remarkably showy and perfectly distinct new Perennial Sunflower. If sown early in a frame or greenhouse the plants will bloom the first season, but they do not attain perfection until the second year. The plant attains the height of five or six feet, and is covered with beautiful red flowers, varying in size from four to ten inches across, which are excellent for cutting and various ornamental purposes, owing to their long stems of 1½ to 3 feet in length. This is one of the most sensational novelties we have had the pleasure to offer for some time, and we predict a great future for it. **Per packet, 1s. 6d.**

STOCK, EARLY LARGE-FLOWERING—"CRIMSON KING"

This new variety is a welcome addition to those two splendid Stocks, Beauty of Nice and Queen Alexandra. In this, as in the forenamed sorts, both the central stem and the numerous side-shoots are loosely covered with uncommonly large and very fragrant flowers, but the colour of this novelty is a brilliant fery crimson, a strong and very effective shade. It produces a high percentage of doubles, and possesses also the other good qualities of its predecessors, of which we consider the rapid development of the plant the most important. Experiment has shown that from sowings made in Summer the blooms appear in eight or nine weeks, so that the Crimson King may be grown with equal success as a Summer or a Winter Stock.

Per packet, 9d.

New Red Perennial Sunflower.

Dianthus Laciniatus—"Vesuvius."

IANTHUS LACINIATUS—"VESUVIUS"

A splendid new Annual Pink, the nicely fringed flowers of which are of the most intense orange-scarlet imaginable, a really dazzling colour in full sunshine, and perfectly new and distinct amongst the Annual Pinks. **Price per packet, 9d.**

NEW WINTER-FLOWERING —CRIMSON GUM—

Eucalyptus Ficifolia Warneri.

This new variety produces magnificent trusses of bright crimson flowers, which are thrown well above the foliage. It starts to flower in May, and continues blooming till late in July; thus producing its very useful flowers during the months when flowers are very scarce. **Per packet, 1s.**

Scabiosa Japonica.

CHRYSANTHEMUM MAXIMUM—"KING EDWARD VII."

This is undoubtedly the finest and handsomest of all the C. Maximum varieties—a very large, pure white flower with fine form. **Per packet, 9d.**

CHRYSANTHEMUM MAXIMUM—"ROBINSONI"

The flowers of this variety have finely cut petals, like a single Japanese Chrysanthemum—pure white, and very distinct and striking. **Per packet, 9d.**

NASTURTIUM—"QUEEN OF TOM THUMBS"

(Silver Variegated Foliage.)

This charming novelty is a very welcome addition to the already popular Dwarf Nasturtiums. The flowers are a rich bright crimson, which forms a very pretty contrast to the silver variegated foliage and is a strikingly handsome and useful bedding or pot plant, even before coming into bloom. It is a very free flowering variety, and, unlike most variegated plants, comes very true from seed, producing 90 per cent. with true variegated foliage. It is very dwarf and compact, and will be found a great acquisition as a bedding plant. Award of Merit, Royal Horticultural Society. **Per packet, 6d.**

NEW BUSH DOLICHOS

Those who have grown our Daylight Dolichos can readily imagine the extremely attractive appearance of these compact bushes surmounted by equally enormous spikes of pure white flowers, which are succeeded by large creamy-white pods. The plants proper average only ten inches in height, with large bean-like leaves, but the magnificent flower spikes grow from ten to fifteen inches above the foliage. The flowers are snowy white, about one inch across, and resemble those of the flowering pea. **Per packet, 9d.**

SCABIOSA JAPONICA

A new hardy Perennial Scabious from Japan, forming large and many-branched bushes of about 2½ to 3 feet in height and breadth, with elegant light green foliage. The flowers, which are of a beautiful mauve colour, vary in size from 2 to 2½ inches across, and are produced on long wiry stems. **Per packet, 9d.**

NEW DOUBLE ROYAL PINKS

(Dianthus Heddewigi Nobilis, fl. pl.)

This double-flowering Royal Pink represents the ideal of all the Chinese Pinks. The plants grow much more vigorously and begin to flower about three weeks earlier than other varieties. The foliage is bluish grey, the white flowering kinds having lighter leaves. Despite their large size, the flowers appear light and elegant, and have shapely split, singularly and confusely-twisted petals. Their brilliant colours, varying from scarlet to dark blood-red, and from rose to white, are always pure, without shadows, lines or spots. This quality, as well as the long, strong stalks, make Dianthus Heddewigi Nobil's fl. pl. an excellent plant for cutting, which will be much appreciated. **Per packet, 9d.**

GAZANIA SPLENDENS HYBRIDA GRANDIFLORA

These hybrids originated from a fine collection of large-flowered Gazanias, of brilliant and varied colours. If sown early in Autumn, the plants produce their many-hued flowers uninterruptedly all through the following Summer and Autumn. The flowers, which average about 3 inches in diameter, are displayed well above the compact, bushy plants. Lemon, canary, golden-yellow, and orange are the predominating tints, but white and delicate heliotrope shades are also represented. While some of the plants produce self-coloured blooms, most of them show narrow black or purplish rings or dots round the disc. **Per packet, 9d.**

Gazania Splendens Hybrida Grandiflora.

SCHIZANTHUS RETUSUS TRIMACULATUS

A beautiful new and interesting variety, with bright, attractive blossoms, differing greatly from those of the typical species. While the type is garnished with but one yellow spot on the central upper petal, our new variety bears on each of the three upper petals a large bright golden yellow, dark-veined blotch, edged with purplish carmine, presenting thus a three-blotched flower, of a characteristic marking. **Per packet, 9d.**

Schizanthus Retusus Trimaculatus.

ORDER FORM

FOR **1907**

To

F. H. BRUNNING

PTY. LTD.

IT is a condition of sale of all the Seeds sent out by us, that while we have used all reasonable care in the selection, we give **No Warranty,** either as to description, quality, or productiveness—and we accept **No Responsibility** in regard to the crop or failure of crop. If the Seeds are not accepted on these terms they are to be returned **at once** unopened, and it is **only under these conditions that the Seeds are sold to you.**

F. H. BRUNNING PTY. LTD.

Victoria Seed Warehouse,

64 ELIZABETH STREET, MELBOURNE.

Date,..... 1907.

Please send the Goods mentioned in this Order Form, per*.....

*State here how to be sent—Rail, Boat, or Post.

to ..... and in payment for which find enclosed—

NAME.....
(in full—Plainly Written.)

POSTAL ADDRESS.....
(in full—Plainly Written.)

Post Office Order .....
Postal Note .....
Stamps .....
Cheque .....
Bank Draft .....
Cash—Notes or Silver .....

☞ **Customers unknown to us, and not having a Ledger Account, must send Cash with Order. If this Rule is not complied with, no notice will be taken of the Order.**

NOTE.—All Vegetable Seeds **POST FREE** (Peas, Beans, and Sweet Corn excepted). For Parcels Post Rates, see page 3.

TERMS—NET CASH.

Quantity Required.	NAME OF SEED WANTED.	s.	d.	Quantity Required.	NAME OF SEED WANTED.	s.	d.
					Amount brought forward		
					SUNDRIES		
					FLOWER SEEDS		
	Amount carried forward ...				*TOTAL*		

F. H. BRUNNING PTY. LTD.

FLOWER SEED ORDER FORM For 1907

NO HALF-PACKETS SUPPLIED.

In ordering Flower Seeds, please give **Numbers** only.

ALL FLOWER SEEDS POST FREE.

NO HALF-PACKETS SUPPLIED.

Catalogue Number.	Price. s.	Price. d.	Catalogue Number.	Price. s.	Price. d.	Catalogue Number.	Price. s.	Price. d.	Catalogue Number.	Price. s.	Price. d.	Catalogue Number.	Price. s.	Price. d.

SUNDRIES.

		s.	d.			s.	d.

Sole Australian Agents for Murchison's Weed, Tree, and Scrub Exterminator.

Monthly Calendar

For the . . . .

Vegetable Garden

Showing what Seeds may be sown in each Month, from January to December, in the vicinity of ——Melbourne——

For full particulars regarding the Cultivation of Vegetables, &c., see "The Australian Gardener," 16th Edition (Copyright Registered). Thoroughly revised and corrected to date. Price 2s., per post 2s. 6d.

——Acknowledged by the Press to be the best work issued on Gardening in Australia.——

January.

Beet—Sow for Autumn and Winter crop.
Borecole or Kale—Sow largely, to use from June.
Brocoli—Sow a few early sorts, to use in May and June. Finish planting out late sorts early this month.
Brussels Sprouts—Sow largely, to use in June.
Cauliflower—Sow largely towards the end of this month.
French or Kidney Beans—Plant medium crops, for use in April and May.
Carrot—Sow a few early sorts, to use in June and July.
Celery—Sow a few seeds of an early variety, to use from the end of July; plant out former sowing as they advance.
Cress and Mustard—Sow fortnightly.
Kohl Rabi—Sow largely.
Lettuce—Sow a few to remain until fit for use in six or eight weeks.
Onion—Sow a few for salads, to use from April.
Peas—Sow a medium crop of early varieties to use in April and May.
Potatoes—Plant out Kidneys or other early varieties, to use in April and May.
Radish—Sow a few of the long sort, to use in four or six weeks.
Savoy Cabbage—Sow a medium crop.
Turnips—Sow largely, for use from March to May.

February.

Borecole or Kale—For late use.
Brocoli—To succeed Cauliflower in Autumn.
Brussels Sprouts—Sow a few, to use from July to September.
Cabbage—Continue sowing early sorts, to use in June and July.
Carrot—Sow for early Spring use.
Cauliflower—Sow largely, to use in June and July.
Cress and Mustard—Sow fortnightly.
Celery—Plant out largely, as the plants advance, for Winter supply.
Endive—Sow for use in Autumn.
French Beans—Sow for a succession.
Leek—Transplant largely into drills for a Winter supply.
Kohl Rabi—Sow for a succession.
Lettuce—Continue to sow, for using in six or eight weeks.
Peas—Sow a few early varieties, to succeed the former sowing.
Potatoes—Plant out largely of early varieties to use in May and June.
Radish—Continue to sow, for use in four or six weeks.
Spinach—Sow a medium crop for Autumn use.
Savoy Cabbage—Sow a few early in the month, if not done last month.
Turnip—Continue sowing a few for Winter use.

March.

Brocoli—Sow a few of early varieties, to use in Spring.
Cabbage—Sow a few of early varieties, to use in July and August; transplant largely.
Cauliflower—Sow a few to succeed former crops; transplant largely about the end of the month.
Celery—Finish planting out in shallow trenches for the last crop.
Cress and Mustard—Continue sowing fortnightly.
Endive—Sow a few for Winter use.
Kohl Rabi—Sow a few for succession, transplant former sowings.
Lettuce—Continue sowing, to succeed former crops.
Onion—Sow for Spring green Onions.
Parsley—Sow for Winter supply.
Parsnip—Sow a few for early Spring use.
Peas—Sow a few of the earliest sorts early in the month, in a warm situation, to use in May.
Radish—Continue sowing, to keep up a regular supply.
Spinach—Continue sowing Winter varieties, to succeed the others.
Turnip—Sow a few for Winter use; also Swedes for Winter and Spring.

April.

Asparagus—Cut the stems down to the surface as they decay; top-dress and manure with horse-droppings.
Broad Beans—For an early crop.
Cabbage—Sow early sorts for Spring supply.
Celery—Remove the side shoots from the crowns of advanced crops, earthing up only a few for immediate use.
Cress and Mustard—Sow fortnightly.
Corn Salad, or Lamb's Lettuce—Sow for use in Spring.
Endive—Sow largely.
Garlic and Shallots—Plant.
Kohl Rabi—Sow a few early in the month.
Lettuce—Sow largely and transplant when ready, to use in June and July.
Onions, Potato and Tree—Plant out largely for the first Spring Onions.
Onion—Sow largely, to use green in Spring, and to transplant in June for early Summer bulbing.
Peas—Sow a few of early sorts towards the end of the month, for the first supply in Spring.
Radish—Sow again.
Spinach—Sow largely of Winter varieties for Spring supply.
Turnip—Sow a few on trial if not done last month.

☞FOR VEGETABLE AND FLORAL NOVELTIES, SEE SPECIAL PAGES.

May.

Asparagus—Clear away and top-dress as recommended last month.
Borecole or Kale—Sow a few early, if not done last month.
Cabbage—Finish planting out early, to head before the Spring growth, or otherwise they will go to seed.
Cauliflower—Sow a few towards the end of the month, to use in September.
Cress and Mustard—Sow fortnightly.
Endive—Sow largely.
Garlic and Shallots—Plant out a few.
Herbs—Divide and re-plant.
Horse Radish—Divide the roots and re-plant.
Jerusalem Artichokes—Plant tubers.
Lettuce—Sow for succession.
Onion—Continue sowing.
Peas—Sow largely of early sorts for Spring use.
Radish—Sow for a succession.
Rhubarb and Sea Kale—Make young plantations towards the end of the month.
Spinach—Sow a little, to use in Spring.

June.

Asparagus—Plant out.
Broad Beans—Sow for a successional crop.
Carrot—Sow the Early Horn variety, for September use.
Celery—Earth up advanced crops finally in dry weather; remove all side shoots from the young ones.
Cucumber—Sow for forcing in a hot-bed frame.
Garlic and Shallots—Finish planting.
Horse Radish—Continue planting out,
Jerusalem Artichokes—Plant tubers.
Leek—Sow for Summer use.
Lettuce—Sow for a successional crop.
Onion—Sow largely for Summer bulbing; transplant early from thinnings of former crops.
Peas—Sow largely all commendable sorts for Spring use.
Radish—Sow for a succession.
Rhubarb and Sea Kale—Plant as recommended last month.
Spinach—Sow a few Winter varieties for a late crop.

July.

Asparagus—Plant out.
Broad Beans—Sow largely for use in October and November.
Brussels Sprouts—Sow a few, to use in December.
Borecole or Kale—Sow a few, to use in the Summer months.
Cabbage—Sow early and medium sorts, to use about the end of the year.
Cauliflower—Sow a few, or, if not done last month, sow largely early.
Garlic and Shallots—Finish planting early.
Herbs—If not yet done, divide the old roots and re-plant.
Horse Radish—Finish planting.
Jerusalem Artichokes—Plant tubers.
Lettuce—Sow for a succession.
Leek—Sow largely late this month for Autumn and Winter supply.
Onion—Continue sowing largely.
Parsnip—Sow a few, to use in November.
Peas—Sow largely all good sorts, to use in October and November.
Potatoes—Plant out a few early Kidneys in a dry, warm situation.
Radish—Sow for a succession.
Rhubarb and Sea Kale—Finish planting out.
Savoy Cabbage—Sow a few, to use from November.
Spinach—Sow of Winter sorts for the last time this season.
Tomato—Sow in hot-bed frame for early crop.

August.

Asparagus—Plant out, if not already done, and top-dress established plants.
Beet—Sow largely, to use in January.
Broad Beans—Sow largely of all good sorts, to use in November.
Brussels Sprouts—Sow largely for Mid-summer use.
Cabbage—Make a good sowing of early sorts for Summer, and late sorts, including the red, for Autumn; transplant former sowings.
Cape Gooseberry—Sow in hot-bed frame.
Carrot—Sow largely of early sorts, for end of Summer.
Cauliflower—Sow largely, to use from end of November; plant out the former sowings as the plants are ready.
Celery—Sow in a hot-bed frame for early use.
Cucumber—Sow a few in a warm frame for planting out in October.
Garlic and Shallots—Finish planting.
Herbs—Sow largely all pot herbs, such as Sage, Thyme, Marjoram, Savory, etc.
Leek—Sow largely for Winter use; transplant June sowing.
Lettuce—Sow largely.
Melons, Rock and Water—Sow a few along with the Cucumber seeds.
Okra—Sow in hot-bed frame.
Onion—Sow largely for Winter keeping; transplant early from former sowings.
Parsley—Sow largely for Summer supply.
Peas—Sow largely, as directed last month.
Potatoes—Plant out largely early and late sorts in high ground.
Radish—Sow every third week.
Rhubarb—Sow largely; gently force a few established roots.
Salsify and Scorzonera—Sow largely for Autumn use.
Sea Kale—Sow largely and blanch.
Spinach—Sow largely of the round variety, to use in October.
Tomato—Sow in a hot-bed frame.
Vegetable Marrow, Pumpkin, Squash—Sow in hot-bed frame.

September.

Asparagus—Sow seed in drills and top-dress established plants, if not already done.
Basil—Sow in a hot-bed frame.
Broad Beans—Sow for successional crop.
French Beans—Sow a few in warm situation.
Beet—Sow largely, if not done last month.
Cabbage—Sow twice in the month; plant out former sowings.
Caper of Commerce—Sow in hot-bed for transplanting in October.
Cauliflower—Plant out largely in a low situation.
Capsicum—Sow a few in the Cucumber frame.
Cardoon—Sow largely.
Carrot—Sow largely of late sorts for Autumn and Winter use, and a few of early sorts for Summer, if not done last month.
Celery—Sow a few towards the end of the month in the open ground, and under protection, for the Autumn crops.
Cress and Mustard—Sow fortnightly.
Cucumber—Sow a few again in the frame to plant out in October.
Egg Plant—Sow in hot-bed for transplanting.
Garlic—Plant out early, if not already done.
Herbs—Plant early, if not done last month.
Kohl Rabi—Sow in drills to remain.
Leek—Sow early, if not done last month.
Lettuce—Sow largely, to use early in December.
Melons, Rock and Water—Sow early along with the Cucumber seeds.
Okra—Sow on hot-bed for transplanting.
Onion—Sow thickly for pickling bulbs to ripen in January.
Parsnip—Sow largely for Autumn and Winter use.
Peas—Sow largely, chiefly late sorts, to use from December.
Potatoes—Finish planting early on high grounds; commence for a full crop in low grounds.
Radish—Sow every third week.
Rhubarb—Sow early, if not done previously.
Salsify and Scorzonera—Sow early, if not done previously.
Sea Kale—Sow early, if not done; continue blanching established plants.
Sweet Corn—Sow for an early crop.
Spinach—Sow largely, if not done in August.
Turnips—Make a good sowing towards the end of the month, to use from November.
Tomato—Sow with Capsicum.
Vegetable Marrow, Pumpkin, and Squash—Sow in the open ground at the end of the month, and transplant from the frame if the weather is mild.

☞ **ALL VEGETABLE SEEDS POST FREE (PEAS, BEANS, AND SWEET CORN EXCEPTED).**

October.

Asparagus—Sow seed in drills if not already done.
French Beans—Sow largely for use in December.
Beet—Sow largely for Autumn and Winter use.
Brocoli—Sow largely for Winter use; transplant stout young plants.
Cabbage—Make a good sowing for Autumn supply; transplant stout young plants.
Capsicum—Sow for full crop in a warm border; transplant those raised in heat.
Cardoon—Sow for a full crop in trenches, to remain so.
Carrot—Make a good sowing of late varieties.
Celery—Sow largely in the open ground; prick out young seedlings.
Cress and Mustard—Sow fortnightly.
Cucumber—Sow largely in the open ground; plant out seedlings from under cover.
Herbs—Sow a few still, if not already done.
Leek—Sow a few to plant out in January for late crop; transplant.
Lettuce—Sow a few, to remain until fit for use in November.
Melon—See Cucumber.
Parsnip—Sow for main crop.
Peas—Make a good sowing of large podding varieties for successional crop.
Radish—Sow a few Long and Turnip Radish.
Rhubarb—Remove the forcing materials; gently tear away for use the outer stalks.
Salsify and Scorzonera—Sow for general crop.
Spinach—Sow a few of the round variety.
Savoy Cabbage—Make a good sowing, to plant early in Autumn for Winter use.
Sea Kale—Continue blanching.
Sweet Corn—Sow in the beginning and end of this month.
Turnip—Sow largely, to use from December.
Vegetable Marrow, Pumpkin and Squash—See Cucumber.

November.

French Beans—Sow largely.
Borecole or Kale—Sow a few early, to plant in Autumn for Autumn and Winter use.
Brussels Sprouts—Sow a few early, to plant in Autumn for late Autumn and Winter use.
Cabbage—Sow a few early, to plant in Autumn for Autumn and Winter use.
Celery—Sow largely, to plant in Autumn for late crop.
Chinese Cabbage—Sow for Autumn and Winter use.
Cress and Mustard—Sow fortnightly.
Cucumber—Sow largely early in the month, and plant out from under cover.
Lettuce—Sow largely where it is to remain if the situation is low and moist.
Melon—See Cucumber.
Peas—Sow largely of large sorts.
Radish—Sow a few.
Sweet Corn—Sow for late crop.
Turnip—Sow largely twice in the month.
Vegetable Marrow, Pumpkin and Squash—See Cucumber.

December.

French Beans—Sow for a succession.
Borecole or Kale—Sow largely for Winter use.
Brussels Sprouts—Sow largely for Winter use.
Cabbage—Sow a few, to plant in Autumn for Winter use.
Cauliflower—Sow a few.
Chinese Cabbage—Sow for Autumn and Winter use.
Celery—Sow for Winter use; remove side shoots from, and earth up advanced crops if required for immediate use.
Cress and Mustard—Sow fortnightly.
Kohl Rabi—Sow in drills for Winter use.
Lettuce—Sow largely if in a low situation.
Parsnip—Sow a few for Winter use.
Peas—Sow early and late sorts.
Spinach—Sow a few of the round variety.
Turnip—Sow a few.

Conveyance of Goods per

Parcels Post and Passenger Train.

For the convenience of our Customers residing at a distance, and who, when sending for goods such as **PEAS, BEANS, AND OTHER HEAVY SEEDS,** can have them sent direct to their addresses by Parcel Post or Passenger Train, we have subjoined copies of the rates:—

PARCELS POST—RATES OF POSTAGE.

Destination.	Rates of Postage — On a Parcel not Exceeding—										
	1 lb.	2 lb.	3 lb.	4 lb.	5 lb.	6 lb.	7 lb.	8 lb.	9 lb.	10 lb.	11 lb.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Victoria	0 6	0 9	1 0	1 3	1 6	1 9	2 0	2 3	2 6	2 9	3 0
Inter-State	0 8	1 2	1 8	2 2	2 8	3 2	3 8	4 2	4 8	5 2	5 8

PASSENGER TRAIN RATES.

Miles	3 lb.	7 lb.	14 lb.	28 lb.	42 lb.	56 lb.	84 lb.	112 lb.	28 lb. extra	Miles	3 lb.	7 lb.	14 lb.	28 lb.	42 lb.	56 lb.	84 lb.	112 lb.	28 lb. extra
25	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 6	0 9	1 0	1 3	1 6	0 3	250	1 0	1 2	1 9	2 9	4 3	5 6	7 0	8 3	2 0
50	0 4	0 6	0 6	0 10	1 3	1 9	2 3	2 6	0 6	300	1 2	1 4	2 0	3 3	4 9	6 0	7 6	9 0	2 0
75	0 5	0 6	0 9	1 2	1 9	2 3	3 0	3 6	0 9										
01	0 6	0 8	0 9	1 6	2 3	3 0	3 9	4 6	1 0	350	1 4	1 6	2 3	3 6	5 0	6 6	8 3	9 9	2 3
										400	1 6	1 8	2 6	3 9	5 6	7 0	8 9	10 6	2 6
125	0 7	0 9	1 0	1 9	2 6	3 6	4 6	5 3	1 3										
150	0 8	0 10	1 0	2 0	3 0	4 0	5 0	6 0	1 3	450	1 8	1 10	2 9	4 3	5 9	7 6	9 3	11 3	2 6
175	0 9	1 0	1 3	2 3	3 6	4 6	5 9	6 9	1 6										
200	0 10	1 0	1 6	2 6	3 9	5 0	6 3	7 6	1 9	Ov'r 450	1 10	2 0	3 0	4 6	6 3	8 0	10 0	12 0	2 9

Melbourne to Sydney.—3 lb. 2s.; 7 lb., 3s.; 14 lb., 4s. 6d.; 28 lb., 6s. 56 lb., 10s.; 84 lb., 12s.; 112 lb., 14s 6d.; 28 lb. extra, 2s. 6d.

Melbourne to Brisbane—3 lb., 4s; 7 lb., 6s.; 14 lb., 8s. 6d.; 28 lb., 12s.; 56 lb., 20s.; 84 lb., 25s.; 112 lb., 30s.; 28 lb. extra, 5s. 8d.

Melbourne to Adelaide.—7 lb., 1s. 6d.; 14 lb., 2s. 6d.; 28 lb., 4s. 6d.; 56 lb., 8s. 6d.; 84 lb., 11s.; 112 lb., 12s.; 28 lb. extra, 2s.

☞ FOR VEGETABLE AND FLORAL NOVELTIES, SEE SPECIAL PAGES.

GENERAL LIST OF

Vegetable Seeds

FOR SEASON 1907

OUR PACKET SEEDS are now obtainable from the principal Storekeepers in nearly every town in Victoria. The packets are stamped with the year of issue, as a guarantee of freshness.

ALL RETAIL ORDERS for Vegetable Seeds, excepting PEAS, BEANS, and SWEET CORN, are POSTED FREE to any of the States. For Parcels Post Rates, see page 3

FOR NOVELTIES SEE SPECIAL PAGES

ASPARAGUS.

Asparagus officinalis.

CULTIVATION.—Sow in September or October, in rich, light soil, in rows eighteen inches apart, and when large enough thin out to nine inches. Care should be taken to keep down all weeds for the first year, else they will choke and destroy the young seedlings. To have the young plants strong for transplanting, plenty of water or liquid manure should be given during dry weather.

The most economical width for an Asparagus bed is five feet, which will take three rows, one down the centre and one on each side, about a foot from the edge. When planting is finished, the ground should be mulched with a thick coating of good stable dung, and when the weather becomes dry, water must be given, and that in abundance, if complete success is desired. The after cultivation consists simply in keeping the ground clean, and in dressing with salt during the Spring.

Asparagus, and Plant showing habit of growth.

For fuller particulars, see "The Australian Gardener" (16th Edition). Price, 2s.; Per Post, 2s. 6d.

3d. and 6d. per packet.

Argenteuil Purple—It retains the head close until the stalks are quite long, is of uniform colour, while for tenderness, quality and size it is unparalleled. 6d. per oz.

Asparagus Plants (obtainable from May to August)—Conover's Colossal and Argenteuil Purple. Three-year-old plants, 7s. 6d. per 100. Two-year-old plants, 5s. per 100. Special quotations for 1000 lots and upwards.

Columbian Mammoth White—A variety producing pure white shoots, and said to require no artificial blanching. It is a very strong grower. 6d. per packet, or 1s. per oz.

Conover's Colossal—A well-known variety, of large size, tender, and of good quality. 6d. per oz.

Palmetto—A desirable bright green variety. Exceedingly early; one of the best. Highly recommended. 6d. per oz.

ALL VEGETABLE SEEDS POST FREE (PEAS, BEANS AND SWEET CORN EXCEPTED).

ARTICHOKE.—*Oifnora scolifmus.*

CULTIVATION.—Sow in Spring in a row where they are to remain; thin to a foot or eighteen inches apart, and transplant the following season, allowing each plant four feet on all sides.

Jerusalem—Not produced from seed. For tubers, see page 31.

Large Green Globe—Large globular heads, of good flavour; the best for ordinary use. 6d. per packet. Strong plants, 1s. each, or 10s. doz.

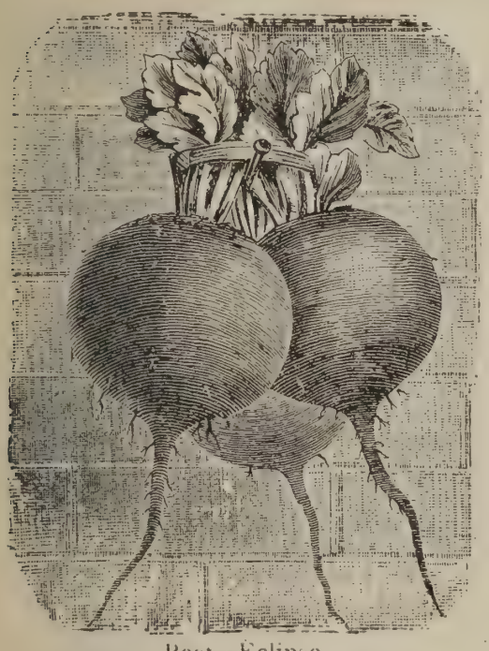
Large Purple Globe—The favourite French variety. 6d. per packet. Strong plants, 1s. each, or 10s. doz.

BEET.—*Beta vulgaris.*

CULTIVATION.—Red Beet is not so much grown as its merits deserve. It requires a deep, open soil. The ground should be dug at least two spits deep; and if manure is necessary, it may be turned in with the bottom spit, so as to bury it ten or twelve inches below the surface. This will cause the tap roots to descend, and prevent forking. Seed may be sown in August, September and October for Summer crops, and in November and January for Autumn and Winter crops. Sow the seeds thinly in drills, drawn eighteen inches apart, making the drills two inches deep in the light soils, and one inch in the heavy soils. When the plants are fit to handle, thin out to six inches apart. Keep the surface stirred from time to time in dry weather to promote growth.

3d. and 6d. per packet.

NEW BLACK RED BALL—(See Novelties of 1906, special pages).



Beet—Eclipse.

Selected Blood-red—Flesh deep red, excellent quality (See cut.) 6d. per oz.

Crimson Globe—Extremely handsome Beet, with richly-coloured flesh of superb quality. The Beets are of medium size, slightly oblong form and entirely free from fibrous rootlets, having only a slender tap-root. (See cut.) 6d. per oz.

Dell's Black-leaf—Roots dark red; splendid flavour. From its beautiful dark foliage it is admirably adapted for borders. 6d. per oz.

DARK-LEAVED GLOBE—See Novelties for 1907, special pages.

Eclipse (Turnip-shaped)—Flesh fine, dark blood colour; very sweet. An excellent variety. (See cut.) 6d. per oz.

Egyptian (Turnip-shaped) — Very distinct; flesh deep red. Valuable for Summer use, as it comes early. 6d. oz.

Nutting's Dwarf Improved—A fine dwarf dark red variety. 6d. per oz.

Improved Silver—Dwarf, with dark green leaves, and very broad white ribs. 6d. per oz.

Beet—Swiss Chard, Silver or Sea Kale.

Beet—Blood Red.

Swiss Chard, Silver, or Sea Kale—Habit erect and vigorous. The midribs are silvery white and very large. They should be served as Asparagus, and the remainder of the leaves make a valuable dish, dressed as a Spinach. This Beet is reproductive, and will bear frequent cutting, but the roots are not edible. (See cut.) 6d. per oz.

BROAD BEANS.—*Faba vulgaris.*

CULTIVATION.—Sow in April for the earliest crops, and again in July and August, and for the latest crop, in September. Sow the seed in drills 3 to 3½ ft. apart, and 12 in. in the rows. Cover the seeds to the depth of about 2 in. As soon as the crops come into bloom, the top of each stem should be pinched off to increase the advancement of the pods. For Parcels Post Rates, see page 3.

Broad Windsor—Very productive. 6d. per pint.

"THE MONSTER"—(See Novelties for 1907, special pages).

Harlington Windsor—A very superior variety; very prolific. 6d. per pint.

Leviathan—The longest-podded Broad Bean in cultivation; very prolific. 6d. per pint.

New Broad Bean "THE MONSTER."
See Novelties for 1907, Special Pages.

Triumph—A most distinct and valuable variety, and the finest Broad Bean in cultivation. It is remarkably early and an enormous bearer, the dwarf bushes being literally covered with large handsome pods, containing as many as eight beans in each, and of a most delicious flavour. 8d. per pint.

☞ FOR VEGETABLE AND FLORAL NOVELTIES, SEE SPECIAL PAGES.

FRENCH BEANS.—*Phaseolus vulgaris.*

CULTIVATION.—For the earliest crop sow in September, in the warmest and most sheltered part of the garden; later crops may be sown in damper and more exposed situations. Successional crops may be sown once a month until January. Sow the seed in drills two feet apart, and two inches in depth, or less in heavy soils, and four inches between the seeds. If the weather becomes dry, the ground may be mulched, and soakings of water should be frequently given.

The Climbing Varieties should be sown in drills four feet apart, and six inches between the seeds. They may be sown near a fence or building, and trained on strings or trellises; otherwise sticks fixe or six feet in length should be placed in the rows, one to each plant. For Parcels Post Rates on Beans, see page 3. **6d. per packet; per post, 1s.**

French Bean—Canadian Wonder.

DWARF VARIETIES.

8d. per pint.

NOTE.—For all Beans required to be sent PER POST, add 9d. per pint extra.

Canadian Wonder—One of the most productive Beans in cultivation. Pods very fleshy, and exceedingly tender when cooked. Grown very largely by market gardeners. (See cut.)

Negro Long Pod—A great cropper, of excellent quality.

Pale Dun—An excellent early variety.

Giant Stringless Green Pod—Acknowledged by all the best authorities to be the earliest and best of all the Dwarf Beans. It is a prolific bearer, and of excellent quality; the pods are stringless, similar to the wax-pod varieties. A great acquisition; highly recommended. 1s. per pint.

CLIMBING VARIETIES.

NOTE.—For all Beans required to be sent PER POST, add 9d. per pint extra.

July Runner—A variety of recent introduction. It is a great cropper, very early, and of superior flavour. As it does not grow very tall, twigs can be used instead of stakes. Highly recommended. 1s. per pint.

Scarlet Runner—A remarkably heavy cropper, having extra long pods. 1s. per pint.

Mammoth White Czar—An enormous podded variety, varying from 12 to 16 inches in length, and often 2 inches in diameter. The Beans, which are produced in clusters, are very fleshy, and almost stringless, and the flavour is excellent. 6d. per packet; per post, 9d.

White Dutch—Fine long pods, of excellent flavour; very prolific. 8d. per pint.

Zebra—A fine variety. 8d. per pint.

Snake, or Yard Long—This variety, which is a Climber, produces long, narrow, stringless pods, about 12 to 18 inches long, of very delicate flavour. It is an immense cropper, and bears in bunches. It succeeds best in warm districts. Sow at the same time and in the same manner as recommended for the French Bean. 6d. per packet; per post 8d.

Giant Extra Early Asparagus—A very productive and vigorous-growing variety, producing pods which sometimes measure 33 inches. When young the pods are very fleshy and of a delicate, agreeable flavour, resembling somewhat that of the Asparagus. 6d. per packet; per post 7d.

THE WONDERFUL TONGAN BEAN.

The Poor Man's Vegetable.

A strong climber, producing immense quantities of large flat Beans of excellent quality, which are used like French Beans. It is estimated that, in a moderately warm situation and good soil, two plants of this Bean will supply a small family with this delicious and wholesome vegetable for nine months in the year. The plant is also very ornamental, and may be utilised for covering unsightly objects. **It requires to be sown rather late in the Spring.** The Beans should be picked very young, and boiled whole. As the seeds are very slow to germinate, they should have boiling water poured over them and allowed to soak for, say, 12 hours before sowing. **Price, 6d. per packet; per post 8d.**

WAX POD or BUTTER BEANS.

STRINGLESS FRENCH BEANS.

Phaseolus vulgaris.

The Wax Pod or Butter Beans are perfectly hardy. The pods are stringless, and can be cooked whole; the flavour is excellent. When they become better known they will take the place of the ordinary French Beans. Sow at the same time and in the same manner as recommended for the French Bean. For Parcels Post Rates, see page 3. **6d. per packet; per post 1s.**

NOTE.—For all Beans required to be sent PER POST, add 9d. per pint extra.

BRITTLEWAX (Dwarf)—See Novelties of 1906, special pages.

Climbing Golden Butter Wax—Black Seeded, yellow pods; very tender. 9d. per pint.

Improved Golden Butter Wax (Dwarf)—A splendid variety, of exquisite flavour; very productive. 1s. per pint. (See cut.)

Startler (Dwarf)—A very prolific variety, bearing perfectly stringless pods, about 6 inches long, of a delightful buttery flavour. One of the best Wax Pod Beans in cultivation; highly recommended. 1s. per pint.

Bean—Improved Golden Butter Wax.

☞ **ALL VEGETABLE SEEDS POST FREE (PEAS, BEANS, AND SWEET CORN EXCEPTED).**

LIMA BEANS.

CULTIVATION.—Lima Beans should not be planted until warm weather has fairly set in (say end of October). The tall variety requires stakes or poles about 5 ft. high. They are shelled and cooked like Broad Beans (which they somewhat resemble in flavour, but are far more nutritious) and served with butter. In America they are very largely grown, and highly esteemed. For Parcel Post Rates, see p. 3. **6d. per packet; per post, 11d.**

NOTE.—For all Beans required to be sent PER POST, add 9d. per pint extra.

Henderson's Bush Lima—A dwarf variety, growing about 18 in. high; very productive, and requiring no support. (See cut.) 1s. per pint.

King of the Limas—One of the best of the tall sorts; very prolific, and bearing large handsome beans. The pods are produced in large clusters. 1s. per pint.

Thorburn's Dwarf Lima (Kumerle Strain)—A dwarf form of the famous Challenger Lima—the finest of the Limas. It possesses the flavour of the genuine Challenger Lima, thus differing from all other Bush Limas. It is exceedingly productive, bearing from 50 to 60 pods on the bush. 1s. per pint.

BORECOLE, KALE or CURLED GREENS.—*Brassica oleracea acephala.*

CULTIVATION.—Sow the seed from November to February, and plant out as soon as ready in rows 2 ft. apart, and 18 in. to 2 ft. between the plants. **3d. and 6d. per packet.**

DRUMHEAD—(See Novelties of 1906, special pages).

Dwarf Green Curled—A useful, hardy variety. (See cut.) 9d. per oz.

Improved Garnishing—Produces several varieties equal in colour to the Coleus, varying from rich crimson to white; laced and fringed. 6d. per packet.

Ragged Jack—An extremely hardy variety, very tender and delicious when cooked. 9d. per oz.

EMERALD ISLE—(See Novelties for 1907, special pages).

Kale Plants—1s. per 100 (in bundles of 50).

Borecole or Kale—Dwarf Green Curled.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.—*Brassica oleracea bullata minor.*

CULTIVATION.—Esteemed as the best of the Cabbage genus. Sow the seed in July or August for use in Midsummer, and again in November, December, January, and February for early and late Winter use, and plant out in rows 2 ft. apart. **3d. and 6d. per packet.**

Dalkeith—Medium height, closely filled with compact, richly-flavoured sprouts. 9d. per oz.

"ONE AND ALL"—(See Novelties of 1906, special pages).

President Carnot—Produces very large sprouts of good quality. 1s. per oz.

Hercules—A semi-dwarf variety, of very quick growth, being thickly covered with sprouts, often to the number of 70 on a single plant. The well-developed sprouts are arranged spirally, in rows of six, around the stem, giving the plant a peculiar pyramidal shape. (See cut.) 6d. per packet. 1s. 6d. per oz.

Brussels Sprouts Plants—1s. per 100 (in bundles of 50).

Brussels Sprouts—Hercules.

BROCOLI.—*Brassica oleracea botrytis asparagoides.*

CULTIVATION.—Brocoli does well on soil that has been manured for a previous crop, and if the soil be light it need not even be dug for the young plants. For a winter crop the seed must be sown in October, and the plants put out about the end of the year. For the chance of a crop to succeed Cauliflowers in Summer, seed may be sown in January or February, and planted out in April. When the plants are sufficiently large, transplant into rows about two to two and a-half feet apart.

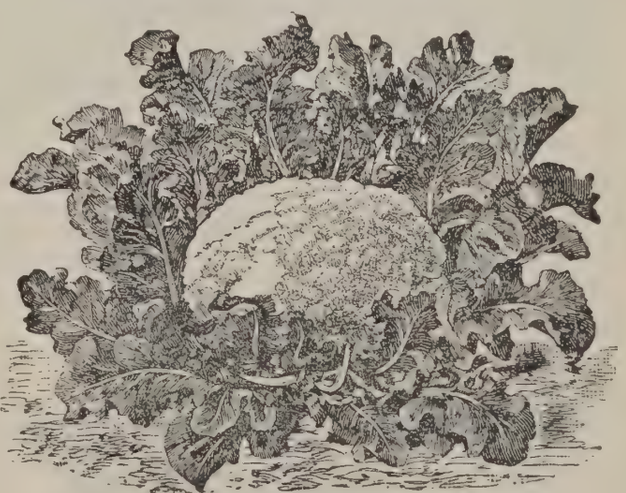
6d. per packet.

Adam's Early White—A fine white variety. 1s. 6d. per oz.

Perfection—One of the finest varieties yet introduced. Of strong and robust habit, with large handsome heads, which are close, and perfectly white. (See cut.) 1s. 6d. per oz.

ST. VALENTINE—(See Novelties for 1907, special pages.)

Walcheren—A valuable kind for general use. 1s. 6d. per oz.



Brocoli—Perfection

NEW CAULIFLOWER—PERFECTION
See Novelties for 1907. Special pages.

☞ FOR VEGETABLE AND FLORAL NOVELTIES, SEE SPECIAL PAGES.

CABBAGE.—*Brassica oleracea capitata.*

CULTIVATION.—This is one of the most important of vegetables, as it may be had in use every day in the year. A little seed may be sown once in every month, except in May and June. When the plants are large enough to handle, transplant into rows from 2 to 2½ ft. apart. **3d. and 6d. per packet; 9d. per oz. except where otherwise priced.**

Danish Roundhead—This variety is an earlier, shorter-stemmed type of the famous "Danish Ballhead," but has large heads, and matures much earlier. 1s. per oz.

Danish Summer Ballhead—This fine variety is equally as hard as the original type, and its keeping qualities are not surpassed by any warm weather Cabbage. It is to be regarded as a second early sort, coming to maturity long in advance of the parent type. It closely resembles the original Danish Ballhead in all respects except that it is a little smaller and matures more quickly. Its earliness will make it available for commercial purposes all the Summer, and we believe it will prove to be extremely profitable. If it has the same experience as the original true Danish Ballhead Cabbage it will make its way irresistibly into almost every market garden, and hold a place from which nothing can dislodge it. **1s. per oz.**

Drumhead—A very large variety; useful for cattle feeding.

Early York—A well-known early sort.

Eastham—An old and useful sort.

Cabbage—Victoria Main Crop.

Flat Parisian, or Henderson's Early Spring—A splendid early Cabbage, with round, flat, solid heads of uniform size, with few and small outside leaves. It is of fine texture and delicate flavour. This variety is highly recommended. 1s. per oz.

Large St. John's Day—A valuable Summer variety, largely grown by market gardeners.

Schweinfurt—Large, early white variety.

Succession—A splendid variety either for medium early, main crop, or late use. It is of large size, perfect in shape, of handsome colour, and of the finest quality. 1s. per oz.

Victoria Main Crop—This is one of the finest varieties in cultivation. It produces remarkably uniform, very hard, firm heads, fine in texture, and weighing from 10 to 15 lbs. each, and even up to 20 lbs. It is very sweetly flavoured, and has very few loose leaves; for withstanding dry weather there is no variety to equal it, and it will head when most other varieties fail. Highly recommended. 1s. per oz. (See cut.)

Red Cabbage—Niggerhead.

Express—The heads are uniform in size and shape, exceedingly solid and firm, and of fine mild flavour. Very early. 1s. per oz.

Glory of Enkhuizen—Of all the early white sorts there is none to equal this variety. The heads are very compact, of nice yellow green colour, and possess very few leaves, which permits of close planting. The heads are large. This is a great advantage in comparison with other early sorts, which mostly yield only small heads. 1s. per oz. (See cut.)

Improved Enfield Market—Valuable Winter variety, largely grown by market gardeners.

Niggerhead—This variety is endowed with all the good qualities desired in a Red Cabbage. The head is solid and heavy, and is stone hard, and of good appearance until late in the season, when all others are out of the market—an item worth the notice of farmers and market gardeners. 6d. per packet; 1s. 6d. per oz. (See cut.)

Early Cabbage—"Glory of Enkhuizen."

☞ **ALL VEGETABLE SEEDS POST FREE (PEAS, BEANS, AND SWEET CORN EXCEPTED).**

Cabbage—Giant of Auvergne.

CABBAGE—Continued.

GIANT OF AUVERGNE

A Splendid Winter Variety.

A distinct short-stemmed variety, the head almost resting on the ground. It is exceedingly firm and close, measuring often 20 inches in diameter, and weighing from 30 to 40 lbs. Excellent for Autumn and Winter use. A magnificent variety. Highly recommended. (See cut.) 1s. per oz.

FIRST CROP—(See Novelties for 1907, special pages).

Little Pixie—Small, sweet, comes in early. Well adapted for small gardens. 1s. per oz.

Sugar-loaf—A distinct and excellent variety.

Stockley's Select Giant Red—An excellent Cabbage, which has been very carefully selected, with large and solid heads. The best and largest Red Cabbage for pickling known. 1s. per oz.

Red Dutch—For pickling; good colour. 1s. per oz.

Lamb's Earliest of All—An early variety, with very few outside leaves; grows a short stem, with a compact, conical head of average size; most useful early Cabbage, coming in fully a week or ten days before Early York. Highly recommended for small gardens. (See cut.) 1s. per oz.

Champion Early All-Head—A first-class Cabbage, either for private use or for market purposes, as it withstands the most severe drought. It is distinct from, and superior in every respect to, varieties offered under the name of Sure-Header and Heat-proof Sure-Header, and is the very best Summer variety ever introduced. Being a rapid grower, it comes into use quickly, and is in consequence very tender and sweet. The heads are heavy, solid, and fine grained. On account of its compact habit of growth and absence of loose leaves, a much larger number of plants can be obtained to the acre than of most of the varieties of this type. To those who want a Cabbage for size, combined with earliness, quality and yield, the Champion Early All-Head is the one to grow. (See cut.) 6d. per packet; 1s. 6d. per oz.

Cabbage Plants—1s. per 100 (in bundles of 50).

Cabbage—Lamb's Earliest of All.

Cabbage—Champion Early All-Head.

"Blackwood,"
Penshurst (Vic.)
Feb. 25, 1906.

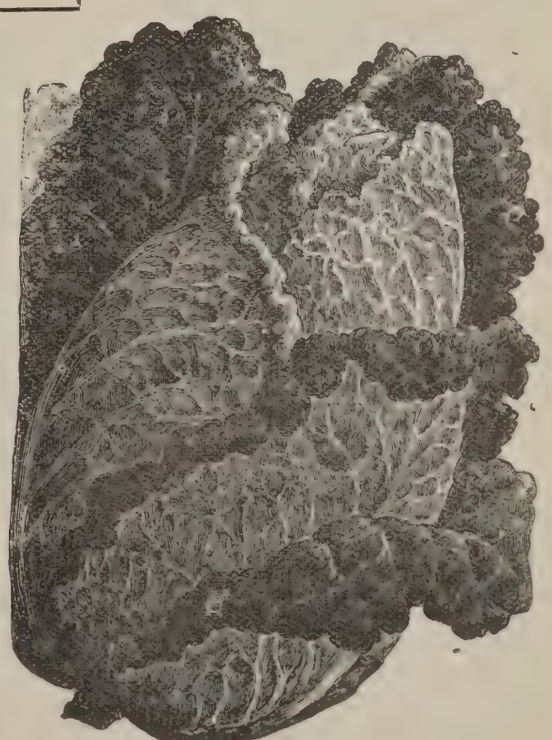
Your Victorian Main Crop Cabbage turned out the best I ever had. I had over 230 of them in one bed, and their equal was never seen in this district.

R. WILSON.
C/o Hon. R. B. Ritchie.

"Villa Margaretha,"
Mildura.
Oct. 10, '06.

Please send me 100 "Champion All-head" Cabbages, as these did exceedingly well last year. The last Cabbages and Cauliflowers are the admiration of everyone—Lettuce ditto.

F. ROSING.



Savoy - "All-Head."

SAVOY CABBAGE.—*Brassica oleracea bullata.*

CULTIVATION.—The general cultivation of Savoys is very similar to that of the Cabbage. The best time to sow the seed is from December to March. Savoys are generally preferred for Winter use, being of better flavour, and not so rank when grown large.

3d. and 6d. per packet.

All-Head—A fine variety of recent introduction, with solid heads of a conical shape, of a beautiful yellowish-green colour. It is delicious in flavour, like that of Brussels Sprouts. Owing to its shape it can be planted very closely. 1s. per oz. (See cut.)

☞ FOR VEGETABLE AND FLORAL NOVELTIES, SEE SPECIAL PAGES.

Savoy Cabbage—Dwarf Green Curled.

SAVOY CABBAGE—Continued.

Drumhead—The largest variety; very useful and hardy. 9d. per oz.

Dwarf Green Curled—A well-curled, compact, early variety, which hearts well. (See cut.) 9d. per oz.

Little Pixie—The smallest Savoy grown. Hearts compact and very delicate in flavour. For small gardens it is especially useful, as it may be planted 1 ft. apart each way. 1s. per oz.

Victoria Drumhead—Produces very large crinkled heads, which are very tender and crisp and of excellent flavour. A fine sort for exhibition purposes. 9d. per oz.

Savoy Cabbage Plants—1s. per 100 (in bundles of 50).

CHINESE CABBAGE.—*Pe-tsai.*

CULTIVATION.—Similar to that of the Cabbage.

Improved—Large loose leaves, highly esteemed by the Chinese, and also by Europeans. (See cut.) 1s. per oz.

Chinese Cabbage—Improved.

CARDOON—*Cynara cardunculus.*

CULTIVATION.—This vegetable is little known in these States, though it is extensively grown and much esteemed on the continent of Europe, where it is used in soups and for stewing. The leaf-stalks are the parts used, and the mode of culture is almost exactly the same as for Celery. Sow in September and October.

Large Spanish—Grown for the mid-rib of the leaf, which is blanched like Celery. **6d. per packet; 1s. per oz.**

CAPER OF COMMERCE—*Capparis spinosa.*

CULTIVATION.—The Caper is a trailing shrub, which grows freely on dry, rocky soil, and might become an article of commerce, as it succeeds well in this climate. The flower buds are the parts used, forming the Caper of Commerce. Plants may be raised from seed in heat in Spring, and planted out when strong. They may also be raised from cuttings. The roots of the plant are particularly strong and vivacious, and if they can get deep enough, even among rocks or stones, they will continue to grow for an indefinite period. It is considered advisable to cut the plants over every third or fourth year.

Caper of Commerce—6d. per packet.

Cape Gooseberry.

CAPE GOOSEBERRY.

Physalis edulis.

This, though used as a fruit, is generally cultivated as a kitchen garden plant. Sow the seed in September, October, and November, in a pot or seed pan, and when large enough they should be planted in a warm, sheltered situation, and should stand 3 or 4 ft. apart. The plants will last several years, and should have the old wood cut out annually. The fruit, when used in a raw state, should be thoroughly ripe, as previous to ripening they contain a deleterious principle.

True Cape Gooseberry. 6d. per packet.

CAPSICUM or PEPPER.

Capsicum annuum; Capsicum frutescens.

CULTIVATION.—The varieties of Capsicum or Chili require light, rich soil, and a warm situation. For the earliest crop sow in the beginning of September in heat. When the plants are large enough to handle, prick into pots or boxes, and after they have become well established and hardened-off, plant out in October, when the weather is fine. Seed may be sown in the open ground in the beginning of October. They may stand two and a-half to three feet apart. The plants must be duly watered while young, and shaded from the hot suns until established. The best situation is at the foot of a wall or fence, on the sunny side.

6d. per packet.

Capsicum.—Chinese Giant.

Collection of Six Varieties of Capsicum, 2/-

Celestial—A very ornamental and useful Pepper, creamy white, changing to vivid scarlet.

***Cherry**—Small, round, smooth variety, of dwarf growth.

Chinese Giant—A mammoth variety of recent introduction, producing fruits averaging 4 in. in breadth at the top, and of equal length of a brilliant, glossy scarlet. The flesh is unusually thick and extremely mild, as sweet as an apple, and makes an excellent salad sliced and served like tomatoes. (See cut.)

Golden Dawn—A most beautiful and distinct Pepper, of a splendid golden yellow.

GIANT NEAPOLITAN—(See Novelties for 1907, special pages).

***Kaleidoscope**—So called because the fruits are constantly changing colour, through all shades, from light yellow to intense scarlet.

Large Bell—Early variety, of mild flavour; rind thick and fleshy.

***Long Red**—Fruit three to four inches in length, bright red; very productive.

***Long Yellow**—Similar to Long Red in shape and appearance, except in colour.

***Dwarf Chili**—A very useful variety for pickling.

Ruby King—Beautiful bright red; large fruit; one of the best.

Sweet Spanish—Earliest of all the varieties; flesh sweet and mild.

The Giant—Produces very large fruit, of a brilliant scarlet colour.

***Tabasco**—Of tall, bush-like growth, three to four feet in height, producing an immense quantity of small, slender, very hot and fiery fruits, one inch in length, and vivid scarlet in colouring. This is the true variety, from which the famous Tabasco Sauce is made.

Those Varieties marked with an Asterisk are hot and pungent in flavour.

CARROT.—*Daucus hortensis.*

CULTIVATION.—The most suitable soil for the Carrot is a deep, rich, light, loamy or sandy soil, which has been enriched at the previous cropping; but should the soil be poor, a dressing of well-decomposed manure should be given, and thoroughly mixed with the soil. The seed should be sown in shallow drills, which may be a foot apart for the Early Horn, and fifteen inches for James' Intermediate and similar varieties, and from eighteen inches to two feet for Field Carrots. The soil should be made very fine, and if in a dry state, or very loose, should be pressed very hard after the seeds are sown. The ground should be kept loose on the surface by frequent stirrings with a hoe. When the seed is sown in cold weather, and not likely to vegetate before hoeing becomes necessary, it is useful to drop a few seeds of radish or turnip to mark the position of the rows. The Horn varieties may be left three to four inches apart; other varieties at greater distances, up to eight inches for Field Carrots. Make large sowings from August till February. Four lbs. required to sow an acre.

3d. and 6d. per packet.

Carrot—Guerande or Ox-Heart.

Early French Forcing Short Horn—The small roots are round in form; very early, smooth, tender, and of fine flavour; excellent for forcing. (See cut.) 6d. per oz.

Early Short Horn—A favourite variety; much esteemed for table use. Medium size, beautiful colour, and remarkably tender. (See cut.) 6d. per oz.

Guerande, or Ox-Heart—This stump-rooted Carrot is a decided advance in shape. It is intermediate as to length, between the Half-long varieties (such as Danvers') and the Short-Horn Carrot, but much thicker than the latter, attaining at the top from 3 to 4 inches in diameter. It is of very fine quality for table. (See cut.) 6d. per oz.

James' Scarlet Intermediate—The best Carrot for the main crop in shallow soils, producing roots of good size and excellent flavour and rich colour. (See cut.) 6d. per oz.

Long Blood Red—A long variety, with a short top and light foliage, the stalks of which are faintly tinged with purple. The root is of a rich blood-red colour, the flesh is deep orange-red, of very fine quality, tender and sweet. 6d. per oz.

Carrot—Early French Forcing Short Horn.

Carrot—Early Short Horn.

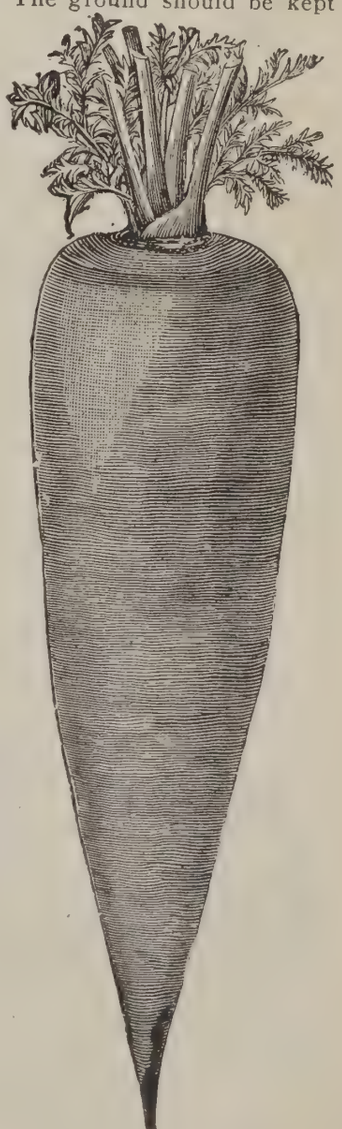
Sutton's Red Intermediate—A splendid type of Intermediate Carrot, which has quite superseded the ordinary variety. It is earlier, finer in shape, and the roots grow to nearly double the size. Skin clean and bright in colour, with very small core. 6d. per oz.

The Gem—A splendid variety. The roots average 4 to 5 inches in length, and about 3 inches in diameter, although they have been grown to nearly double these dimensions. Quality first rate, being very tender, with almost an entire absence of core. 6d. per oz.

White Belgian
Sinclair's Champion
Altringham
Long Yellow Stump-rooted

See Root Crops (Agricultural Seeds).

New Lettuce—Eclipse,
See Novelties for 1907. Special Pages.



Carrot—James' Scarlet Intermediate.

☞ FOR VEGETABLE AND FLORAL NOVELTIES, SEE SPECIAL PAGES.

CAULIFLOWER. — *Brassica oleracea botrytis cauliflora.*

6d. and 1s. per packet.

CULTIVATION.—Cauliflowers may be obtained in this climate during at least half the year under ordinary treatment, and in cool situations, or where water is plentiful, nearly the whole year round. The soil for them should be equally rich as for Cabbage, and where that for Winter crops happens to be damp it may be formed into ridges and the Cauliflowers planted on the top. The distance between the plants must be regulated by the size of the heads required; heads of the largest size may be obtained from plants 30 to 36 inches apart, but for private use small or middle-sized heads are the most suitable. Of course the Summer crops must have the greatest amount of space, but plants put out in Autumn need not be more than 18 inches or 2 ft. apart. For the first, or Autumn crop, the seed must be sown from December to February, and for later crops a little may be sown every month until August; but heads can rarely be obtained during the hottest months, except in cool districts, or by abundant watering.

Carter's Dwarf Mammoth—One of the best Cauliflowers in cultivation, of dwarf, compact growth, with fine large white heads. 3s. per oz.

EARLIEST OF ALL—(See Novelties of 1906, special pages).

Early London—A well-known hardy variety. 1s. 6d. per oz.

Early Snowball—A very early variety; heads rather small, but compact, and beautifully white. 1s. per packet; 3s per oz.

Eclipse—A splendid variety, with large pure white heads. Withstands drought well. 2s. per oz. (See cut.)

Large Asiatic—A fine large white, compact variety. 1s. 6d. per oz.

Extra Early Autumn Giant—This Cauliflower is more dwarf, considerably earlier, and in every respect better, than the old Autumn Giant. It produces enormous snow-white heads, and at the present time is admitted to be the largest and earliest of the giant forms, and the most reliable Cauliflower, either for market use or for the private garden. Highly recommended. 1s. per packet; 3s. per oz.

Extra Early Dwarf Snowball—This is without doubt one of the best strains of Cauliflowers ever offered. It must not be confounded with other varieties offered under the name of "Snowball." It is extremely early, very dwarf and compact in its habit of growth, and produces large snow-white heads. Highly recommended. 1s. per packet.

Cauliflower—Eclipse.

Gilt Edge—Large, heavy sort, one of the best and surest varieties in cultivation. (See cut.) Sold in packets only. 1s. 6d. each.

PERFECTION—(See Novelties for 1907, special pages).

Surprise—Produces large, pure white firm heads, remaining in good condition for a considerable time without deteriorating in quality. It is a rapid grower, and withstands the dry weather well. For general use it cannot be excelled. 1s. per packet; 3s. per oz.

Veitch's Autumn Giant—An extremely valuable late variety; heads large, white, firm, and compact. 2s. per oz.

Walcheren—A hardy late variety, producing firm heads, of uniform closeness. 1s. 6d. per oz.

CORN SALAD or LAMB'S LETTUCE — *Valerianella olitoria.*

CULTIVATION.—The first sowing of this useful small salad, which is chiefly grown by the French, ought to be made at the commencement of the Autumnal rains, and a successional crop put in at intervals of two months thereafter. Seed may be sown in any waste soil of a light nature, in beds 4 ft. wide, and in shelter drills 6 in. apart. The seedlings must be thinned to 4 in. apart, and the outside leaves picked for use as they expand. In Summer, seed should be sown every month in a moist, sheltered spot, the seedlings thinned as soon as fit for handling, and when large enough for use, the heads cut as wanted, close to the surface of the ground.

Cauliflower—Gilt Edge.

Corn Salad, or Lamb's Lettuce.

Large Round-leaved Dutch—Very hardy; useful salad. (See cut.) 1s. per oz.

ALL VEGETABLE SEEDS POST FREE (PEAS, BEANS, AND SWEET CORN EXCEPTED).

Celery—White Plume.

CELERY.—*Apium graveolens.*

CULTIVATION.—Celery requires very rich, deep soil, and a moist situation is the best to select, but not where the soil is saturated with water. Seeds may be sown in August for the earliest crop, and at that season require artificial heat to cause them to germinate. They may be sown in a seed pan or shallow box in light, rich soil, and placed in a hot-bed frame or some other warm place. As soon as the plants are large enough to handle, they should be pricked into other boxes, and continued in heat until well established, then hardened off, and planted out to 6 inches apart in a bed of rich soil, 6 inches deep, on a bottom of boards, or some other hard substance which the roots cannot penetrate, to facilitate transplanting, where they must be well watered and shaded; and when of sufficient size the soil cut into squares with a plant in the centre of each; then lifted with the balls entire, and conveyed to the trenches, where they must be shaded with boughs, boards, bags, or anything at hand until re-established. During the season of growth water must be applied in unlimited quantities. The second and later sowings may be made in the open ground, and the young plants treated in a similar manner. October will be early enough for sowing in the open air, and two more sowings may be made in November and December. Manure to the depth of 5 or 6 inches should be dug into the bottom of the trench, and as much liquid manure as can be spared may be given while the plants are growing. A trench should be 16 or 18 inches in width, and the plants set at 6 to 12 inches apart. Earth up the plants as they advance in growth, but it is not advisable to place much soil around them, with a view to blanching, until about a month before they are wanted for use. The final earthing-up requires to be done carefully; in order that the soil may not fall into the heart of the plant, the leaves should be tied together, then the soil thrown in, in layers, and packed closely around the plants by hand.

3d. and 6d. per packet.

Celeriac, or Turnip-rooted Celery—Principally used for soups. 9d. per oz.

Cole's Crystal White—Large, crisp, and fine-flavoured. 9d. oz.

Golden Heart—Of a fine nutty flavour, and when blanched is of a pure golden yellow. 9d. per oz.

Golden Rose—A recently introduced variety, of self-blanching habit. The stalks, which are very broad and solid, are of a golden colour suffused with a warm rosy hue. A good keeper. 1s. per oz.

GOLDEN QUEEN—(See Novelties for 1907, special pages).

Improved White Plume—A splendid crisp, solid, and fine-flavoured variety. Requires very little earthing-up to blanch it. The plant itself makes a handsome ornament upon the dinner table, from the fact of the foliage being beautifully variegated. 1s. per oz. (See cut.)

Laing's Mammoth Red—This is a very large, quick-growing variety, solid, crisp, and very hardy; excellent flavour. 9d. per oz.

Turner's Incomparable White—A fine dwarf variety; clear, white, solid, and crisp. 9d. per oz.

White Solid Paschal—Remarkable for the breadth and thickness of its stalks, which are very mild in flavour. A good keeper. 1s. per oz.

Soup Celery—Excellent for flavouring, etc. 3d. per oz. (per post 4d.); ¼-lb., 9d. (per post 1s.); ½-lb., 1s. 3d. (per post 1s. 8d.); 1-lb., 2s. 6d. (per post 3s. 3d.).

Celery Plants—6d. per bundle of 25.

RED CELERY FOR RHEUMATISM.

Red Celery is now recognised as the best cure for Rheumatism, and is highly recommended by medical men. A teaspoonful of seed infused in a cup of boiling water, and allowed to stand for about half an hour, may be taken freely. The same seed can be used a second time. 4d. per oz. (per post 5d.); 1s. per ¼-lb. (per post 1s. 3d.); 3s. 6d. per lb. (per post 4s. 3d.).

CRESS—*Lapidium sativum.*

Curled Cress may be grown in Winter on a patch of ground at the foot of a fence or other warm spot, by drawing shallow drills as close as possible with the finger or small stick; the seed sown quite thick, and the surface beaten with the back of a spade, barely covering the seeds. A shady spot should be chosen for Summer; or, where there is not a garden, the seed may be sown in boxes, or between the single folds of a wet flannel. American Cress may be sown monthly in drills nine inches apart, slightly covered with earth; when the plants are bushy, the heads may be cut close to the surface of the ground. Water Cress is an excellent salad. Young runners are most commonly used for planting out, but seed may be sown during the Autumn and Winter months in a moist, shady place. **3d. and 6d. per packet.**

☞ FOR VEGETABLE AND FLORAL NOVELTIES, SEE SPECIAL PAGES.

Cress—Extra Fine Curled.

CRESS—Continued.

American, or Land—An excellent substitute for Water Cress. 6d. per oz.
Australian—An excellent broad-leaved golden variety, fine flavour. 6d. per oz.
Extra Fine Curled—Very fine; excellent for salads; may be cut two or three times. (See cut.) 4d. per oz.
Indian, or Nasturtium—6d. per oz.
Water Cress—Sow in a moist, shady place. 6d. per packet.

Sweet Corn or Table Maize—*Zea mays*

CULTIVATION.—Few are aware of the excellence of the Sugar Maize as a vegetable; it will bear favourable comparison with Asparagus and Peas when boiled in a green state, and eaten with white sauce or gravy. The cobs should be taken as soon as the grains are fully formed, and before they have begun to harden. Seed may be sown in September and three following months for succession, in drills three feet apart, and the plants a foot apart. It requires rich soil, and is improved by top-dressing during growth. For Parcels Post Rates, see page 3.

How to Cook Sweet Corn.—Sweet Corn is a delicious vegetable, and is highly esteemed in America, but in this State it is not largely used, as very few indeed know how to cook it properly. The cobs should be cooked when freshly gathered, as by keeping they lose their sweetness. Firstly, remove the husks and every thread of silk; then place the cob in a pot of boiling water, and allow it to boil for about five minutes; when done, carefully remove it with a skimmer, and place upon a serviette and serve immediately. It may be eaten with white sauce or gravy.

6d. per packet (per post, 1s.); 1s. per pint (per post, 1s. 9d.).

NOTE.—For all kinds of Sweet Corn required to be sent PER POST, add 9d. per pint extra.

Sweet Corn—"Golden Bantam."

Early Cosmopolitan—A variety of recent introduction, producing magnificent ears of fine quality and appearance, fully nine inches long, with ten or more rows of large grains. The cob is always pure white and well filled. It is without doubt the best early Sweet Corn yet sent out. 1s. pint.

Early Fordhook—Early Fordhook is the largest-eared extra early Corn, averaging in length seven inches. The grains and cob are pure white. The ears are eight-rowed, with small cobs and deep grains. In some instances it has ripened one or two days earlier than Cory, and in other cases one or two days later, so that it may be said to equal Cory in earliness, while surpassing any other extra early Sweet Corn in size, quality, sweetness, and entire freedom from smut.

Golden Bantam—This new Sweet Corn is the earliest and best of all extreme earlies, and is the very sweetest and richest Corn ever introduced. It can be planted thickly; every stalk bears from two to three perfect ears. Most highly recommended to all lovers of Sweet Corn. (See cut.) 6d. per packet; 1s. 6d. per pint.

Mammoth Sugar—The largest late variety; cob white, large, and well filled; very productive and fine flavoured.

Triumph—Said to be the earliest of the large varieties, flavour rich and sweet.

NEW WHITE EVERGREEN—(See Novelties of 1906, special pages).

White Pop Corn—For parching.

NEW CAULIFLOWER—PERFECTION.

See Novelties for 1907 (Special Pages)

CUCUMBER—*Cucumis sativus*

CULTIVATION.—For the earliest crops out of doors plants may be raised on a hot-bed, well hardened off, and planted out in September as soon as the weather has become warm. The plants must be protected with hand-glasses or some other covering, and shaded when necessary until established. For a late crop, plants may be raised in a cool frame, and planted out in October, always providing duplicates to replace failures. Seeds may be sown at the same time, and again in the course of a month, where they are to remain. The soil must be kept loose by frequent hoeings; and, before the weather becomes dry, should be mulched with a good layer of stable dung. Abundant water is necessary in dry weather.

6d. per packet (except where otherwise priced).

BURPEE'S FAMOUS—(See Novelties for 1907, special pages.)

Choice Mixed—Extra fine.

Cool and Crisp—A very early and prolific variety; excellent for slicing; very tender and crisp.

Early White Spine—A most popular variety; flesh crisp and of fine flavour.

Giant Pera—A very distinct Asiatic variety, growing to a very large size, with smooth, light green skin. They are crisp, and of extremely mild flavour.

Japanese Climbing—This variety is very hardy, climbs freely, and is of excellent flavour.

Long Green—A fine long fruit, of excellent quality; dark green, crisp and firm. (See cut, figure 1.)

Cucumbers.

No. 1. Long Green. No. 3. White Wonder.
No. 2. Long Prickly. No. 4. Short Prickly.
No. 5. English Gherkin.

Cucumber—Duke of Edinburgh

CUCUMBER—Continued.

Long Prickly—A very hardy variety, good bearer; about a foot in length. (See cut, figure 2.)

Snake or Serpent—A remarkable and very interesting curiosity. The Cucumbers grow curled up like a snake with the head protruding, and sometimes are *six feet in length.*

White Wonder—A hardy white variety, of strong, vigorous growth. A good cropper. Highly recommended. (See cut, figure 3.)

African Horned—The fruit, which is borne profusely all Summer, is a deep sea-green colour, but when ripe turns to a dark orange-scarlet. When fully grown it is the size of a small Musk Melon, oblong, and covered with protruding points or horns. For eating, it should be taken before it is too old, like any other Cucumber. In quality it is simply luscious, having the pure Cucumber flavour in a degree of delicacy and refinement not before seen. It is exceedingly tender, and seems to melt in one's mouth, and consequently easily digested. People who cannot eat ordinary Cucumbers find no difficulty with this. Dr. Clowe writes recently that the natives in Africa do not eat it until it is fully ripe and the pulp becomes soft. It is then nutritious and very refreshing.

Choice Collection of Cucumbers, 6 Varieties, 2s. Post Free

VARIETIES USED FOR PICKLING—6d. per packet.

Short Prickly.
(See cut, figure 4.)

Paris Pickling.

West India Gherkin

Commercial Pickling.
(A first-class pickling variety; highly recommended.)

English Gherkin.
(See cut, figure 5).

Cumberland Pickling—This variety originated from a cross of the slender thickly spined Paris Pickling and the popular White Spine. As a result we have a thicker and more symmetrical fruit, retaining the spineness, crispness, and delicacy of flavour of the Paris Pickling. The straight young fruits possess the distinctly roughened surface so much desired for small pickles. The large fruits average 9 to 10 inches in length, 2½ inches in diameter, with full rounded ends, and are of excellent quality for slicing. (See cut.)

FRAME, or FORCING VARIETIES.

NOTE.—These packets contain from twelve to fifteen seeds only.

Duke of Edinburgh (Daniel's)—A very fine variety, growing from 30 to 35 inches in length. For exhibition, market, or general use it cannot be surpassed. (See cut.) 1s. per packet.

Jewel of Koppitz—One of the earliest and most abundant bearers ever introduced. The fruit begins to set with the first natural leaf. Highly recommended. 1s. per pkt

Telegraph (Rollisson's)—Extremely prolific, of good shape and colour, and delicious flavour. 1s. per packet.

Tender and True—Colour of a beautiful deep green, and the flavour excellent. Unsurpassed as an exhibition variety. 1s. per pkt.

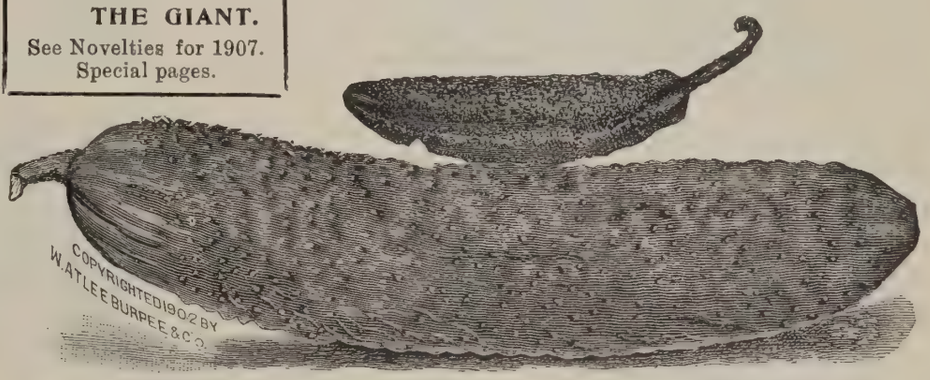
DANDELION.

The Dandelion resembles Endive, and is cultivated by the Continental people for Spring greens, or for blanching for salads. **6d. per packet.**

Improved Early Large-leaved—Double the size of the ordinary Dandelion.

Egg Plant—Pearl White.

NEW ONION—THE GIANT.
See Novelties for 1907. Special pages.



Pickling Cucumber—Cumberland.

EGG PLANT.—*Solanum esculentum.*

CULTIVATION.—The Egg Plant may be treated in exactly the same manner as the Capsicum—the earliest raised in heat and transplanted, and the later crops sown in a warm situation, where they have to remain; the plants may stand 18 inches to 2 feet apart. The fruit must be thinned if a fine sample is required. They may be easily grown in pots, and trained to stakes like Tomatoes. **6d. per packet.**

How to Cook Egg Plant.—Cut the fruit into half or quarter inch slices, and after paring soak them in salted water for an hour; then dip into batter, and fry in hot fat until brown

New York Improved Purple, Spineless—The standard variety, largest and best oval, deep purple, early and productive.

—New Brocoli—St. Valentine—
See Novelties for 1907—Special pages.

—New Kale—Emerald Isle—
See Novelties for 1907—Special pages.

☞ FOR VEGETABLE AND FLORAL NOVELTIES, SEE SPECIAL PAGES.

EGG PLANT—Continued.

Pearl-White—A new variety, producing pure creamy white fruit of great size. In eating quality it is superior to all others. (See cut.)

Black Beauty—An extra early variety, of recent introduction, with skin of a rich lustrous purplish black. The fruits are broad and thick. An excellent variety.

SPINELESS GIANT—See Novelties for 1907, special pages.

Long White. **Round White.**

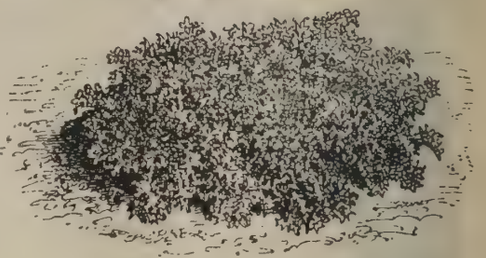
ENDIVE.—*Chicorium endivia.*

CULTIVATION.—This is a good useful salad for Winter use, becoming now of more repute than hitherto. To grow it well the culture recommended for Lettuce is exactly suitable. The heads require to be blanched, which may be effected either by tying the leaves close together, or covering each plant with a flower pot, saucer, or piece of slate, a few at a time. The seeds should be sown in January, February, and March, and the plants transplanted with the first Autumn rains.

3d. and 6d. per packet.

Broad-Leaved Green Paris—A splendid variety, with large broad leaves. 1s. per oz.

Triple Curled Moss—Beautifully curled, and when developed appears like a tuft of moss. (See cut.) 1s. per oz.



Endive—Triple Curled Moss.

Sweet, Pot, and Medicinal Herbs, and their Uses.

CULTIVATION.—The best way of growing these with little trouble and expense is to procure a few plants of the required sorts, such as Marjoram, Sage, Thyme, Hyssop, etc., and plant them together in a portion of a shady border, in lines fifteen or eighteen inches apart each way. If plants cannot be conveniently had, seed may be sown in a warm border in lines one foot apart, merely deep enough to cover the seed; when up, thin out to a foot apart, water and mulch the first summer in dry weather, and keep the surface loose. Next Autumn, or early in Spring, take up and divide the roots, and plant again fifteen or eighteen inches apart, and continue making new plantings every Winter, as a means of saving them during the severe Summer drought.

6d. per packet.

Angelica—Useful on account of its medicinal qualities.

Balm (Melissa officinalis)—For making Balm tea; valuable in cases of fever, etc.

Basil, Bush (Ocymum minimum)—For flavouring soups, stews, sauces.

Basil, Sweet (Ocymum basilicum)—For flavouring soups, stews, sauces, etc.

Borage (Borago officinalis)—Used for salads: excellent for bees.

Chamomile (Anthemis)—Used medicinally for a number of purposes.

Chervil, Plain or Common (Chaerophyllum aromaticum)—For flavouring soups, salads, etc.

Chervil, Turnip-rooted (Chaerophyllum bulbosum)—For flavouring soups, salads, etc.

Carraway (Carum carui)—Chiefly cultivated for the seed, which is used in confectionery and medicine; the under leaves are sometimes used for flavouring soups.

Dill (Anethum graveolens)—Used for flavouring soups, pickles, etc.

Fennel (Anethum foeniculum)—Used in fish sauces and for garnishing.

Hyssop (Hyssopus officinalis)—The leaves and flowers are gathered and dried for making Hyssop tea, and other purposes.

Lavender (Lavendula vera)—The true variety; cultivated for its flowers, which are very aromatic.

Marjoram, Sweet (Origanum marjorama)—Used in soups and stuffings.

Pennyroyal (Mentha pulegium)—Used for medicinal purposes.

Rosemary (Rosmarinus officinalis)—An aromatic herb; leaves are used for making hair-wash.

Rue (Ruta Graveolens)—Used for medicinal purposes; also used as a remedy for roup in fowls.

Sage (Salvia officinalis)—Used in stuffings and sauces.

Savory, Summer (Satureja hortensis)—Greatly used for seasoning.

Savory, Winter (Satureja montana)—Greatly used for seasoning

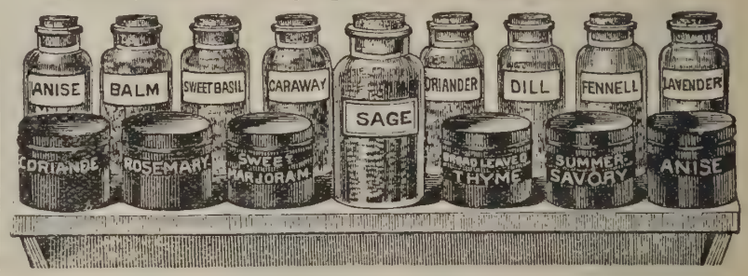
Sorrel, Large-Leaved (Rumex scutatus)—Used for salads, and imparting an acid flavour to soups.

Tansy (Tanacetum vulgare)—An aromatic herb.

Thyme (Thymus vulgaris)—For soups, sauces, and stuffings.

Tarragon (Artemisia dracunulus)—Used for flavouring. 1s. pkt.

Wormwood (Artemisia absinthium)—Used for medicinal purposes; also in the preparation of absinthe.



Kohl Rabi—Large Purple.

Kohl Rabi, or Turnip-rooted Cabbage.

—Brassica oleracea caulo-rapa.

CULTIVATION.—This is a delicious vegetable, and highly esteemed by those acquainted with it; but its merits are not sufficiently known or appreciated. It is greatly superior as a table vegetable to any kind of turnip, but must be tested in good condition, and while young and tender. The seed may be sown from January to April, in beds as for cabbage, and transplanted into good soil. The bulb-like stems will be fit for using during the Winter and Spring, and should be taken when not more than three or four inches in diameter, or they will become coarse and inferior. **3d. and 6d. per packet.**

Large Green—A green variety; very delicious vegetable, if cooked when young. 9d. oz.

Large Purple—Similar to the Green, except in colour. (See cut.) 9d. per oz.

Leek.—*Allium porrum.*

CULTIVATION—The Leek likes a deep, friable, and rich soil. The first sowing may be made in June or July, and subsequent sowings once a month till October. When the young plants are about the thickness of a goose-quill they may be transplanted into deep holes made with a dibble or stake, nine to twelve inches apart, in the bottom of a drill drawn with a hoe, into which the plants are dropped, and a few crumbs of soil put in to cover the roots, unless the soil is dry, when the holes may be filled with water.

☞ ALL VEGETABLE SEEDS POST FREE (PEAS, BEANS, AND SWEET CORN EXCEPTED).

Leek—The Lyon.

LEEK—Continued.

In the processof hoeing, the holes become filled up with soil, and, as they grow, soil from each side may be drawn to them to cause the stems to strengthen. The drills should be fifteen inches apart. Large Leeks for exhibition may be grown in trenches prepared as for celery. **3d. and 6d. per packet.**

London Flag—A well-known variety. 9d. per oz.

Monstrous Carentan—A superior variety, with distinct and dark coloured leaves; stout in habit, and hardy. 1s. per oz.

The Lyon—This splendid strain produces Leeks weighing over 4lbs. each; perfectly hardy. (See cut.) 1s. per oz.

Long Winter Mezieres—A splendid Leek of French origin. It has broad, vigorous, erect leaves, a long good-sized stem of snow-white colour and of excellent flavour. It is very hardy, and can be confidently recommended as one of the best varieties grown, excelling all others. 1s. per oz.

LETTUCE—*Lactuca*

CULTIVATION—This popular salad plant may be had all the year round by frequent sowings and plantings. A warm and dry situation should be chosen for the Winter crops, and one that is low and damp for those of Summer. The soil should be loose and extremely rich, for Lettuces are crisp only when grown rapidly. For Summer culture, sowings may be made where the plants are to remain—as they cannot be safely transplanted in dry weather—once a month from August onwards, in rows eighteen inches apart, and thinned to twelve inches. For a Winter crop, sowings may be made in March and April, and the plants transplanted in rows.

Cabbage Varieties

3d. and 6d. per packet.

Lettuce—Drumhead, or Malta.

All the Year Round—A very good hardy variety. 1s. per oz.

Asparagus Lettuce—Produces very narrow leaves, twelve to eighteen inches in length, the mid-rib of which is very tender and succulent. It is cooked and used like Asparagus, for which it makes a fine substitute. 6d. per packet.

Brittle-ice—The large heads are slightly flattened at the top and closely folded, so that the interior leaves are blanched to a pure white, and are always crisp and brittle. The heads resemble quite closely a summer flat-head cabbage. (See cut.) 6d. pkt.

BROWN SUMMER—(See Novelties of 1906, special pages.)

Continuity—The heads are of a good size, firm, reddish-brown on the outside, but a fine creamy white within. It is tender, crisp, and well-flavoured, and is in all respects a good Lettuce. Award of Merit, Royal Horticultural Society. 6d. per packet; 1s. per oz.

Sept. 14, 1906.

I have found your Seeds splendid —both Vegetable and Flower. I never buy any other.

Yours respectfully,

D. UNDERWOOD,
Mount Gambier,
S. Aust.

Lettuce—Iceberg.

New Cabbage—First Crop,
See Novelties for 1907,
Special Pages.

Lettuce—"Brittle-ice."

Drumhead, or Malta—Heads very large, crisp, and tender; one of the best for general use. (See cut.) 9d. per oz.

Hanson—Grows to a large size, very solid, and is deliciously sweet, crisp, and tender. 1s. per oz.

Iceberg—A splendid variety, producing hard, handsome heads. Highly recommended. (See cut.) 1s. per oz.

May King—This variety produces splendid globular heads, which are ready ten to fourteen days before most other sorts. 1s. 6d. per oz.

Neapolitan—One of the most popular varieties cultivated. Heads large and solid, leaves beautifully curled and tender. 9d. per oz.

New York—A splendid Summer Lettuce, with large solid heads, crisp, tender, and of excellent flavour; highly recommended. 1s. per oz.

Thorburn Maximum—A wonderful heat-resisting variety, and its table quality is simply perfect, both as to tenderness and crispness. 1s. per oz.

Wheeler's Tom Thumb—Very dwarf and compact, white and crisp; stands well. 1s. per oz.

Italian Ice—Large, solid, crisp heads, free from bitterness; colour, yellowish green; almost transparent ribs. An excellent variety. 1s. per oz.

☞ FOR VEGETABLE AND FLORAL NOVELTIES, SEE SPECIAL PAGES.

Cos Varieties

3d. and 6d. per packet.

New Water Melon—Calabrica
See Novelties for 1907. (Special pages).

ECLIPSE—(See Novelties for 1907, special pages.)

Paris White—An old standard variety. 9d. per oz.

Trianon, or Celery Lettuce—The long, narrow leaves, which form solid heads almost like a Wakefield Cabbage, bleach and quickly become snowy white. The leaves when blanched are stiff like celery stalks; very crisp, and of excellent flavour. 1s. per oz. (See cut.)

Monstrous Brown—The hearts grow to an immense size, and of fine flavour. Excellent either for Summer or Winter use. 1s. per oz.

Cos Lettuce—Trianon.

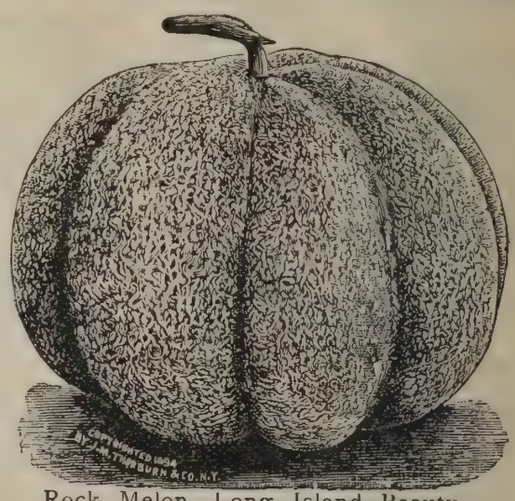
ROCK, or MUSK MELON.—*Cucumis melo*

Rock Melon—Bomb-shaped.

CULTIVATION.—Rock Melons for the earliest crop may be raised on a hot-bed in July and August, well hardened off, and planted out in September, or as soon as the weather has become warm enough; the plants should be protected until well established. The soil for the Rock Melon should be a good, rather strong loam, without manure, except a little to give the plants a start. For the later crop, sow in September and October in the open ground. The seeds should be sown in spaces from 5 to 6 ft. apart, placing ten or twelve seeds in each, and when the plants have two or three rough leaves thin out to three or four plants.

Those Varieties marked with an Asterisk contain only fifteen seeds in a packet.

LETTUCE PLANTS—
1s. per 100 (in bundles of 50).



Rock Melon—Long Island Beauty.

Collection of 6 Choice Varieties of Rock Melons —OUR OWN SELECTION— 2s. Post Free

Best Mixed Varieties—6d. per packet.

Bomb-shaped—A variety which originated in the vicinity of Paris a few years ago, and has been selected and improved upon for several seasons. The skin is dark green, slightly ribbed, sometimes faintly warted and very thin; the flesh is firm, thick, truly red, juicy, sweet and perfumed. Remarkably productive. 6d. per packet. (See cut.)

***Dickson's Exquisite**—The flesh is a beautiful green, moderately firm, yet exceedingly juicy, and ripening well back to the rind. The flavour is unequalled. 1s. per packet.

Emerald Gem—A very distinct, early, and deliciously-flavoured variety, with a skin of a deep emerald green colour. The flesh is of a suffused salmon colour, exceedingly sweet. One of the very best Melons for private growers. 6d. per packet.

Extra Early Hackensack—An early variety, producing Melons weighing from 4 to 10 lbs. each, of a nutmeg shape, heavily netted, and having light-green flesh of a delicious flavour. 6d. per packet.

Hybrid Bay View—A very prolific variety, of great size, oblong, green flesh; splendid quality. 6d. per packet.

Large Yellow Cantaloupe—Flesh salmon coloured; very productive. 6d. per packet.

Long Island Beauty—The earliest and finest in quality; flesh green. The most handsome Melon grown. (See cut.) 6d. per packet.

RED POCKET—(See Novelties of 1906, special pages.)

Rocky Ford—A splendid early, small-fruited variety. The flesh is light green in colour, melting, and luscious in flavour. 6d. per packet.

MATCHLESS—(See Novelties for 1907, special pages.)

Nutmeg—Green flesh, medium size, rich and sugary. 6d. per packet.

Perfected Delmonico—Oval shaped, of large size, finely netted, and has beautiful orange-pink flesh. For flavour it cannot be surpassed. 6d. per packet.

***Scarlet Perfection**—A superb variety, round, prominently laced, sugary, scarlet flesh, exquisite aroma. 1s. per pkt.

The Paul Rose—The flesh is quite thick, of rich deep orange colour, ripening close down to the rind, with small seed cavity. 6d. per packet.

WATER MELON.—*Cucumis citrullus.*

CULTIVATION.—The Water Melon requires a richer soil than the Rock Melon, and if well grown will afford abundance of fruit without stopping the shoots or any other manipulation being required. Every effort should be made to get the fruit ripened early, for it is little valued except in hot weather. A warm situation should therefore be chosen, and the plants raised in heat in July and August, and grown strong before being planted out. The seed should be sown in spaces about 8 ft. apart, placing 10 or 12 seeds in each, and when the plants have three leaves thin out to 3 or 4 plants. Do not sow in the open ground before October. **6d. per packet.**

☞ **ALL VEGETABLE SEEDS POST FREE (PEAS BEANS, AND SWEET CORN EXCEPTED).**

Water Melons.

No. 1. Dixie. No. 3. Black Spanish. No. 4. Kolb Gem.
No. 5. White Gem.

WATER MELON—Continued.

Collection of Six Varieties of Water Melons, 2s.—Post Free.

All Varieties, Mixed.

Black Spanish—A well-known favourite, roundish, nearly black; dark red flesh; early. (See cut, fig. 3.)

Blue Gem—The Melons are uniformly large, of thick, oval form, slightly depressed at the blossom end. The colour is a rich dark green, with faint stripings of a lighter shade, but the whole fruit is much darker and richer in colouring than the Kolb Gem. The flesh is deep rich pink; ripens to within half an inch of the skin. The rind is exceptionally strong, making it an excellent shipper. The fruits have a large solid heart, with the seeds all near the rind. The flesh is crisp and melting; entirely free from stringiness, and of remarkably sweet, sugary flavour.

Citron Preserving Melon.

CALABRICA—(See Novelties for 1907, special pages.)

Kolb Gem—Flesh bright crimson, extending close to the rind; solid, sweet, and of luscious flavour. (See cut, figure 4.)

White Gem—A distinct variety. The Melons are perfectly round, and of a beautiful cream-white colour when ripe; flesh bright pink, and of excellent flavour. (See cut, figure 5.)

Boss—Oblong, dark green; flesh deep scarlet, and rind thin; intermediate.

Dixie—Very large, flesh deep scarlet, very sweet, tender, and juicy. A very free setter of fruit. (See cut, figure 1.)

Rodosto—This is a small-fruited but exceedingly early variety, and one that should suit this State admirably. The fruit is globular, measuring from 6 to 7 inches in diameter; the skin is dark green, with faintly marked ribs, and the flesh is thick, red, melting; extremely sweet, and of a very agreeable flavour. (See cut.)

Cole's Early—This variety is one of the earliest in cultivation, and an excellent bearer. The Melons are not large, but what they lack in that respect is made up in number and solidity. The flesh is of a beautiful bright red colour, crisp, and of delicious flavour.

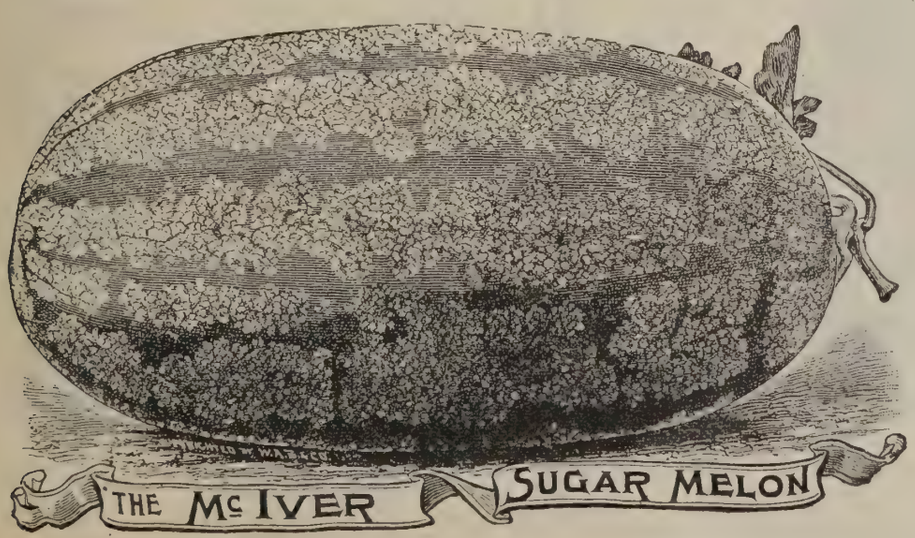
Cuban Queen—Solid and heavy; skin marked regularly; excellent quality; early.

Fordhook Early—This Melon is one of the earliest in cultivation, being ripe fully three weeks before any other variety, which is a very great consideration in this State. It produces Melons from 30 to 35 lbs. weight; the flesh is bright red, and very sweet. Highly recommended.

Halbert Honey—The quality is simply delicious, sugary, and of a rich fruity flavour peculiar to itself. Entirely devoid of all fibrous substances, the sweet flesh melts away in the mouth like so much honey. The hardy vines are wonderfully prolific. The crop covers the ground, and it is no uncommon sight to see four or five Melons growing in a heap together. It is quite early.

Water Melon—"Rodosto."

Ice Cream—An old and reliable sort; flesh red; late.
Rattlesnake—Oblong, dark, and striped; bright red flesh; late.



Mammoth Santiago—A mammoth variety, producing enormous fruits, weighing up to 85 lbs. Flesh deep blood-red, sugary, melting, and of the finest quality.

Kleckley Sweets—A variety of oblong shape, with dark green skin. The flesh, which is bright red, is very solid.

SUGAR STICK—(See Novelties of 1906, special pages.)

The McIver Sugar Melon—A productive variety, of uniformly large size. The quality is very superior; the flesh is of a soft pale pink, crisp, free from any stringiness. (See cut.)

Preserving Melons.

6d. per packet.

Apple—Pie or Common—For jam and preserves; green seed.

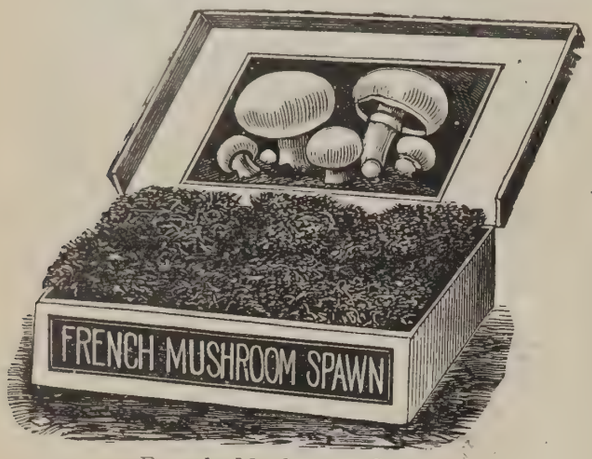
Lemon Jam—A splendid variety for jams, etc.

Citron—Round and handsome; excellent for jam and preserves; red seed. (See cut.)

☞ FOR VEGETABLE AND FLORAL NOVELTIES, SEE SPECIAL PAGES.

MANGO MELON, or Egyptian Prolific Vegetable Peach.

CULTIVATION.—This grows like a Rock Melon, and should be treated in a similar manner. The vines branch out in every direction, and if watered in dry weather they will last till frost. Some claim that it is superior to the Vegetable Marrow if used before being too ripe. When ripe and yellow it makes beautiful, white, transparent preserves, equalling the celebrated Californian fruits and Japanese Pie Melon; they are just like an Orange when ripe. The late fruits make excellent pickles. Young green ginger makes the best flavouring, and it does not colour the preserves. **6d. per packet.**



French Mushroom Spawn.

MUSHROOM.—*Agaricus campestris.*

CULTIVATION.—The Mushroom can be successfully cultivated in pots, boxes or beds, either out of doors or in a shed or cellar, during the Autumn and Winter months. The beds are made of fresh horse-dung, which must be dried and fermented until the violent heat is gone, before being used. When ready, the material should be made into a bed four feet wide and a foot deep, beaten extremely hard with a rammer or mallet, and left until the heat is steady at 60 or 70 degrees, when pieces of spawn, about the size of walnuts, should be inserted an inch deep and eight or nine inches apart, all over the bed, which must then be covered to a depth of three inches with soil such as the Mushroom naturally grows in, well beaten with the back of a spade, and, if out of doors, should be covered with a good thickness of hay. The soil should not be allowed to become dry, nor ever very wet; therefore something should be at hand to ward off heavy rains if out of doors. Mushrooms may be expected in six or seven weeks from the time of spawning, and a good bed will last for two or three months. In gathering the crop, the stalks should be pulled completely out, otherwise they rot and destroy the young brood. Before the month of April, while the weather is warm, the bed may be made in a trench, dug six inches deep, in dry and well-drained ground.

Imported fresh every Season, direct from the Makers.

French Mushroom Spawn—In 2-lb. boxes, containing a book giving full directions. (See cut.) 3s. 6d. each (per post 5s.).

English Mushroom Spawn—In bricks of 1 lb. weight, 1s. (per post, 1s. 9d.).

MUSTARD.—*Sinapis alba.*

CULTIVATION.—Mustard for salad may be grown under a variety of circumstances, both indoors and outside. During the hot weather it should be sown in a shady place. It may be grown in pots or boxes in the dwelling-house, or on the window-sill, or even on a piece of woollen cloth kept moist. Any kind of light soil will suffice, as water alone will enable it to grow large enough for use. The treatment recommended for Cress will equally apply to Mustard. The seed should be sown about a week later than Cress. **3d. and 6d. per packet.**

Best White—Used generally for salads. 4d. per oz.

Chinese—The leaves grow to twice the size of the ordinary White Mustard; the stems are more succulent, and of a deeper green colour. The flavour is pleasantly sweet and pungent. 6d. per oz.

Fordhook Fancy—The plants are of vigorous growth, and the beautiful dark-green leaves curve outwardly like a fine ostrich plume. The edges are as finely curled and laciniated as the best double curled parsley, making the leaves equally as desirable for garnishing. By making several sowings a few weeks apart, a continuous growth of fresh tender leaves may be had throughout the season. (See cut.) 6d. per oz.

Mustard—"Fordhook Fancy."

CHINESE LACINIATED—(See Novelties of 1906, special pages).

White Mustard—For pickling; ¼ lb., 4d. (per post, 7d.); ½ lb., 6d. (per post, 11d.); 1 lb., 1s. (per post, 1s. 9d.).

ONION.—*Allium cepa.*

CULTIVATION.—To produce good crops of Onions, ground of a deep loamy nature should be selected; it requires to be well worked and manured. Onions may be transplanted, or the seed may be sown where the plants have to remain. When required early, the seed may be sown in April, but a risk is taken of their running to seed. June is considered the best month to sow for transplanting. For that purpose the seed should be sown in wide drills or beds, and kept free from weeds until fit to transplant. For bulbing on the ground where sown, the months of July and August are recommended. Sow the seed in drills a foot apart, and thin to six inches. As some of those transplanted are likely to start for seed, the flower-heads must be pinched off as soon as they appear. For pickling Onions, seed of the silver-skinned varieties should be sown in August, rather thickly in drills, and left unthinned. For salad the seed may be sown whenever required, providing the soil is watered should the weather be dry.

3d. and 6d. per packet.

Onions.

1. Brown Globe.
2. Brown Spanish.
3. Silverskin.
4. Extra Early Golden Globe.
5. White Flat Mammoth Tripoli.
7. Deep Blood-red.

NEW ONION—"THE GIANT."
——See Novelties for 1907. — Special Pages.——

☞ ALL VEGETABLE SEEDS POST FREE (PEAS, BEANS, AND SWEET CORN EXCEPTED).

Onion—King of the Mammoths.

ONION—Continued.

Ailsa Craig—This variety is said to be the largest and handsomest Onion in cultivation. Skin a pale brown. Good keeper and of excellent flavour. Invaluable for exhibition purposes. In England, where it originated, it is spoken of most highly. 6d. per packet; 1s. 6d. per oz.

Brown Globe—Well known; good keeper. (See cut, figure 1.) 9d. per oz.

Brown Spanish—One of the most popular varieties in cultivation, either for market or private use. (See cut, figure 2.) 9d. oz.

Chives—Very hardy perennial plants of the Onion type, which are grown exclusively for their small leaves, which are used for giving a mild Onion flavour to various dishes. The tops appear early in the Spring, and can be cut off close to the ground as needed. Seed, 1s. per packet. For price of Roots, see page 31.

Deep Blood-Red—A very good hardy red variety. (See cut, figure 7.) 1s. per oz.

Danver's Yellow Globe—An excellent variety; flesh pure white, crisp, and mild in flavour, skin a pale yellow. 9d. per oz.

Extra Early Golden Globe—A magnificent Onion, of fine shape, and one of the earliest varieties cultivated; excellent keeper. (See cut, figure 4.) 9d. per oz.

King of the Mammoths—A very large white Onion, of a very mild and pleasant flavour. It matures early, and is uniformly of large size and perfect form. So sweet and tender is the flesh that it can be eaten raw like an apple. (See cut.) 1s. per oz

Queen—A silver-skinned variety, of quick growth and mild flavour. Largely grown by market gardeners for an early crop. It attains a fair size, but if sown very thickly produces fine picklers. 1s. per oz.

THE GIANT—(See Novelties for 1907, special pages.)

Potato Onion (Seed)—Valuable for an early crop. The small bulbs increase in size, and the parent bulb produces a quantity of small bulbs in a cluster; of mild, sweet flavour. 6d. per packet; 1s. 6d. per oz. For Bulbs, see page 31.

Prize-taker—This Onion grows uniform in shape, of a nearly perfect globe, with thin skin of bright straw-colour; it is of immense size, measuring from twelve to eighteen inches in circumference; while under special cultivation specimen bulbs have been raised to weigh from 4 to 5½ lbs. each. It ripens up hard and fine, and presents a most handsome appearance; the flesh is pure white, fine grained, mild and delicate in flavour. 1s. per oz.

Sainte-Marie—A very early variety, producing marketable bulbs as quickly as the White Queen, but they are considerably larger than the latter. It is a very handsome rose-coloured Onion, flat in shape, with a very fine neck and light foliage. 1s. per oz. (See cut.)

Shallot, Jersey (Seed)—1s. per packet.

Silverskin—An early white variety for pickling. (See cut, figure 3.) 1s. per oz.

Spanish Silver Globe—In shape it is somewhat similar to the Brown Globe, but surpasses that variety in flavour, being exceedingly mild and sweet. Large quantities of this variety are sent annually to England from Spain, tied in strings, where they are greatly sought after and esteemed for their mild flavour. To all lovers of this most wholesome vegetable this variety is strongly recommended. (See cut.) 6d. per packet; 1s. 6d. per oz.

White Flat Mammoth Tripoli—A very large white Italian variety; heavy cropper. Splendid for exhibition purposes. (See cut, figure 5.) 1s. per oz.

For Bulbs of Egyptian or Perennial Tree Onions, Potato Onions, Garlic, Shallots, see Page 31.

Onion—Spanish Silver Globe.

Valencia Gardens,
Port Pirie, S.A.,
Oct. 8, 1906.

The King of the Mammoths Onion is doing splendidly with me, and promises a heavy crop.

J. ALISON HECTOR.

Onion—Sainte-Marie.

OKRA, or GOMBO.—*Hibiscus esculentus.*

CULTIVATION.—This plant is not so much grown in this country as its merits deserve. The pods, which are used while green and tender, form an excellent ingredient in soups, stews, and pickles, and are believed to be very nutritious. They can also be cut in slices and dried for Winter use. For an early crop the plants may be raised in heat in July, like Tomatoes, and planted out; the ordinary crop may be sown in September and October for succession, in drills two feet apart, and the plants thinned to the same distance. The soil should be rich and well cultivated. **6d. per packet.**

Dwarf Green Density—Very tender, long pods; one of the best.

White Velvet—The pods of the White Velvet Okra are round and smooth; in all other varieties they are ridged or square-edged. The pods are longer than any other variety, and are produced in the greatest abundance.

PARSLEY.—*Petroselinum sativum.*

CULTIVATION.—Though Parsley repays for good soil as well as any other crop, it does not always obtain the best kind of treatment, being generally used as an edging to the walks in the kitchen garden, or sown in some out-of-the-way place in poor soil, and insufficiently thinned. The seeds should be sown in drills fifteen inches apart, and the plants thinned to twelve inches. Sowings should be made in August in a low, shady border for Summer and Autumn supply, and again in March or April for Winter use. **3d. per packet.**

Beauty of the Parsley—A very handsome variety, useful for garnishing, edgings, etc.; perfectly distinct from all others. 6d. per oz.

☞ **FOR VEGETABLE AND FLORAL NOVELTIES, SEE SPECIAL PAGES.**

PARSLEY—Continued.

Fern-Leaved—Most exquisite in form and colour; invaluable for garnishing purposes, and admirably suited for mixing with dwarf ornamental foliage plants in the flower garden. 6d. per oz.

Hamburg, Turnip-Rooted—The edible portion is the fleshy root, which resembles a small parsnip, and is highly esteemed for flavouring soups, stews, etc. 6d. per oz.

Moss Curled—Leaves crimped and curled; splendid for garnishing. 6d. per oz.

Dwarf Perfection—Distinct in appearance from any of the other curled varieties. It is of dwarf, compact growth, forming round bushes of light green, finely cut, and very curly leaves. Certainly the most perfect and most beautiful curled Parsley extant. (See cut.) 6d. per pkt.; 1s. per oz.

Triple Curled—Dwarf curled variety; excellent for garnishing. 6d. per oz.

Parsley—Dwarf Perfection.

PARSNIP.—*Pastinaca sativa.*

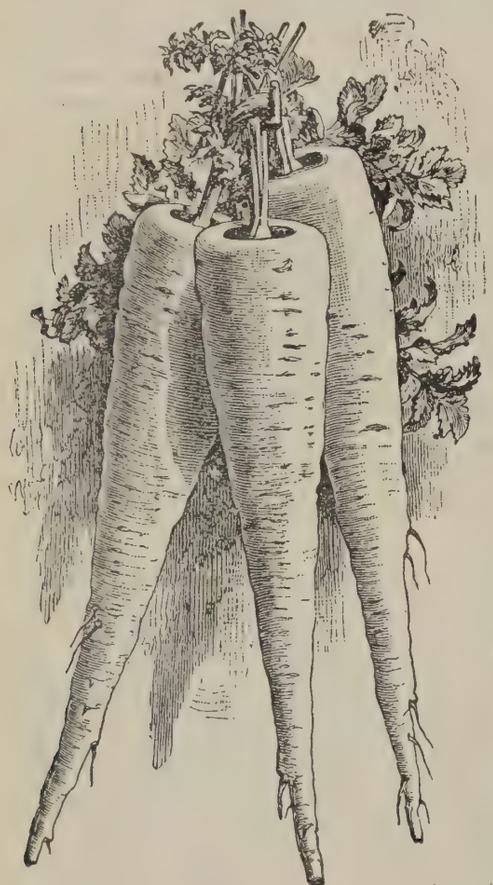
CULTIVATION.—Treat in the same manner as recommended for the Carrot. On dry, early soils, sowings may be made in Autumn, on the occurrence of the first rains, to furnish roots for use in Spring. The produce of these sowings must be used early, otherwise the plants would run to seed. October is the best month in which to sow the main crop, and for Winter use a sowing a may be made about the beginning of December. The rows should be eighteen inches apart, and the plants thinned to six or eight inches, according to the size of roots required.

3d. and 6d. per packet

Early Short Round French—The earliest of all, of excellent flavour. 6d. per oz.

Hollow Crown—A well-known variety; tender, sugary, and of excellent flavour. The best for general crop. (See cut.) 6d. oz.

Tender and True—A splendid variety, producing perfectly formed roots, smooth, white, and without any hard cores. Its quality when cooked is of the finest. Highly recommended. 6d. per oz.



Parsnip—Hollow Crown.

Extra Early Varieties,

3d. and 6d. per packet.

(For postage on Peas, etc., see page 3.)

Those Varieties marked with an Asterisk are Marrowfats.

NOTE.—For all Peas required to be sent PER POST, add 9d. per pint extra.

PEAS.—*Pisum sativum.*

CULTIVATION.—Soil that has been manured for a previous crop will suffice for Winter-sown crops, but for Summer an additional dressing should be given, and the ground well worked. For dwarf varieties the rows should be two and a-half to three feet apart, for taller sorts four to six feet, and the seed of the former should be placed about one inch apart, and the latter three to four inches apart. The sowing of Peas may commence in April, and be continued till January. The Autumn sowing should consist of the earliest varieties, including William Hurst, on account of its hardiness; the same, or other early kinds, may be sown in June; second earliest and Marrowfats in July and August; Marrowfats again in September and October, and the latest varieties in November and December; afterwards early varieties again. To maintain a continuous succession, it is a good rule to sow whenever the previous crop is fairly above ground.

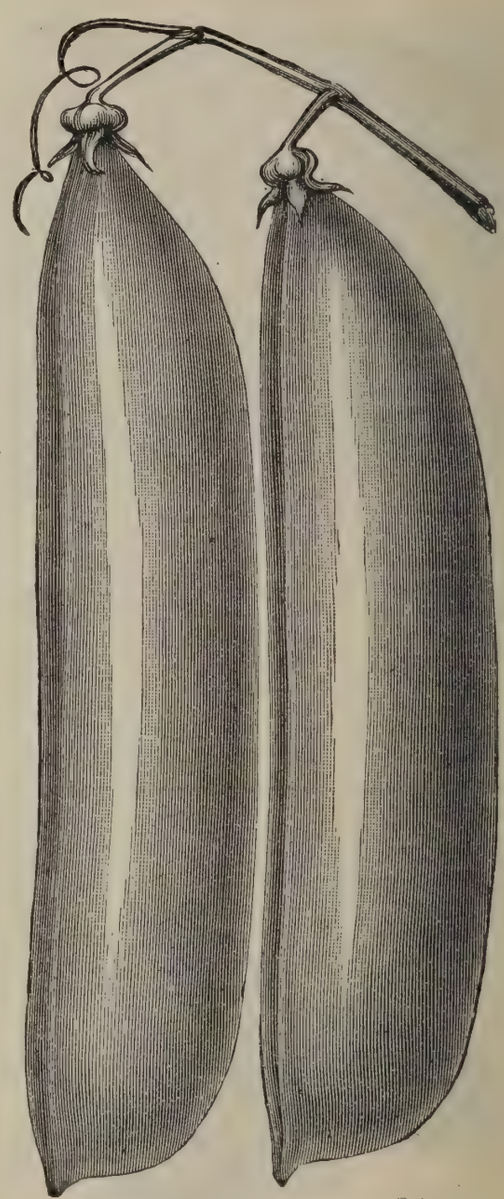
*__American Wonder__ (Height, 1 ft.)—A very early dwarf wrinkled Marrowfat Pea; exceedingly productive. 6d. per pint.

*__Little Gem__ (Height, 1 ft.)—A dwarf green wrinkled Marrowfat; very prolific, and of superior flavour. 6d. per pint.

*__NEW MAYFLOWER__—(See Novelties of 1906, special pages.)

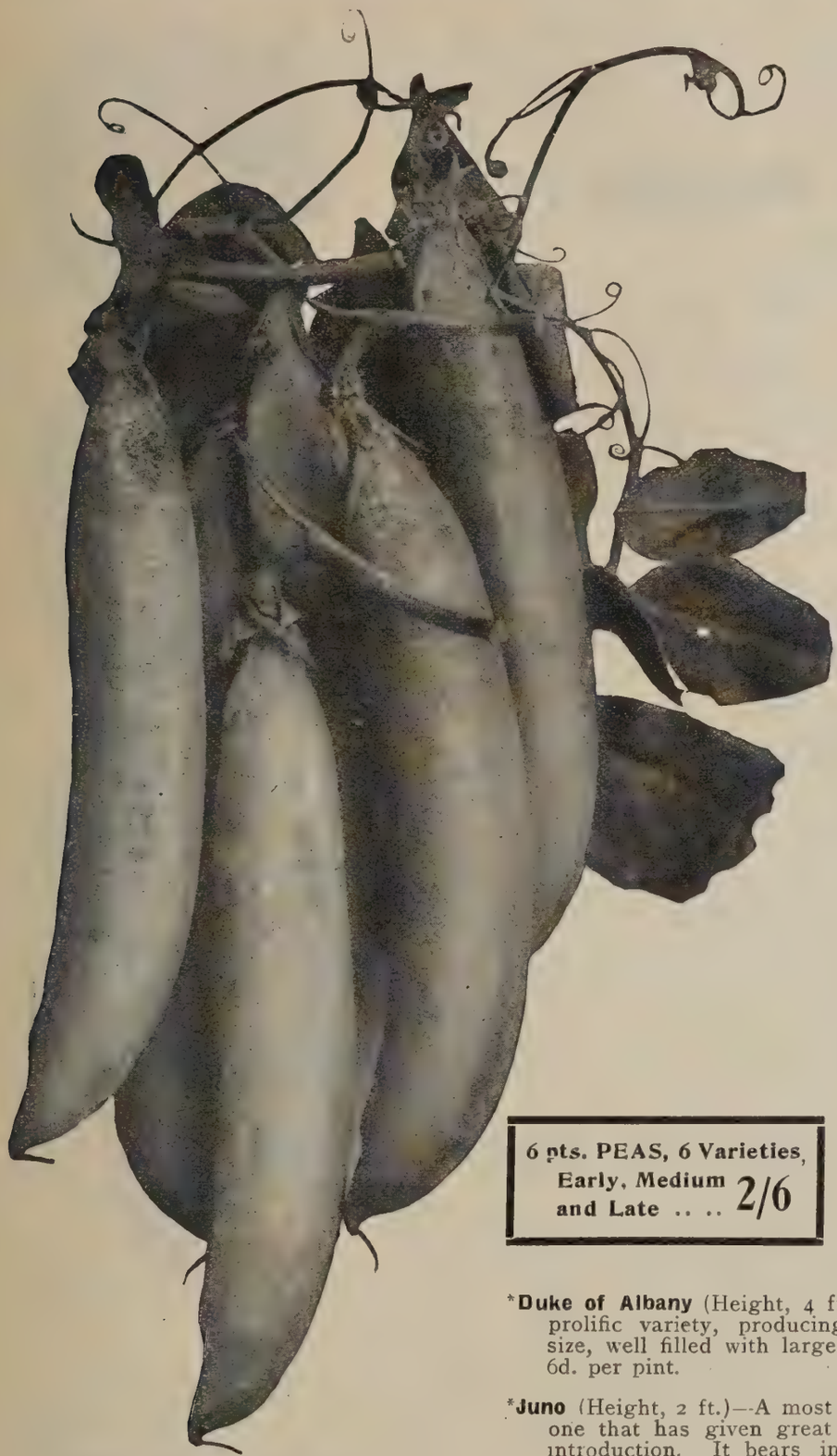
*__The Sherwood__ (Height, 1 ft.)—An early variety, the haulm being literally covered with pods (invariably in pairs) containing eight to ten large Peas of a rich deep colour, and of exquisite flavour. A first-class variety. 8d. per pint.

*__William Hurst__ (Height, 1 ft.)—A first-class early Marrowfat variety. An abundant bearer. Highly recommended. (See cut.) 6d. per pint.



Pea—The Daisy.

☞ ALL VEGETABLE SEEDS POST FREE (PEAS, BEANS, AND SWEET CORN EXCEPTED).



New Early Pea—Mayflower.
Photographed from Nature.

See Novelties of 1906, Special Pages.

PEAS—Continued.

***Pierremont Gem** (Height, 1½ ft.)—The pods are large and handsome, of a blunt-ended "Ne Plus Ultra" type, the peas being of large size, of a dark green colour, from seven to nine in a pod. Very fine flavour. 1s. per pint.

***Gradus**—One of the finest early Peas in cultivation. It produces uniformly large pods, measuring from four to four and a-half inches in length, nearly round, and well filled with very large handsome Peas of the finest flavour. It grows about 2½ feet in height; the vine is robust, and the foliage is large and vigorous. A splendid variety, and one which we can strongly recommend. 8d. per pint.

Second Early Varieties

3d. and 6d. per packet.

NOTE.—For all Peas required to be sent PER POST, add 9d. per pint extra.

(For postage on Peas, see page 3.)

Those Varieties marked with an Asterisk are Marrowfats.

***Daisy** (Height, 1 to 1¼ ft.)—A distinct and valuable Marrowfat Pea, producing large handsome pods five inches in length, containing eight to eleven deep-coloured Peas. Awarded two First-class Certificates by the Royal Horticultural Society of England.

Day's Early prolific l large Pe A splend vate use.

Main, o

NOTE.—F PC

(For

Those Var

NEW BUTT cial page

6 pts. PEAS, 6 Varieties, Early, Medium and Late 2/6

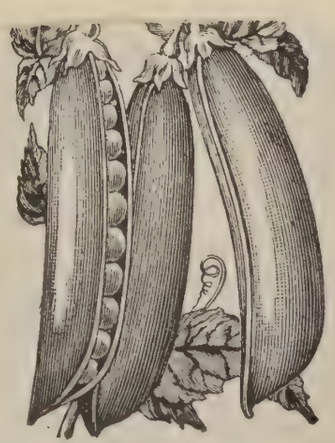
***Duke of Albany** (Height, 4 ft.)—A very h prolific variety, producing pods of i size, well filled with large Peas of fine 6d. per pint.

***Juno** (Height, 2 ft.)—A most excellent variety, and one that has given great satisfaction since its introduction. It bears immense quantities of mammoth broad-backed pods (usually borne in pairs), literally crammed full of delicious dark green Peas of great size. 8d. per pint.

***Queen of Queens** (Height, 2½ ft.)—This variety is of a sturdy branching habit, with very large pods containing from ten to twelve splendid Peas of a deep rich colour, and of the most delicious flavour. It is a very profuse bearer. Whether for exhibition, the kitchen garden, or for market purposes, it is not only one of the most profitable, but one of the finest flavoured varieties in cultivation. (See cut.) 6d. per pint.

***Stratagem** (Height, 2 ft.)—A choice wrinkled Pea, with long pods; good cropper. 6d. pint.

***Telephone** (Height, 3½ ft.)—A good Pea, with large, well-filled pods. A great cropper. 6d. per pint.



Pea—William Hurst.

☞ FOR VEGETABLE AND FLORAL NOVELTIES, SEE SPECIAL PAGES.

PEAS—Continued.

***Veitch's Perfection** (Height 2½ ft.)—A splendid variety, with large, well-filled pods. 6d. per pint.

***Yorkshire Hero** (Height, 2½ ft.)—A superior wrinkled variety, fine flavoured; very productive. A favourite market variety. 6d. per pint.

SUGAR, or EDIBLE PODDED PEAS

6d. per packet; per post, 1s.

(For Parcels Post Rates, see page 3.)

NOTE.—For all Peas required to be sent PER POST, add 9d. per pint extra.

Sugar or Edible-podded Peas should be more largely grown than they have been hitherto, as they require no shelling, and can be cooked whole. In Germany they are highly esteemed.

Mammoth Luscious—A splendid grey-seeded variety of the popular Sugar or Skinless Peas, which are cooked whole without requiring to be shelled, produces giant, fleshy pods, 6 to 7 inches in length, exceedingly tender, and of delicious flavour. 6d. per packet; 1s. 6d. per pint.

Moerheim's Giant Sugar—A tall-growing variety, and a great acquisition, producing pods 7 to 8 inches in length; flavour said to be superior to all others. 6d. per packet; 1s. 6d. per pint.

Dwarf Early Sugar (Height, 1 ft.)—A dwarf variety, producing pods of unusual size for such a small-growing sort; flavour excellent. 1s. per pint.

Dwarf Early Prolific Sugar (Height, 1 ft.)—A splendid variety. It is very hardy and prolific. 1s. per pint.

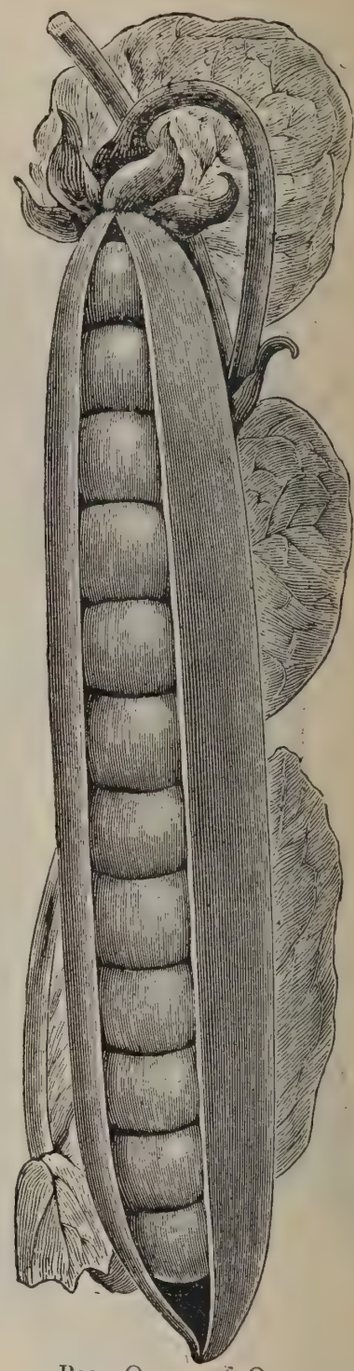
Tall Grey-seeded—A tall-growing variety, of excellent flavour. 1s. per pint.

ASPARAGUS PEA

The winged Asparagus Pea is valuable on account of its beautiful growth and fine flavour, when the young pods are cooked like Asparagus or French Beans. Of neat, spreading habit, about ten inches high; each plant covers a circular space two feet in diameter. The deep red or scarlet flowers make a pleasing contrast with the light green clover-like leaves. The pods, borne erect in pairs, from one hundred to two hundred on a plant, are two to three inches long, with fringed wings, as shown in the illustration. It is very hardy, easy to grow, and excites curiosity wherever seen. To attain success the seed should be sown in the Autumn. (See cut.) 6d. per packet; 9d. per oz.

ATHLETE PEA

This novel variety yields a remarkable crop, often more than 200 pods being picked off a single plant, a result that it is impossible to get from any other sort. Every pod has from six to eight peas, of quite a superior taste. It is so distinct in growth that one can easily recognise the plant when seen in nature. It produces stems up to two inches in circumference, each plant growing from four to six stems of this thickness, and up to forty inches high. When the main stem has grown to about three feet it commences to flower, and then only the branch shoots start to grow from the root. By the time the pods on the parent stem are ripening, the branch stem starts flowering, and thus a continuity in the crop, extending over six to eight weeks, results. In consequence of its peculiarity of growth, "Athlete" can be planted three feet apart, and yet when fully grown will cover the ground as effectively as the ordinary Pea. It must be sown not later than July to be successful. **In packets only, 6d.; by post, 8d.** (See cut.)



Pea—Queen of Queens.

POTATOES.—*Solanum tuberosum.*

CULTIVATION.—The soil should be in good condition, and if requiring manure, stable dung, superphosphate of lime, or bone dust, should be used. The first crop, for which a dry soil and warm situation should be chosen, may be planted in July in favourable localities, using the earliest varieties; a successional crop of the same, and also of the second earliest and late varieties, in August, and the latest up to November. Then in January, early varieties may be again planted for an Autumn crop. The early and dwarf-topped sorts may be planted two feet by ten inches apart; larger-topped sorts should have thirty inches by twelve. With regard to sets, large kinds with few eyes, if cut into pieces of good size, will yield as much produce as whole tubers of equal weight, though, in general, whole tubers of 4 to 6 ozs. in weight are preferable. The after culture consists in drawing soil to the stems, and frequent digging or hoeing of the spaces between the rows. 8 cwt. required to plant an acre

PRICE FOR ANY QUANTITY ON APPLICATION.

☞ **ALL VEGETABLE SEEDS POST FREE (PEAS, BEANS, AND SWEET CORN EXCEPTED).**

POTATOES—Continued.

NOTE.—If the Potato Crop, which promises to be a good one this season, comes up to expectations, the prices will be very moderate. A special price list of new and old varieties will be published at the end of June or early in July. Bags charged extra on all lots of ½ cwt. and under.

Beauty of Hebron—Very rapid and vigorous grower, exceedingly productive. Excellent cooker.

Brownell's Beauty—A splendid potato; good cropper, and excellent for the table.

Burpee's Extra Early—Absolutely the earliest variety on the market, and the finest in quality of all the early varieties. The tubers are oblong in form, averaging three to four inches in length, with pale brownish skin. The eyes are few and these quite shallow. The cooking qualities are all that could be desired, it being one of the finest table varieties that we have ever grown.

Carman No. 1—This variety has certainly come to stay, it being a first-class all-round variety. It is of vigorous growth and a very heavy cropper, and we confidently recommend it as one of the best varieties ever introduced into this State.

Carman No. 3—A splendid Main Crop variety, of good keeping qualities. The tubers are large, and both skin and flesh are of extreme whiteness. It is of the shapeliest form, and a great yielder.

Early Rose—An excellent early variety; largely grown for market.

Eldorado—A mid-season variety; the tubers are beautifully white, and of a handsome elongated or oval shape, with very shallow eyes.

Extra Early Vermont—In general appearance similar to "Early Rose," but earlier and more productive. Hard to beat for an early crop.

Factor—A robust-growing, round, white variety of good keeping quality, and very heavy cropper.

King Edward VII.—This celebrated new variety is an enormous cropper; the flesh is white, with pinkish skin, especially around the eyes. Second early.

Lapstone Kidney—The well-known old variety; largely grown.

Magnum Bonum—An early variety, maturing a few days after the "Early Rose," and very productive. Tubers of large size and of excellent quality, and keeps well.

Northern Star—An exceedingly heavy cropper where soil suits it. The tubers are of fine shape and of good quality. One of the best disease-resisting potatoes yet raised.

Royal Kidney—A Main Crop kidney variety of excellent flavour; very floury and keeps remarkably well.

Sensation—Very free-growing sort. It is very floury and of first-class quality. Suitable for light soils. Highly recommended.

Sir John Llewellyn—An early white kidney variety, producing tubers of medium size. A good cooker, and a heavy bearer.

Snowflake—A good hardy rough-skinned variety; heavy cropper, and for mealiness unsurpassed.

Up-to-Date—Roundish oval potato; a very heavy cropper; keeps well and carries well when packed for market. This is a variety which has been largely grown, and is now recognised as the best Main Crop variety in England. On cold land or in country districts where the more tender varieties cannot be grown, this variety produces a splendid crop. The tuber is an attractive one, and sells readily.

Pea—Athlete.

VERMONT GOLD COIN—A Main Crop variety. The tubers are slightly oblong, rather broad, and thick through. The eyes are small, and there is little waste in paring. The skin is thin, smooth, and glossy, of a light golden tint. The flesh is fine grained, of a pure pearly whiteness, and cooks very dry.

WARRIOR—A fine Main Crop variety, producing a large crop of oval-shaped tubers of first-class quality.

Mt. Gambier, S. Aust.,
Sept. 28, 1906.

Cheque enclosed for two tons Up-to-date Potatoes. They were first-class– there was not a bad one in the lot.

T. DOHEMY.

PUMPKIN.—*Cucurbita melopepo.*

CULTIVATION—Sow from September to December in well-manured soil. The seeds should be sown in spaces 8 ft. to 12 ft. apart. Place 10 or 12 seeds in each space, but do not allow more than two of the strongest plants to run.

6d. per packet; 9d. per oz.

COLLECTION OF THREE DISTINCT VARIETIES, 1s.

Calhoun—A variety of the finest quality and flavour. Very productive, producing fruit weighing 80 lbs. each.

Connecticut Field—Very productive; largely grown for feeding stock. 6s. per lb.

Crown—A well-known favourite variety.

Cramma—A splendid variety for feeding stock; highly recommended. 6s. per lb.

Ironbark—A well-known, hardy variety; splendid keeper.

☞ FOR VEGETABLE AND FLORAL NOVELTIES, SEE SPECIAL PAGES.

Radish—French Breakfast.

PUMPKIN—Continued.

Large Button—Fine dry sort; good variety; excellent keeper.

Japanese Crookneck—A very distinct Japanese variety. The flesh is of a rich salmon colour, finely grained, and of a splendid flavour.

Mammoth (Selected)—Very productive; attains a large size, often 100 to 150 lbs. 6d. per packet; 1s. per oz.

Quaker Pie—A most prolific variety, with fruits of medium size and of the finest quality. Flesh very fine grained and rich in flavour. Stored in a warm, dry place, it is an excellent keeper.

Trombone (Jonathan)—A crookneck variety; very prolific. The flesh is fine, clear and sweet; excellent for pies and other table uses. Highly recommended.

Turk's Cap—One of the best table varieties; splendid keeper.

Radish—Icicle.

RADISH—*Raphanus sativus.*

CULTIVATION.—The soil for the Radish, if not naturally sandy and loose, must be very finely pulverised before the seed is sown; it should also be moderately rich to encourage rapid growth, but not recently manured, unless with dung rotted to mould. The seeds may be sown in drills in the cool months, when the plants take longer to grow, to enable the weeds to be kept down easily; but in Summer it may be sown thinly broadcast or very thinly in the rows with Carrots or other root crops, or with lettuces, to be drawn out as required. It may be sown every third or fourth week throughout the year. In Winter a dry situation, and in Summer a moist one, should be chosen.

3d. and 6d. per packet.

Long White Japanese Radish—Mikado

——EARLY——

Turnip-shaped Varieties

Early White Turnip—A very early, small, round, white variety. Flesh crisp, and of mild flavour. 4d. per oz.

Early Red Turnip—Similar to the above, except in colour. 4d. per oz.

The Gem—A perfectly globular-shaped variety, with rich deep scarlet top, blending into pure white at the bottom; exceedingly tender, crisp, and delicious; very early. (See cut.) 6d. per oz.

Triumph—A very distinct and novel variety. The root is globe-shaped, and strikingly handsome with its scarlet stripes on a white ground. It is short-leaved, and of very quick growth. About 80 per cent. comes true from seed. 6d. per oz.

Turnip-shaped Varieties—Mixed. 4d. per oz.

Giant Crimson Forcing—This variety produces roots 6 to 7 inches in circumference, of the mildest flavour, firm and crisp, without getting pithy. The best of the Turnip-shaped varieties. 6d. per oz.

Radish—The Gem.

——Long Varieties——

Black Spanish—Very hardy, and of large size, for Winter use. 6d. per oz.

NEW CARMINE ICICLE—(See Novelties of 1906, special pages.)

Chartier—Long rose, white tipped; very good sort; attains an unusual size without becoming stringy. 6d. per oz.

Icicle—A splendid early, long snow-white variety. The leaves are short, and the flavour excellent. Highly recommended (See cut.) 6d. per oz.

Long Scarlet—A popular long scarlet variety. 4d. per oz.

Long Varieties—Mixed. 4d. per oz.

Long White Naples—A long white variety; very tender. 6d. per oz.

Mammoth White Chinese—A giant white variety, mild in flavour, tender and crisp. 6d. per oz.

Mikado—A long white stump-rooted variety, with feather-like leaves. The colour of the root is a nearly transparent white like the "Icicle." The flavour is excellent. It can be planted at all seasons. Quite distinct from all other varieties. (See cut.) 6d. per oz.

The Cardinal—A remarkably bright fiery scarlet colour, slightly tipped with white: flesh crisp and very tender. 6d. oz.

Oval-Shaped Varieties.

French Breakfast—A quick-growing variety, form oval, colour scarlet, tipped with white, and for its good flavour and ornamental appearance it is decidedly an acquisition for salads or other purposes. 6d. per oz. (See cut.)

NEW LETTUCE—ECLIPSE
——See Novelties for 1907. Special Pages——

☞ **ALL VEGETABLE SEEDS POST FREE (PEAS, BEANS, AND SWEET CORN EXCEPTED).**

RADISHES—Continued.

Winter China Rose—An oval-shaped variety of great size, largely grown by market gardeners. 6d. per oz.

Rocket Radishes Mixed (Oval-shaped)—They varieties grown They grow so quickly that they never take on that strong, rank flavour which is associated with the later varieties. 3d. per packet; 6d. per oz.

Mougri (Rat Tail)—Used only for the seed pods. 6d. per pkt.

Horseradish—Not produced from seed. (For roots, see p. 31.)

RHUBARB.—*Rheum Hybridum.*

Rhubarb delights in a rich, loose, deep, and well-drained soil; it does not succeed in stiff soil, preferring that which is sandy. The seed may be sown in the beginning of September, where the plants have to remain, or in drills for transplanting. The drills may be made in light, rich soil, two feet apart and an inch deep; the seeds should be sown very thinly. In the permanent plantation, the plants must stand 3½ ft. or 4 ft. apart, according to the size of the variety, and the crowns covered not more than 2 in. A good plan is to sow a row on the permanent plot, in patches 14 or 16 in. apart, and transplant two-thirds of the plants the following Winter, leaving the remaining third where sown. The beginning of August is the best time to transplant, just before the plants commence to grow; but if the ground is not wanted, transplanting may be effected in April or May.

Rhubarb Seed, **6d. per packet.** Rhubarb Roots, obtainable from May to August. (For varieties, see page 31.)

Early Albert—A fine early variety, of good flavour, and wonderfully prolific. This is one of the best varieties for general use. 1s. per oz.

CRIMSON WINTER EVERBEARING—(See Novelties for 1907, special pages.)

Johnston's St. Martin's—A fine large variety, of good flavour. 1s. per oz.

Myatt's Linnæus—Very early and prolific; flavour all that can be desired. A valuable variety for general use. 1s. per oz.

Myatt's Victoria—Excellent flavour; very large and prolific; 1s. per oz.

STONE'S EVERBEARING RUBY—(See Novelties of 1906, special pages.)

Topp's Winter—A splendid variety, being in greatest perfection during the Winter months. Stalks long; colour intense crimson; flavour excellent. Highly recommended. 6d. per packet; 1s. 6d. per oz.

SALSIFY, or OYSTER PLANT.—*Tragopogon porrifolius.*

Salsify—Mammoth.

Salsify succeeds well under the same treatment required for Carrots and other root crops. Seed for an early crop may be sown in August, and for the general crop in October. Sow the seed in drills about 15 in. apart, and thin the plants to 6 in. The young leaves, when blanched, may be used as a vegetable. The roots are boiled or stewed like Carrots and Parsnips, or half boiled and grated fine, made into small, flat balls, and dipped into batter and fried like oysters, which they somewhat resemble.

6d. per packet.

Long White—The well-known standard variety. 6d. per packet; 1s. per oz.

Mammoth—This improved variety produces roots nearly double the size of the old sort, and is of equally good quality. Salsify, of late years, has come into more general use, and this variety will be welcomed by lovers of this delicious vegetable. (See cut.) 6d. per packet; 1s. per oz.

SCORZONERA, or BLACK OYSTER PLANT.

Scorzonera hispanica.

Culture the same as recommended for Salsify. Similar in many respects to Salsify, and is called by some the Black Oyster Plant. It is cultivated exclusively for the roots, which may be boiled and served plain like Parsnips. Before cooking, the outer coarse rind should be scraped off, and the roots soaked in cold water for a few hours, to extract their bitter flavour. **6d. per packet; 1s. per oz.**

SEA KALE.—*Crambe maritima.*

Sea Kale will succeed well in any ordinary garden soil. Sow the seed in August and September in drills 2 ft. apart, and thin the plants to a foot apart. For blanching, the plants should be covered with pots, boxes, or casks, or the like, and covered with fresh dung, in such quantities as will produce a gentle and prolonged heat. They are ready for use when they have grown the length of a few inches.

Sea Kale Seed—6d. per pkt.; 1s. per oz.

For Sea Kale Plants—See page 31.

SPINACH.—*Spinacea oleracea.*

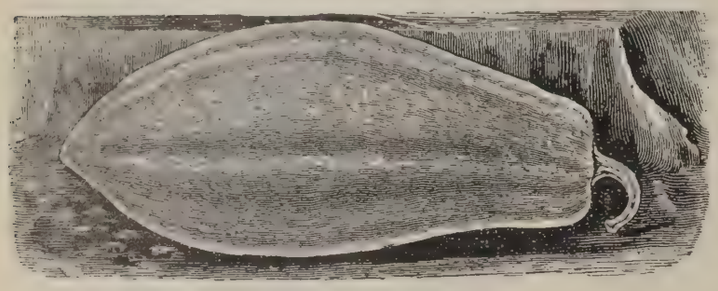
The soil for Spinach requires to be made very rich, so as to grow it quickly, and obtain the largest weight of leaves. The Round Spinach is grown for Summer use, and the Prickly for Winter. The first sowing may be made as soon as the first Autumn rains have fallen, and successional sowings once a month until the weather becomes too dry, unless water is plentiful, when sowing may be continued throughout the year. The seed should be sown thinly, in drills which, in Winter, should be 18 in. or more apart, and the plants thinned to 12 in.; the Spring and Summer crops need not stand further apart than half that distance. In gathering the leaves for use, they are taken singly from the Winter crops as they attain full size, but in Summer the whole plant may be cut off by the ground.

3d. and 6d. per packet.

Spinach—Prickly.

☞ FOR VEGETABLE AND FLORAL NOVELTIES, SEE SPECIAL PAGES.

SPINACH—Continued.



Squash—Fordhood.

Goliath—A round-seeded variety, with immense, dark-green, fleshy leaves. A great acquisition. 6d. per oz.

New Zealand (Tetragonia Expansa)—Very rapid growth; may be transplanted. 6d. per oz.

Prickly—For Winter and Autumn use. (See cut.) 4d. per oz.; ¼ lb., 1s.

Round—For Spring and Summer use. 4d. per oz.; ¼ lb., 1s.

SQUASH.—*Cucurbita melopepo.*

CULTIVATION.—The Squash is closely related to the Pumpkin and Vegetable Marrow, except the Bush Varieties, which do not run nor require so much room. **6d. per packet.**

COLLECTION OF THREE DISTINCT VARIETIES, 1s.

Bush or Tree Varieties.

Early White Scalloped Bush (Custard Marrow)—An early flat, scalloped-shaped sort, of a light cream colour.

Silver Custard (Mammoth Custard Marrow)—An extra large strain of the above well-known kind.

WHITE CONGO—(See Novelties for 1907, special pages.)

Bush Fordhook—Like the original Fordhook Squash, this type is unequalled in quality and delicious sweetness by any other variety, either for Summer or Winter use. The young, tender fruits can be sliced and fried, or prepared as other early varieties for Summer use, while the ripened fruits can be gathered just before frost and stored in a warm, dry place for Winter. They will keep in fine condition until the new crop is ready.

Running Varieties.

Boston Marrow—Form ovate, pointed; flesh deep orange, fine grained; excellent flavour.

Fordhook—A splendid keeper, with very thin and delicate skin; immensely productive; superior to any other Squash in flavour. A great acquisition.

Hubbard—Large size; flesh fine grained, dry, and of good flavour. A splendid keeper.

Mammoth Chili—Very large, often attaining the weight of 200 lbs.; excellent for pies or stock; very productive. (See cut.)

Perfect Gem—Round, white, fine quality; productive.

Mammoth Whale—A mammoth variety, producing fruit 3 ft. long, of a dark slate colour, and weighing over 100 lbs. each. It is very prolific, and of excellent flavour. A first-class keeper.

Marblehead—This variety has a shell of flinty hardness, while the combination of sweetness, dryness, and delicious flavour is something really remarkable.

Golden Bronze—A splendid Winter variety, very rich and sweet. It cooks dry, is free from any stringiness, and is of exceptionally fine flavour. The Squashes average in weight from 8 lbs. to 10 lbs. each, and are oval in form. An excellent keeper.

Squash—Mammoth Chili.

No. 1. Red Pear-shaped.
,, 2. Greengage.
,, 3. Golden Queen.
No. 4. Red Currant.
,, 5. The Prize.
,, 6. Mikado.

TOMATO.—*Lycopersicum esculentum.*

To have Tomatoes early, seed must be sown in July in heat, and the young plants grown in pots until ready to plant out when the weather has become warm in September. For later crops the seed may be sown in a warm border out of doors towards the end of August. The Tomato requires rich soil, and succeeds best in that which is sandy. The earliest plants should be planted and trained against a north wall or fence; later crops may be planted against other fences, or in the open quarters, allowing a space of three feet to each plant, but in all situations they ought to be supported off the ground by stakes or trellises. The plants, as they grow, should be kept thin of shoots, weak laterals being pinched off, and those that are to remain stopped at the flower. To ensure a full crop during dry weather an abundance of water is required. **6d. per packet** (except where otherwise priced).

COLLECTIONS OF TOMATOES.

Collection A—6 Large Red Varieties - - - - 2s.
Collection B—6 Large Red and Dessert Varieties - - 2s.
Collection C—6 Dessert Varieties - - - - - 2s.
Collection D—12 Large Red and Dessert Varieties - 3s. 6d.

NEW WATER MELON—CALABRICA.
See NOVELTIES for 1907. Special pages.

NEW ROCK MELON—MATCHLESS.
See NOVELTIES for 1907. Special pages.

☞ **ALL VEGETABLE SEEDS POST FREE (PEAS, BEANS AND SWEET CORN EXCEPTED).**

TOMATO—Continued.

Acme—Medium size; dark glossy red.

Atlantic Prize—Extra early; smooth bright red, and of good size.

Belle of Massy—A large variety, of recent introduction.

Chalk's Early Jewel—The large handsome fruits are very solid and of the brightest scarlet colour. The flesh is thick and of fine flavour, skin smooth. (See cut.)

Conqueror—A well-known hardy variety, largely grown for market purposes.

Earliana—One of the earliest varieties in cultivation. The fruit is large, and of a beautiful red colour. (See cut.)

Early Large Red (Selected)—A well-known variety.

Golden Queen—Rich, deep, golden-yellow fruit, slightly ribbed. (See cut, figure 3.)

Holmes' Supreme—Of medium size, round, smooth, scarlet, firm, good flavour, averaging ten fruits to a cluster. A heavy cropper, and sets freely under almost all conditions. 6d. per packet.

Improved Trophy—Fruit very large, smooth, solid, and of fine flavour.

Majestic—A splendid variety, producing very large fruits of a bright scarlet colour, quite smooth, very solid, and almost seedless. Highly recommended.

Marvel of the Market—It is very solid, quite smooth, and not liable to crack or split, a point of capital importance when the fruit is grown for the market or for export. The plant is of robust, compact growth, a good disease-resister, and a heavy cropper, each plant producing usually several bunches of five or six fruits. (See cut.)

Mikado—Very distinct in foliage, with large red fruit. (See cut, figure 6.)

French Tomato—Marvel of the Market.

Perennial Tree Tomato (Cyphomandra betacea)—This fast-growing perennial, which is perfectly distinct from the ordinary Tomato, reaches a height of ten or twelve feet, with leaves over eighteen inches long and by more than twelve inches broad, and, independently of its fruit, is a beautiful foliage plant. It comes into bearing in about eighteen months, and its fruit, which is orange-coloured, and about the size of a small hen's egg, is very delicious. 6d. per packet.

Ponderosa—A very large, handsome, round, smooth variety, of a rich dark crimson colour, and a delicious sub-acid flavour. It is all meat; a very shy seeder.

President Garfield—A very large red variety, producing fruit of enormous size.

The Prize—This variety produces fruit of the largest size, of a rich, cardinal-red colour, entirely free from core. (See cut, figure 5.)

Tomato—Earliana.

Tomatoes, for Dessert, Preserves and Pickles, 6d. per packet.

Everbearing—An enormously prolific variety, bearing large clusters of plum-shaped, scarlet fruits (often 50 on a bunch), of a fine flavour. Excellent for dessert.

Greengage—Early yellow variety, of medium size. Excellent for dessert. (See cut, fig. 2.)

Lemon Blush—The most perfect yellow Tomato grown; skin and flesh bright lemon yellow, with a faint rose blush; fine quality. Excellent dessert variety.

Red Cherry.

Red Currant—(See cut, figure 4.)

Red Pear-Shaped—(See cut, figure 1.)

The Peach—Resembling a peach in size and colour. Excellent for dessert.

Yellow Cherry. Yellow Plum.

Tomato Plants, 1s. per doz., or 5s. per 100.

TURNIP.—*Brassica rapa.*

To have Turnips tender and mild they must be grown rapidly and without check: therefore the soil must be in good condition. The seed may be sown broadcast on a bed, or in drills, the latter being the preferable mode. The drills for early sorts should be at least fifteen inches apart, and the plants thinned to six or nine inches; but for Swedes the drills should be eighteen inches, and the plants twelve inches apart. The first sowing should be made in the beginning of February, or earlier, if a good rainfall happens to occur. Successional sowings may be made of white sorts in Autumn and early Spring, choos-

☞ FOR VEGETABLE AND FLORAL NOVELTIES, SEE SPECIAL PAGES.

TURNIP—Continued.

ing the yellow-fleshed varieties for Summer growth, as they withstand the heat better than the others. The seed should be sown extremely thin, and the plants thinned early, and the surface of the soil around them kept in a loose state.

3d. and 6d. per packet.

Early Purple-Top Munich—Very early; handsome snow-white flesh, delicious flavour. 6d. per oz.

Early White Stone—A very hardy variety, of good flavour. (See cut.) 4d. per oz.

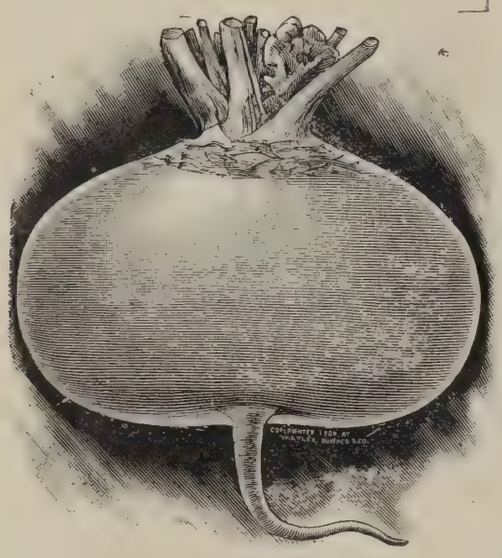
Extra Early Milan—The earliest of all Turnips; white, with purple top. An excellent variety. (See cut.) 6d. per oz.

Jersey Lily—The earliest White Turnip grown. 6d. per oz.

Non-Seeding White—So called on account of its standing longer than any other variety without seeding. It is exceedingly handsome in shape, and very early. Highly recommended. 6d. per oz.

Orange Jelly (Robertson's Golden Ball)—A medium-sized variety; excellent for Summer use. 4d. per oz.

Turnips—Extra Early White Stone. Snowball. Extra Early Milan.



Yellow Turnip—Petrowski.

Petrowski—The firm, solid flesh is fine-grained, crisp, and free from any woodiness; light orange-yellow in colour, and having a very rich, sweet flavour which is entirely distinct from any of the early white-fleshed sorts, being much richer and sweeter. This variety is sure to become extremely popular for an early supply where the rich-flavoured yellow-fleshed turnips are preferred. 6d. per oz. (See cut.)

Red American Stone—Early; good keeper; fine flavour. 4d. per oz.

Scarlet Kashmyr—An exceedingly early and distinct variety, rarely exceeding three inches in diameter; colour rich scarlet; flesh pure white, crisp, tender, and fine-grained. Excellent. 6d. per oz.

Silver Ball—A splendid variety, for sowing in the Spring and Autumn. It is quick in maturing. Largely grown by market gardeners. 4d. per oz.

Snowball—An early variety of superior flavour and fine shape. (See cut.) 4d. per oz.

White Strap Leaf—Form flattish; medium size, small top; very early. 4d. per oz.

Laing's Garden Swede—A very handsome Swede, of splendid quality for table use 4d. per oz.

VEGETABLE MARROW.—*Cucurbita pepo ovifera.*

The instructions given for the Cucumber are applicable to the growth of the Vegetable Marrow, with the difference of only having one plant instead of two in every space, and the distance eight feet apart instead of six, and little or no stopping further than thinning where the vines are too thick.

COLLECTION OF THREE DISTINCT VARIETIES, ONE SHILLING.
3d. and 6d. per packet.

Bush or Tree Vegetable Marrow—Long White.

Bush or Tree Marrows.

The Bush or Tree varieties are distinct from the ordinary Vegetable Marrow in growth, being compact, and taking but little room. Admirably adapted for small gardens.

Custard (Custard Squash)—A distinct variety, taking but little room, and bearing abundantly. Excellent flavour. (See cut.)

Long Green Bush—Long green.

Long White Bush—Long white. (See cut.)

Belmonte Bush—Produces long white fruits in great profusion, and of the finest flavour. 6d. per packet.

Vegetable Marrow—Custard Bush.

Running or Trailing Vegetable Marrows.

3d. and 6d. per packet.

Early Long White—An early variety, of capital flavour, and very productive.

Long Green—Similar to the above, except in colour.

Pen-y-Byd ("Best in the World")—A very distinct variety, and exceedingly productive. The fruit is almost globular in form creamy-white in colour, with thick firm flesh of delicate flavour.

Rice Marrow—A delicious vegetable, the flesh, when cooked, separating like grains of rice. Distinct in foliage and colour of fruit.

☞ ALL VEGETABLE SEEDS POST FREE (PEAS, BEANS, AND SWEET CORN EXCEPTED).

Vegetable Marrow—Turkish Honey.

VEGETABLE MARROW—Continued.

The Wonderful Turkish—The Marrows grow from three and a-half to four feet in length and about three and a-half inches in diameter, of a light green colour. The flavour is delicious. As the skin is very tender, it does not require to be peeled. In Constantinople the fruit is commonly used as we do marrows, and sometimes the seeds are taken out, and the space filled with mince-meat, or stewed in tomato sauce, or fried in batter. They should be trained up a fence or trellis. 6d. per packet.

Turkish Honey—Orange-red veined with white, growing to about ½ cwt. Flesh, chamois yellow, very tender and sweet, and of delicious flavour, extremely fine for cooking. In Turkey this variety is greatly appreciated. (See cut.)

Fruit Seeds.

NOTE.—As the seeds of all small fruits take a considerable time to germinate, they should be steeped in boiling water for twelve hours before sowing. Sow in a box, pan, or pot, and cover with glass.

Apple Pips—1s. per oz. **Pear Pips**—1s. per oz. **Quince Pips**—1s. per oz.

Currants—Large Dutch varieties, mixed. 6d. per packet.

Gooseberry—Large fruited varieties, mixed. 6d. per packet.

White Mulberry Seed—The leaves of this variety are used for feeding silkworms. 6d. per packet; 1s. per oz.

Strawberry—Large-fruited, "St. Antoine de Padoue"—A variety of compact growth. The fruit is deep red in colour, firm, and of delicious flavour, and keeps well. Awarded a First-class Certificate. 1s. per packet.

Strawberry—Large-fruited Perpetual, "St. Joseph"—A splendid perpetual-fruiting variety, and a great cropper. The fruit is of good size, dark red in colour (also red inside), solid, firm, and very juicy, and of first-rate quality. Obtained a First class Certificate from the Societe Nationale d'Horticulture de France. Seed only, 1s. per packet.

Strawberry—"Belle de Meaux," Improved—A very productive red Alpine variety. 9d. per packet.

Strawberry—Large-fruited Varieties—Mixed. 6d. per packet.

Loganberry (Raspberry-Blackberry)—The Loganberry partakes of both the flavours of the raspberry and blackberry, and is pleasant, mild and delightful to the taste. It is excellent for the table, either fresh or cooked, and for jam and jelly is unsurpassed. Plants 1s. each, or 9s. per doz. Seed 9d. per packet.

NOTE.—Strawberry plants are easily raised from seed, if sown in the Spring in light, sandy soil, in boxes or pans. When large enough plant into rows where required.

BEANS, PEAS, and LENTILS FOR COOKING.

Haricot Beans—Soak in cold water from four to six hours before cooking. Price:—3d. per lb. Cheaper by the bushel.

Blue Boiling Peas—Soak in cold water for twelve hours before cooking. Price:—2d. per lb.; 7 lbs., 1s.; per bushel (60 lbs.), 7s. 6d.

Egyptian Lentils (Split)—For soups. Price:—4d. per lb.; 8 lbs., 2s. 6d.; 12 lb., 3s. 6d.

Lentil Flour—For children and invalids. 9d. per lb. Strongly recommended by medical men.

Special Quotations given for Large Quantities.

Vegetable Roots, Plants, &c.

ONION BULBS, ETC.

Garlic—6d. per lb. Obtainable nearly all the year round.

Potato Onions—6d. per lb Obtainable from February to end of April. (For seed, see page 21.)

Shallots—6d per. lb. Obtainable from February to July. (For seed, see page 21.)

Tree Onions—8d. per lb. Obtainable from February to end of April.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKES.

Strong tubers, obtainable from May to July.

White Jerusalem—A pure white variety, almost round, with few and very shallow eyes. 3d. per lb.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS.

Obtainable from May to August.

Argenteuil Purple—It retains the head close until the stalks are quite long, is of uniform colour, while for tenderness, quality, and size it is unparalleled. Two and three year old roots, 5s. to 7s. 6d. per 100.

Conover's Colossal—A well-known variety, of large size, tender, and of good quality. Two and three year old roots, 5s. to 7s. 6d. per 100.

For **ASPARAGUS SEED,** see page 4.

RHUBARB ROOTS.

Obtainable from May to August.

Early Albert—A fine early variety; very prolific, and of good flavour; we consider it the best variety for general use. It is wonderfully prolific. 6d. each; 5s. per doz.

Hogan's Shillelah—Very hardy and prolific, and of good size and flavour. 1s. each; 9s. per doz.

Lang's Conqueror—A fine large variety, and very useful for exhibition. 1s. 3d. each; 12s. per doz.

Myatt's Linnaeus—Very early and prolific; a valuable variety for general use. 1s. each; 9s. per doz.

Johnston's St. Martin's—A fine large variety of good flavour. 1s. each, or 9s. per doz.

Topp's Winter—It is very prolific, stalks long, rather below medium size, the colour intensely scarlet or crimson, the pulp and juice, when cooked, being highly coloured, and the flavour good.

Price, 6d. each; or 5s. doz.

Webb's Buninyong—Habit of growth erect, of large size and extra length; quality good, very hardy and very prolific, and has never been known to seed. 1s. each, or 9s. per doz.

For **RHUBARB SEED,** see page 27.

MISCELLANEOUS ROOTS.

Chives (Roots)—6d. to 1s. per clump. (For description and seed, see page 21.) Obtainable from April to Sept

Horseradish—3s. per doz. Obtainable from April to September.

Sea Kale—6s. per doz. (For seed, see page 27.) Obtainable from April to September.

SWEET, POT, AND MEDICINAL HERB PLANTS.

Obtainable from May to September.

Hyssop—6d. each.
Lavender—6d. each.
Marjoram—6d. each.
Mint—3s. per doz.
Rue—6d. each.

Sage—6d. each; 4s. per doz.

Savory—6d. each; 4s. per doz.

Tarragon—1s. each.

Thyme, Common—1s. 6d. per doz.

Thyme, Lemon (true)—6d. each; 2s. per doz.

Thyme, Variegated Lemon—6d. each; 2s. 6d. per doz.

Wormwood—6d. each.

For Seed of the above, see page 16.

ODD AND CURIOUS VEGETABLES.

These are grown for ornamental purposes only. 6d. per packet.

Caterpillars. Strawberry Spinach. Snails. Worms.

☞ **FOR VEGETABLE AND FLORAL NOVELTIES, SEE SPECIAL PAGES.**

Storekeepers' Cases of Vegetable and Flower Seeds

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT

In Pictorial Packets.

THIS BRANCH of our Business has grown by leaps and bounds—so much so that our **Incomparable Seeds,** in Pictorial Packets, can be obtained in almost every country town of any importance in Victoria.

These cases contain a suitable assortment of Seeds, and in such proportions as are likely to meet the demand. The Seeds are put up in neatly illustrated packets printed in colours—the name of the Seed, price, and date of issue, so that customers have our guarantee that they are purchasing New Seeds.

Flower and Vegetable Seed Show Cards, in colours, and "Seeds for Sale" Cards, also Catalogues, are supplied Free.

For terms and full particulars, a Wholesale List will be forwarded to anyone who may desire to add Seeds as a branch of their business, provided we are not already represented in that town.

SEED IN PRINTED PACKETS

Will be supplied to Storekeepers, Chemists, and other Dealers in Seed, at 1s. 6d. and 3s. per dozen. To be retailed at 3d. and 6d. per packet.

These packets contain in many instances equal to two or three times the weight of seed put into pictorial packets, and are much more economical and better value to the purchaser. On each packet is plainly printed the name and description of the contents. No quantity under a third of a dozen will be supplied at the dozen rate.

Counter Vegetable Seed Box.

Counter Cases for Vegetable and Flower Seeds

THESE CASES (see illustrations) which are very neatly made, will be found exceedingly useful for displaying the Seeds. The cases, which are supplied **free,** contain 24 Divisions, which hold 6 packets of Vegetable or 12 packets of Flower Seeds each.

No. 1 COUNTER CASE of FLOWER SEEDS, containing 168 Pictorial Packets, to retail at 3d. per packet, price £1 1s.

No. 2. COUNTER CASE of FLOWER SEEDS, containing 320 Pictorial Packets, to retail at 3d. per packet, Price, £2.

No. 1 COUNTER CASE of VEGETABLE SEEDS, containing 144 Pictorial Packets, catalogued at 3d. per packet retail, but does not include novelties. Price, 18s.

—No. 1—
VEGETABLE SEED CASE
This Case contains
252 Pictorial Packets of Assorted Seeds, Catalogued at 3d. per Packet Retail,
But does not include Novelties.
PRICE, £1 11s. 6d.

—No. 2—
VEGETABLE SEED CASE
.. CONTAINS....
384 Pictorial Packets of Assorted Seeds, Catalogued at 3d. per Packet Retail,
also **48 Packets of Beans and Peas to Retail at 6d. per packet,**
Making a total of 432 Packets.
—But does not include Novelties.—
PRICE, £3.

Vegetable Seeds in Bulk

To those who prefer their Seeds in Bulk, we would recommend the following:—

Value, say £6.	**Half the quantities, say £3.**
2 bushels Peas (sorts)	2 ozs. Rock Melon
1 ,, Broad Beans (sorts)	1 lb. White Mustard.
½ ,, French Beans (sorts)	2 lbs. Onions (two sorts)
1 lb. Red Beet	1 lb. Curled Parsley
½ lb. Brocoli (sorts)	1 lb. Parsnip
3 lbs. Cabbage (three sorts)	½ lb. Pumpkin
½ lb. Cauliflower	3 lbs. Radish (three sorts)
2 lbs. Carrot (two sorts)	1 lb. Spinach
¼ lb. Celery	2 ozs. Large Red Tomato
1 lb. Curled Cress	4 lbs. Turnip (three sorts)
2 ozs. Cucumber (two sorts)	¼ lb. Vegetable Marrow
½ lb. Leek	24 Packets Herbs (assorted)
1 lb. Lettuce (two sorts)	500 Seed Packets (five sizes).
¼ lb. Water Melon	

The "Australian Gardener," Show Cards, etc., for Window, Gratis.

Counter Flower Seed Box.

NOTE.—Please write for Terms, etc.

ALL VEGETABLE SEEDS POST FREE (PEAS, BEANS, AND SWEET CORN EXCEPTED).

Choice . . . . .
Collections of

Delivered Free—Per Post or Rail

Vegetable Seeds

For the Cottage, Villa, and Mansion.]

NO ALTERATIONS WILL BE ALLOWED

BEING frequently asked by customers for assortments of Vegetable Seeds, and to save them the trouble of selecting, we have made up the following collections, which are offered at a reduction of **20 per cent. off Catalogue prices than if they were selected separately.** They do not contain novelties, but only the best standard varieties, and are put up in sizes to meet the requirements of nearly every garden.

THE "COTTAGE" COLLECTION

Price 5s. Post Free.

Contains 19 Varieties.

Beet, Blood Red, ½ oz.
Cabbage, Early or Late, ½ oz.
Carrot, James' Scarlet Intermediate, ½ oz.
Cauliflower, Early London, ½ oz.
Cress, Extra Fine Curled, ½ oz.
Cucumber, Extra Choice Mixed, 1 pkt.
Leek, London Flag, ½ oz.
Lettuce, Neapolitan Cabbage, ½ oz.
Melon (Rock), Emerald Gem, 1 pkt.
,, **(Water)**, Black Spanish, 1 pkt.
Mustard, Finest White, ½ oz.
Onion, Brown Globe, ½ oz.
Parsley, Triple Curled, ½ oz.
Parsnip, Hollow Crown, ½ oz.
Radish, Mixed Turnip, ½ oz.
Spinach, Prickly or Round, ½ oz.
Turnip, Early White Stone, ½ oz.
Tomato, Majestic, 1 pkt.
Vegetable Marrow, Early Long White, 1 pkt.

—ALL—

VEGETABLE SEEDS

—POST FREE—

Peas, Beans, and Sweet Corn excepted.

THE "VILLA" COLLECTION.

Price, 10s. 6d. Post Free.

Contains 26 Varieties.

Beet, Blood Red, ½ oz.
Beans (French), Canadian Wonder, 1 lb.
Cabbage, Early and Late, ½ oz. each.
Carrot, James' Scarlet Intermediate, 1 oz.
Cauliflower, Early London, ½ oz.
Celery, Golden Heart, ½ oz.
Cress, Extra Fine Curled, 1½ oz.
Cucumber, Extra Choice Mixed, 1 pkt.
Leek, London Flag, ½ oz.
Lettuce (Cabbage), Neapolitan or Drumhead, ½ oz
Melon (Rock), Emerald Gem, 1 pkt.
,, **(Water)**, White Gem, 1 pkt.
Mustard, Finest White, 1½ oz.
Onion, Brown Spanish, 1 oz.
Parsley, Triple Curled, ½ oz.
Parsnip, Hollow Crown, 1 oz.
Peas, Dwarf Marrowfats, 1 lb.
Pumpkin, Turk's Cap, 1 pkt.
Radish, Mixed Turnip and Long Scarlet, 1½ oz. each.
Spinach, Prickly or Round, 1½ oz.
Squash, Marb. Head, 1 pkt.
Turnip, Early White Stone, 1½ oz.
Tomato, Mikado, 1 pkt.
Vegetable Marrow (Bush), 1 pkt.

THE "MANSION" COLLECTION.

Price 21s.

Delivered Free to any Railway Station in Victoria.

Contains 42 Varieties.

Beet, Blood Red and Silver, ½ oz each.
Beans (Broad), Harlington, 2 lbs.
,, **(French)**, Canadian Wonder, 1 lb.
,, **(Butter Wax)**, 1 lb.
Brussels Sprouts, Dalkeith, ½ oz.
Cabbage, Early and Late, ½ oz. each.
,, **(Savoy)**, Dwarf Green Curled, ½ oz.
Capsicum, Long Red, 1 pkt.
Carrot, James' Scarlet Intermediate and Early Short Horn, 1 oz. each.
Cauliflower, Early and Late, ½ oz. each.
Celery, Cole's Crystal White, ½ oz.
Cress, Extra Fine Curled, 1½ oz.
Cucumber, Extra Choice Mixed, 1 pkt.
Kohl Rabi, Purple, ½ oz.
Kale, Dwarf Green Curled, 1 pkt.
Lettuce, Paris White Cos and Neapolitan Cabbage, ½ oz. each.
Leek, London Flag, ½ oz
Melon (Rock), Emerald Gem, 1 pkt.
,, **(Water)**, Dixie, 1 pkt.
Mustard, Finest White, 1½ oz.
Onion, Extra Early Golden Globe and Brown Spanish, 1 oz. each.
Parsley, Triple Curled, ½ oz.
Parsnip, Hollow Crown, 2 ozs.
Peas, Early, Medium and Late, 2 lbs. each.
Pumpkin, Turk's Cap, 1 pkt.
Radish, Long Scarlet and Mixed Turnip, 1½ oz. each.
Spinach, Prickly or Round, 1½ oz.
Squash, Early White Bush, 1 pkt.
Tomato, Cooking and Dessert, 1 pkt. each.
Turnip, Early White Stone and Orange Jelly 1½ oz. each.
Vegetable Marrow, Early Long White, 1 pkt.

☞ FOR VEGETABLE AND FLORAL NOVELTIES, SEE SPECIAL PAGES.

F. H. BRUNNING PTY LTD ESTABLISHED 1852

FLOWER SEEDS

AND THEIR CULTIVATION.

For Floral & Vegetable Novelties
See Front Pages.

...Copyright Registered...

For Floral & Vegetable Novelties
See Front Pages.

SOIL.—One of the first considerations in the culture of Annuals is the condition of the soil, to which sufficient attention is rarely paid. It is seldom either properly worked or sufficiently fertile. With the exception of a few gross-growing kinds, Annuals, to attain perfection, should be sown in soil that is both rich and well worked. Great pains are generally taken with the soil of the vegetable garden, but that of the flower garden is left very much to itself, with the exception of a light digging once a year, and occasionally a little manure applied, whereas it should be well and deeply dug and highly manured.

SOWING.—All the hardiest kinds of Annuals attain the greatest perfection when sown in Autumn, because they have a longer season to grow. They attain greater development, and consequently flower the stronger; but tender sorts must not be sown till Spring. For the finest seeds it is advisable to sift a little fine compost on the spot, and press it smooth before the seeds are sown. The covering must be in proportion to the size of the seeds. The largest of the Lupin seeds may have an inch in depth of covering, while the twentieth of an inch or less will be sufficient for the smallest; indeed, fine silver sand (just sufficient to cover the soil) may be sifted on them, and to prevent the soil from drying before the seeds have had time to germinate, it should be closely covered by a flower pot, a bell or hand-glass, or even a flat pane of glass; but that, or any covering impervious to light, should be gradually removed as soon as the seeds germinate. It is a common and injurious fault either to sow too thickly or to thin the plants insufficiently, as when overcrowded they can neither develop to perfection or flower finely. Thinning should commence as soon as the plants can be fairly laid hold of, and continued until each plant has sufficient space for full development. Seeds of biennial and perennial plants, being sown in rows or beds for transplanting, need be only thinned to such an extent as to prevent overcrowding before being transplanted. An old-fashioned plan is to sow the seeds of Annuals in rings, and it answers well enough for large-growing plants; but smaller ones are better sown in patches, which in both cases may correspond in extent with the size the plants attain.

ARRANGEMENT.—When Annuals are sown in mixed beds or borders they must, of course, correspond in height with the other plants, the dwarfest being nearest the eye. The same rule must be followed when beds are filled solely with Annuals. The colours should contrast with each other, and also with those of other plants that are near. When Annuals are grown alone in beds or borders, various modes of arrangement may be followed. A peculiar effect may be produced by mixing seeds of different kinds and sowing them together. In large beds they may be arranged in bands, according to size, sloping from back to front, or in groups, each sort forming a group.

MANAGEMENT.—The soil should not be allowed to become quite dry after the seeds are sown; therefore, if rain does not fall, watering must be practised. The larger kinds may be afterwards fed with liquid manure, if perfection in size and flowering is desired. Of course, the soil should be kept free from weeds; it should also be loosened around the plants, but so as not to disturb the roots. Tall-growing plants will generally require to be supported by some means. Tall plants may have a stake to each, while cylinders of wire netting, or rings of wire affixed to stakes, are suitable for those of spreading habit. Where seed is not required, the period of flowering may be lengthened by picking off the seed vessels as soon as the flowers fall.

TUBEROUS BEGONIA.

They are easily propagated from seeds, especially if moderate heat is at command, though they may be raised in an ordinary greenhouse if the seed pans are placed in a warm situation, where they can be shaded from the sun; but the seeds germinate quicker and more strongly on a hotbed. The seeds, being very small, should be sown thinly in pans, on the surface of finely-sifted compost of leaf soil and sand, covered with a light sprinkling of silver sand, the pan covered with a pane of glass. The soil must not be allowed to become dry; but it cannot be watered over the surface, as the seeds might be washed in heaps. The pan should be set in a bucket of warm water, nearly up to the rim, and in a short time the soil will be thoroughly moistened, though it must not be made too wet.

As soon as the seedlings are large enough to handle they should be pricked off into other pans or pots of similar soil, and may be pricked off again with advantage, and afterwards potted singly.

CALCEOLARIA.

The Calceolaria is such a beautiful Spring-flowering plant that it is well worthy of all the pains that may be necessary to bring it to the highest degree of excellence. It requires no hothouse, nor any expense for fuel; a frame with glazed sashes, set in a cool place, with a shade to prevent the sun shining directly upon the plants, being the most suitable situation.

The seeds may be sown at any time from the beginning of September to March; as they are exceedingly minute, the soil must be light, and prepared in the most careful manner; the pots or pans deeply crocked, and the soil, especially on the surface, made very fine; it should be gently pressed, watered, and left for half a day till the water has settled. Then the seeds may be sown, but very thinly, and covered with a slight sprinkling of silver sand, each pot or pan covered with a close-fitting pane of glass and placed in a greenhouse or cold frame, where they can be kept cool and moist, and the sun prevented from shining on them. As soon as the seedlings appear, a little air should be given, gradually drawing off the pane of glass; the soil must be kept moderately moist, neither very wet nor very dry. As soon as the plants are large enough to be handled they must be pricked off into pans, placed in the cold frame, kept quite close for a few days, and, when large enough, potted singly into very small pots, duly supplied with water, and the surrounding atmosphere kept moist, though plenty of air admitted, especially at night, or when it is cool, and the plants shifted into larger pots as required, as they should never be allowed to become pot-bound. When the soil has become pretty well filled with roots, liquid manure may be given. The compost should be of fertile loam, well enriched, and with sand to keep it sufficiently open.

CINERARIA.

Cinerarias are among the most showy and useful of Winter-flowering plants They are unable to endure much heat preferring a low temperature, but must not be subjected to frost. Imported seed may be sown from September to March, and home-grown seed when ripe. The earliest should be sown in gentle heat, but the latter will succeed in a cold frame or on a shelf in the greenhouse; it is best to sow the seeds thinly in shallow pans or boxes. As soon as the seedlings have formed their second leaves they should be pricked into other pans or boxes, at a good distance apart, and placed in a close, cold frame. A very light, sandy soil is best for the seeds and young plants, but as they grow older the soil should be stronger and richer. A cold frame with a south aspect is the best situation for them, and the frame must be kept close for a few days after each potting. The plants may be shifted successively into pots two inches larger, or they may be shifted at once from four-

inch to eight-inch pots, which is a suitable size. The plants must have abundant ventilation, but hot winds must not be allowed to blow on them; they should be kept near the glass, so as to get as much light as possible, but shaded from the sun. They prefer a moist atmosphere, with abundance of water at the root, and, after being established in the flowering pots, may have occasional waterings with liquid manure. The dwarf varieties require neither ties nor stakes, but tall varieties may have the growing points pinched out when about three inches in height; they will then throw out side shoots, which may be drawn out towards the sides of the pots. The Cineraria, being invariably subject to the attacks of green fly, must be closely watched, and fumigated as soon as an aphis appears; afterwards every second or third week until in flower. They may be removed to a greenhouse after they have become established in the flowering pots.

COLEUS.

The Coleus is one of the best of soft-wooded plants for culture in pots, and is particularly suitable for the decoration of the greenhouse or conservatory. Being tender, it requires to be kept under glass during the Winter season. Its flowers are of no account, but the foliage of many of the varieties is exceedingly varied and beautiful. Seeds should be sown in heat early in Spring, potted off as soon as large enough, and shifted as they progress in growth. Cuttings should be struck in Autumn, left in the cutting-pots throughout the Winter, started in heat, and potted off early in Spring. They will bear stopping of the shoots to any extent, but are generally preferred of a conical form, when little or no stopping is required. They thrive in any good fertile soil.

CYCLAMEN.

Cyclamens are propagated from seed only, for though increase may be effected by division of the tubers, that method is rarely practised, and is not to be commended. The seeds should be sown as soon as ripe, or whenever they can be obtained, the month of March being about the best season. Seed pans are best for the purpose; they should be filled with a compost of rich loam and leaf mould in nearly equal parts, and sufficient sand to keep it open. The seeds should be pressed in about an inch apart; it is useful to cover the surface with a little chopped moss or cocoanut fibre, to lessen evaporation from the soil. The pans may be covered with panes of glass, and set in a cool, light place, where they can be shaded from the sun; or, if thought desirable, the pans may be placed on a mild bottom heat. The seeds germinate slowly, and generally irregularly; some will germinate in about two months, while others may remain twice as long, so that the soil should not be thrown away after a portion of the seeds have germinated. The little plants should be pricked off as soon as they can be handled into other pans, which are best, or into pots; afterwards potted singly, and again shifted into four-inch or five-inch pots, which will be large enough the first season; though instead of shifting the plants, they may be transplanted in the soil of a shaded frame, lifted and repotted in Autumn. In the latter stages of growth, less sand should be used in the compost, and the crown of the tuber should always be left above the soil. When grown in a frame or greenhouse, the plants should be kept close to the glass without touching it. They should never be allowed to suffer for want of water, or to become a prey to aphides or other insects; it is therefore necessary to subject them occasionally to fumigation, though where only a small quantity is grown they may be kept clean by washing the leaves occasionally with warm water applied with a camel's hair brush or piece of sponge. The plants must have abundant ventilation, but draughts of cold air must be avoided. Flowering will commence in the beginning of Winter, the blooms lasting several weeks. The bulbs will last several years, but after the third or fourth the flowers become smaller; it is therefore best to raise a few plants every year to replace those worn out. They thrive fairly well planted out of doors, in favourable situations.

GLOXINIA.

Seeds must be sown early in Spring, in pots filled with very light, sandy soil, spreading the seed, which is very minute, thinly over the surface; the pots are then placed in a brisk heat in a propagating frame and covered with glass. As soon as the plants can be handled with safety, they must be pricked off thinly into other pots or pans and returned to the propagating frame. Before plants become crowded they must be potted singly in small pots, and again shifted, when ready, into pots of a size larger. The compost best adapted to Gloxinias consists of soft loam with a little peat and sand added; manure is not recommended, but weak manure-water may be given to plants in flower. When the leaves have completely died off in Autumn, the pots may be laid on their sides, in a warm place, till Spring; but if the atmosphere is not sufficiently moist the soil should be watered in the course of Winter. Another method of preserving the tubers is to turn them out of the pots and place them in boxes or large pots, in a mixture of cocoanut fibre and sand or heath soil, and set in a cool part of the stove, or a warm shed. Excessive dryness must be guarded against, but excessive damp is equally objectionable. In Spring, the tubers may be taken out of the boxes and placed in a propagating frame, then potted as each one commences to grow; the first pots should be no larger than will fairly accommodate the tubers, which must be placed in their flowering pots as soon as they are ready for a shift. The plants must be kept in a moist atmosphere, and in the shade, as exposure to the sun would soon destroy the foliage. At the same time they must have a full amount of diffused light to prevent the leaves becoming drawn. They succeed admirably if planted in free soil in the stove and near enough to the glass.

PANSY.

Pansies are much admired, and very pretty flowers; they are in perfection in the latter part of Winter and the beginning of Spring. They dislike the hot winds and droughts of Summer, and when grown in the flower garden, unless in a cool situation, it is advisable to remove and plant them in a sheltered reserve garden until the arrival of Autumn, when they may be lifted, divided if necessary, and returned to the flower garden. Young shoots of three inches in length root freely in a cold, glazed frame, or under a hand-glass. Seeds may be sown in the beginning of Autumn, but if good blooms are wanted sow in January or February, in pans, in the greenhouse or cold frame, and plant out as early as possible, a pit with movable shades being a suitable position. It is advisable, when plants are required for propagation, to pinch off the flowers, peg down the old shoots to expose the crown, and take off the young shoots when large enough, feeding the plant well in the meantime with dressings of leaf mould, and supplying water when required. As they prefer a rich soil, it is advisable to mix a liberal supply of well-decayed cow manure with the soil, which adds greatly to the size and colouring of the flowers.

PETUNIA.

The Petunia is one of the most showy of soft-wooded, shrubby plants. Their culture is simple; named varieties are propagated by means of cuttings of the young shoots, which strike freely either in a propagating frame, or a greenhouse, if covered with a bell glass. They thrive in any ordinary garden soil, growing stronger with manure. They may be successfully grown in pots, and form fine specimens for the greenhouse or conservatory, where they will remain in flower during several months. They are equally well adapted to flower garden purposes, either separately, in beds, or in mixed borders. The seed should be sown in a well-drained pot or box, in light soil, and covered very lightly. As the seed is very small, it is liable to be washed into heaps unless watered very lightly; so if a watering can with a very fine rose is not at hand, it is desirable to stand the pot in water up to the rim, and in a very short time the soil will be thoroughly moistened. The seed should be sown in Spring for Summer flowering; but if strong plants are wanted for early Spring blooming, the seed should be sown in March or April. As soon as the plants are large enough to handle, they can be potted off singly in small pots, and wintered in a cold frame, ti-tree house, or some other suitable structure. The plants can be placed in the open ground as soon as the frosts are over.

PRIMULA.

Sow in pans well drained with crocks, over which place a layer of moss or cocoanut fibre. Fill the pans with well-decayed leaf mould, sifted with a medium-sized sieve, not pressing it too firmly, but leaving it rather smooth on the surface. Sow the seed thinly, and water slightly with a very fine rose; then cover the pan with a square glass, and place it in a glass frame or greenhouse, being careful to shade from the burning sun. Very little water is required until the seed has germinated, which takes usually from two to three weeks.

When the seedlings are large enough, prick off into pans filled with the same soil, with a little loam added. As soon as they have made enough roots, pot singly into four-inch pots. Place them in a glass frame, allowing them plenty of air.

Shift them into larger-sized pots as required.

To improve the size and substance of the flowers, add a pinch of guano to the water once a week.

Florists' Flower Seeds

Our strains of Florists' Flower Seeds are procured direct from the most notable growers of England and the Continent, and cannot be surpassed in quality.

CINERARIA.

The Cineraria is one of the most useful, showy, and, at the same time, easily managed plants in cultivation for the decoration of the conservatory and greenhouse during the Winter and Spring Months; and as it is a plant that comes within reach of everyone possessing an ordinary garden frame or greenhouse, it should be more generally grown. They succeed well in this State planted in the open ground in a sheltered position. (Instructions for culture, see pages 34 and 35.)

Eckford's Prize Strain—Choice mixed, from fine flowers. 1s. 6d. per pkt.

Grandiflora—Splendid large-flowered varieties. Several prize varieties are included in this mixture. This strain is unsurpassed. Highly recommended. 2s. 6d. per packet.

Cineraria Grandiflora.

PRIMULA SINENSIS FIMBRIATA.

(Chinese Primrose.)

Primula Sinensis Fimbriata.

Charming profuse blooming plants, easily grown under glass; excellent for table or greenhouse decoration. The single varieties bloom more freely than the double. (Instructions for culture, see page 35.)

The following Varieties are imported direct from the growers, and have been saved from the largest and most beautiful fringed flowers only:—

Alba Magnifica—The flowers are over two inches in diameter, pure white, with a large, bright yellow eye, deeply and beautifully fringed, and are borne in large trusses well above the foliage. 1s. 6d. per packet.

Blue—The finest and best blue Primula ever offered. The colour, when first open, is a lovely celestial blue, changing, as the flower develops, into shaded porcelain, the petals being more or less pencilled and splashed at the edge with bright mauve blue. 1s. 6d. per packet.

Red—Hayes and Weatherill's Superb Covent Garden strain. 1s. 6d. per packet.

White—Hayes and Weatherill's Superb Covent Garden strain. 1s. 6d. per packet.

Choicest Mixed—Extra fine, 1s. 6d. per packet.

(Collection of 12 varieties (10 seeds of each), 3s. 6d. per collection.

VARIOUS PRIMULAS.

Primula Japonica, Mixed (Queen of Primroses)—A fine hardy variety; makes a nice decorative plant. The seed often takes a considerable time to germinate. 6d. per packet.

Primula Obconica—It is a very novel and pretty Primula, producing an abundance of flowers, borne in umbels, on long stems of a pale lilac colour. It flowers continuously for the greater portion of the year. Being dwarf and compact in habit, it is exceedingly useful for pot culture. 1s. per packet.

☞ ALL FLOWER SEEDS POST FREE TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

Calceolaria—Dalkeith Park Strain.

CALCEOLARIA.

The Calceolaria is an effective and most useful greenhouse flowering plant. It makes a good succession to the Cineraria. (Instructions for Culture, see page 34.)

Bucknell's Prize Strain—A well-known strain, producing large flowers of good shape. 1s. 6d. per packet.

Dalkeith Park Strain—Saved from a magnificent collection during the past season. The flowers will be found of large size, beautiful form, tigered and spotted with the most exquisite and brilliant markings. 2s. 6d. per packet.

Shrubby—True bedding variety. Finest mixed. 1s. 6d. per packet.

BEGONIA, Tuberous-rooted.

Greenhouse and out-door plants of great beauty, the flowers of some of the single varieties measuring six inches across. This class of plants of late years has been greatly improved upon, and ought to be grown by every amateur. (Instructions for Culture, see page 34.)

Benary's Choicest Double Mixed—2s. per packet.

Benary's "International Prize" Choicest Single, Mixed—1s. 6d. per packet.

CYCLAMEN.

Magnificent Winter and Spring flowering bulbous plants of dwarf habit. They are very handsome, both in flower and foliage. Remaining as they do a long time in bloom, they are most excellent for Winter decorations. (Instructions for Culture, see page 35.)

Grandiflorum—Remarkable for the unusually large size of the flowers, substance, finish, and form of the petals, and for unique brilliancy and attractive appearance. Finest mixed, 2s. 6d. per packet.

Fimbriated Cyclamen "Papilio" (The Butterfly Cyclamen)—Awarded many gold and other medals; also first-class certificates by the Royal Horticultural Society of London, and the National Horticultural Society of Paris. Every lover of the Cyclamen should try this novelty. In addition to the well-known characteristics of our best Cyclamens—fine habit of the plant, beautiful markings on their leaves, great free-flowering qualities and noble shape, and large size of flowers—this novelty has the special peculiarity that the edges of the petals are prettily fimbriated and curled, which lends to the plant a particularly attractive appearance. Highly recommended. Mixed colours. 1s. 6d. per packet.

Finest Mixed (Ordinary)—1s. per packet.

GLOXINIA.

A superb genus of Perennial stove-house plants, profuse bloomers, and of great beauty and diversity of colour.

Erect and Drooping Varieties Mixed—This strain is unequalled. 1s. 6d. per packet.

(Instructions for Culture, see p. 35.)

Fimbriated Cyclamen—"Papilio."

GENERAL LIST
—OF—
Flower Seeds

Annuals.—Flower, produce seeds, and die the same year as they are sown.
Biennials.—Those which are sown one year, and bear their flowers and seeds and die the next.
Perennials.—Those which grow and flower for several years, usually blooming the second year from seed.

ABBREVIATIONS.

Times of Sowing
A.—Sow in the Autumn.
S.—Sow in the Spring.
A.S.—Sow either in Autumn or Spring.

ANNUALS are divided into two Sections—viz., Hardy and Half-hardy—the first consisting of those that are able to live out of doors through the Winter; the second are those that cannot endure frost, and must not be sown till Spring.

The species included in the first section may be sown in the beginning of Autumn, as soon as the rains have rendered the soil sufficiently moist to enable the seeds to germinate. Half-hardy species must not be sown in the open ground till Spring is a little advanced.

A.S. **ABRONIA.**

Charming trailers, with beautiful verbena-like clusters of sweet-scented flowers; continue in bloom a long time. Very effective for rock-work and hanging-baskets. Excellent for hot and dry districts. Peel off the outer skin of the seeds before sowing.

1 **Arenaria**—Waxy yellow, ½ ft. Hardy Perennial. (A. and S.) 3d. per packet.
2 **Umbellata**—Rosy lilac, ½ ft. Hardy Annual. (S.) 3d. per packet.

S. **ABUTILON.**

Beautiful decorative plants with pretty bell-shaped flowers. Sow in Spring in well-drained pots or pans; when the seedlings are about an inch high prick them out singly into small-sized pots, and when about a foot high remove to the open border.

3 **Choice Mixed Hybrids**—Hardy Perennials. 4 to 6 ft. 1s. per packet.

No. 9—Ageratum—"Imperial Dwarf White."

S. **ACACIA.**

4 **Baileyana** (Cootamundra Wattle)—One of the finest of the Australian Wattles, makes a lovely shrub, and is covered in the early Spring with beautiful light-yellow coloured blossoms, excellent for decorative purposes. The foliage is of a lovely bluish-green colour, 12 to 15 ft. Hardy Perennial. 6d. per pkt.

ACROCLINIUM.

(See Everlastings, p. 50.)

No. 5—Adonis Æstivalis.

A.S. **ADONIS.**

Very popular border flowers. They are extremely showy, remaining a long time in bloom.

5 **Æstivalis** (Flos Adonis)—Scarlet, ½ foot. Hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.

6 **Vernalis**—A pretty Alpine plant, yellow, 1 ft. Hardy Perennial. 3d. per packet.

S. **AGAPANTHUS**—(Great African Lily).

7 **Mixed**—Perfectly hardy in any common garden soil. The flowers are produced in immense clusters, on flower stalks, 3 to 4 ft. high. Excellent flowers for button-holes. Hardy Perennials. 6d. per packet.

A.S. **AGATHÆA.**

8 **Cœlestris** (The Blue Marguerite)—A charming little Perennial, with flowers of a lovely shade of blue, with golden centre, 2½ ft. 6d. per packet.

A.S. **AGERATUM.**

Hardy blooming plants; very useful for beds and borders. Valuable for bouquets. Hardy Annuals.

11 **Lasseauxi**—Rose, 1¼ ft. 3d. per pkt.
10 **Imperial Dwarf Blue**—A splendid bedding variety; ¾ ft. 3d. per packet.
11 **Lasseauxi**—Rose, 1¼ ft. 3d. per packet.
12 **Mexicanum**—Blue, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet

A.S. **AGROSTEMMA** (Jove's Flower).

Very attractive and free-flowering plants; grow freely in any common garden soil.

13 **Fine Mixed**—Hardy Perennials, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

No. 7—Agapanthus.

No. 15—Alyssum Maritimum.

S. **ALONSOA** (Mask Flower).

14 **Fine Mixed**—Although small, the flowers of the Alonsoa are of strikingly brilliant colours. The plants are furnished with flax-like leaves. When about six to eight inches high, the tops should be nipped off to make them more bushy. 1½ to 2 ft. Half-hardy Annuals. 3d. per packet.

A.S. **ALYSSUM.**

Invaluable for edging; bears innumerable trusses, like miniature Candytuft, and the flowers delicately perfumed. It is very hardy, and easy of culture.

15 **Maritimum** (Sweet Alyssum)—White, 1 ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.

16 **Saxatile Compactum** (Rock, or Golden Alyssum)—Yellow flower, silky foliage, adapted for rock-work, ½ ft. Hardy Perennial. 3d. per packet.

S **AMARANTHUS.**

Handsome ornamental foliaged plants, useful for bedding and decorative purposes. They are very effective if planted either singly or in masses on the lawn. Sow the seed in the open ground during the months of September, October and November. Half-hardy Annuals.

17 **Melancholicus Ruber**—Blood-red foliage, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

18 **Salicifolius** (Fountain Plant)—Gracefully drooping, willow-shaped leaves. Foliage red and yellow, 3 ft. 3d. pkt.

19 **Splendens**—A great improvement upon Tricolor; very beautiful and distinct. The finest of its class. 3d. pkt.

20 **Tricolor** (Joseph's Coat)—Leaves red, yellow, and green, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

AMMOBIUM.

(See Everlastings, p. 50.)

AMPELOPSIS.

(See Climbers, p. 46.)

A.S. **ANCHUSA.**

(Cape Forget-me-not.)

21 **Capensis** — A very showy, free-flowering plant, producing pretty blue flowers, 1½ ft. Hardy Biennial. 3d. per packet.

A.S. **ANEMONE.**

(Windflower.)

Beautiful hardy Spring flowers, too well known to need much recommendation. Seed may be sown in rich soil in a sunny position, where the plants can remain to flower. Before sowing, mix the seed, which is woolly, with some damp silver sand by rubbing it between the palms; sow in quite shallow drills or broadcast, and cover with half an inch of soil. The seed may be sown in pans or in boxes, and the seedlings transplanted, but the former method is preferable. Hardy Perennials, 1 ft.

22 **Coronaria**—Mixed, 3d. per packet.

23 **St. Brigid** (Crown)—A beautiful strain, with large, handsome double, semi-double and single flowers. Mixed colours. 6d. per packet.

24 **Japonica. Honorine Jobert**—A great improvement on the old variety, with large pure white flowers. Splendid for cutting, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S. **ANTIRRHINUM, OR SNAP-DRAGON.**

Very showy plants for beds and borders; they bloom abundantly in almost any soil or situation, and cannot be surpassed for cut flowers. All the varieties will bloom the same season if sown very early in the Autumn. Hardy Perennials.

25 **Majus**—Tall mixed, 2ft. 3d. per pkt.

26 **Nanum Picturatum**—A splendid distinct strain, raised on the Continent, the flowers being curiously edged and blotched, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

27 **Grandiflorum**—Finest mixed. A splendid large-flowered strain, 2 ft. 6d. pkt.

28 **Grandiflorum, Queen Victoria**—A lovely variety, with unusually large flowers of a brilliant white. Excellent for florists, 2 ft. 6d. per packet.

No 28—Antirrhinum "Queen Victoria."

29 **Tom Thumb**—Finest mixed. Very dwarf, and exceedingly attractive, 1 ft. 6d. per packet.

30 **Queen of the North**—Of elegant habit, and densely covered with large white flowers; a beautiful variety, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

(For Collections of Antirrhinums, see page 74.)

A.S. **AQUILEGIA** (Columbine).

Handsome and interesting free-flowering border plants, perfectly hardy. Hardy Perennials.

31 **Californica Hybrida**—Orange and red. A very beautiful and distinct variety, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

32 **Chrysantha** (Golden Spurred)—Has long spurs, and is of a bright yellow colour, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

33 **Chrysantha Grandiflora Alba**—A splendid white spurred variety; very floriferous and charming, 2 ft. 6d. pkt.

34 **Finest Mixed**—Containing all the above and other varieties, 2 ft. 3d. pkt.

A.S. **ARABIS** (Rock Cress).

35 **Alpina**—One of the prettiest Spring flowers. The spreading tufts are densely clothed with neat, lively green leaves, and covered with pure white flowers. Hardy Perennial, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

S. **ARCTOTIS.**

36 **Grandis**—They grow luxuriantly, with lots of branches, and the 36 to 42 in. high bushes are perfectly bestrewn with the purest white ray flowers, which have on the inner side a narrow yellow ring at the base; the back is light lilac. The single flowers, on long stems, stand quite loose above the somewhat white-green foliage, and measure, when fully open, 3 to 3½ inches in diameter. Half-hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.

37 **Breviscapa**—Bright orange, very effective for borders. Hardy Annual. 6d. per packet.

ARISTOLOCHIA.

(See Climbers, page 46.)

No. 23—Anemone, "St. Brigid" (Crown).

No. 45.—Aster "Giant Comet."

S. **ARNEBIA.**

38 **Cornuta**—A charming Annual, growing in bushy form, about 2 ft. high, and about the same breadth. It blooms profusely the whole year. Beautiful flowers, ¾ in. across, of a rich primrose yellow, marked with five black spots; the spots change on the second day to a rich maroon, and on the third day vanish, leaving the flower a clear bright yellow. 6d. per packet.

A.S. **ASPARAGUS** (Emerald Feather).

39 **Plumosus Nanus**—A hardy greenhouse or bush-house climber, with feathery lace-like foliage. Grown largely by florists for cutting purposes. In sheltered situations this variety will grow well out of doors. It must be raised under glass, with heat, if possible. 6d pkt.

No. 44.—Chrysanthemum-flowered Aster.

40 **Sprengeri** — A most lovely trailer; invaluable as a pot plant for baskets or vases. The numerous fronds are often 4 ft. in length, covered with leaves of rich green, retaining their freshness for weeks when cut. A splendid plant for the house, as it stands well. Seed takes a long time to germinate. 6d. pkt.

A.S. **ASPERULA** (Woodruff).

41 **Odorata** — A well-known old English flower; white, exceedingly odoriferous; the chief ingredient of the "Maitrank." Hardy Perennial, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

S. **ASTER.**

Of the general beauty of the flowers of these universal favourites it is unnecessary to speak. Sow the seed in the open ground during the months of September, October and November. Half-hardy Annuals.

42 **Brunning and Sons' Superb Mixed**—This mixture contains all the finest varieties in cultivation. 1s. pkt.

43 **China**—Mixed colours, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

44 **Chrysanthemum-flowered**—Mixed colours. Produces very large double flowers, with broad and somewhat curled petals curved outwards, and overhanging one another; very fine. 6d. pkt.

No. 40.—Asparagus Sprengeri.

45 **Comet** (Giant)—Mixed colours. A very fine class, producing flowers which resemble a Japanese Chrysanthemum the petals being long and somewhat twisted or wav heignt, 12 to 15 inches. 6d. per packet.

46 **Imbricated Pompon**—Mixed colours. Much esteemed and very free-flowering kind; excellent for bouquet purposes, 1 ft. 6d. per packet.

47 **Large-flowered Rose**—Mixed colours. A splendid section, 2 ft. 6d. per packet.

48 **Sunlight**—This is the only truly sulphur-yellow Aster yet introduced. The flowers are of a noble form, with petals somewhat shorter than those of the Jewel Aster, and measure 3 to 4 in. in diameter. This uncommon and delicate colour, the long stiff stems, and lasting quality, must be admired by every flower artist. 6d. per packet.

49 **Ostrich Feather**—Mixed. A magnificent strain, producing beautiful flowers about six inches in diameter, on long stems. Invaluable for cutting. 6d. per packet.

50 **Pæony-flowered Perfection**—Mixed colours. Flowers large and double, the petals beautifully incurved; one of the best in every respect. 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

51 **Quilled German**—Mixed colours. Great favourites, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

52 **Ray**—Mixed. A fine and original class of Asters, bearing very large flowers, on long, strong stalks, measuring 4 to 6 inches in diameter, consisting of rays of very long, slender quilled florets, 2 ft. 6d. per packet.

No. 36.—Arctotis Grandis.

No. 65.—Boltonia Glastifolia.

53 **Victoria**—Mixed colours. One of the most beautiful classes of Asters in cultivation. The plants are of vigorous habit, producing from ten to twenty flowers, in the form of a pyramid, 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

54 **White Branching**—An American variety, producing large white flowers, borne on long stems. Invaluable for florists, 2 ft. 6d. per packet.

55 **All Varieties Mixed**—A splendid mixture, containing most of the above and other first-class varieties. 6d. per pkt.
(For Collections of Asters, see p. 74.)

A.S. PERENNIAL ASTERS.

56 **Large-flowered Mixed**—The Perennial Asters are very pretty indeed, and excellent for cutting; quite hardy. 6d. per packet.

No. 58.—Auricula—"Show."

A.S. AURICULA.

Florists' flowers of great beauty, well deserving of cultivation; they delight in shade, but will not bear excessive moisture. Hardy Perennials.

57 **Alpine Mixed**—Saved from a choice collection ½ ft. 1s. per packet.

58 **Show**—Choicest mixed. From Chas. Turner's prize collection, ½ ft. 2s. pkt.

S. BALSAM.

(Lady's Slipper, Touch-me-not.)

One of the most popular of Annuals. It succeeds best in a warm, sunny position with plenty of moisture, and is not particular to partial shade. It makes an excellent pot plant for the conservatory. The strains here offered cannot be surpassed. Sow the seed in the open ground during the months of September, October and November. Half-hardy Annuals.

59 **Benary's Prize Mixed** (Camellia-flowered)—Extra choice, 1½ ft. 1s. per pkt.

60 **Camellia-flowered**—Of elegant habit, and finely spotted; flowers very double. Mixed colours, 1½ ft. 6d. pkt.

61 **Double**—Finest mixed, 1½ ft. 3d. pkt.

62 **Rose-flowered**—Produces very double flowers of brilliant colours. Choice mixed, 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.
(For Collections of Balsams, see p. 74).

BALLOON VINE.

(See Climbers, p. 45.)

A.S. BARTONIA.

63 **Aurea**—A free-flowering, showy, hardy Annual from California. Golden yellow, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

BEGONIA.

(See Florists' Flower Seeds, p. 37.)

BELLIS PERENNIS.

(See Daisy, p. 48.)

A.S. BEET.

64 **Ornamental Chilian**—Leaves brilliantly marked; beautiful for sub-tropical gardening. The seed offered will produce plants of every shade of colour, from deep crimson to pure white. 6d. per packet.

BIGNONIA.

(See Climbers, p. 46.)

A.S. BOLTONIA.

65 **Clastifolia**—The Boltonias resemble very much the Perennial Asters in habit as well as in the shape of the flowers, etc. This variety is of fair size, sometimes attaining 6 ft. in height. It has lanceolate leaves, and white flowers nearly 1 in. in diameter, which are produced in immense quantity during the whole Autumn. For decorating borders running along large walks this plant will be found unsurpassed; 6ft. 6d. per packet.

S BORONIA.

60 **Megastigma** (Sweet-scented Boronia)—A beautiful little plant; flowers coppery colour, with a most powerful lemon and violet scent. Sow in the Spring. Hardy Perennial, 2 ft. 6d. per packet.

67 **Yellow-flowered** (Sweet-scented)—Produces the most beautiful canary-flowers in the greatest profusion. The plant is compact in growth, its maximum height being about 2 ft. 6 in. It surpasses Boronia Megastigma for freedom of flowering. Blooms the first year from seed. 1s. per packet.

No. 59.—Balsam—Benary's Prize Mixed.

S. BRACHYCOME

(Swan River Daisy).

68 **Mixed**—Beautiful free flowering, dwarf growing plants, covered during the greater portion of the Summer with a profusion of pretty, Cineraria-like flowers, very effective for small beds. Hardy Annuals, ¾ ft. 3d. per packet.

S. BROWALLIA.

Most desirable plants, covered with a profusion of elegant blossoms.

69 **Speciosa Major**—A most beautiful plant for the open ground or for pot culture. The plants, which grow about 1 ft. high, produce flowers 1 to 2 in. across. The colour is a bright indigo blue, with a white throat. The best of all the Browallias; 1 ft. 9d. pkt

70 **Mixed**—1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

BRYONOPSIS.

(See Climbers, p. 46.)

A.S. CACALIA (Tassel Flower).

71 **Mixed**—Very showy and distinct plants, suitable for mixed borders. Hardy Annuals, 1½ ft. 3d. per pkt.

No. 68.—Brachycome.

No. 85.—Campanula Lorei.

S. **CALANDRINIA.**

Useful showy Annuals, well adapted for rock-work, mixed borders, and dry hot banks, or similar situations. Hardy Annuals.

72 **Umbellata Major**—Crimson. Most intense in colour, suitable for rockeries (trailer), ¼ ft. Hardy Perennial. (A.S.) 3d. per packet.

73 **Mixed**—½ to 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

CALCEOLARIA.

(See Florists' Flower Seeds, p. 37.)

A.S. **CALENDULA.**

A very showy free-flowering genus of plants, growing freely in almost any soil. Hardy Annuals.

74 **Prince of Orange**—This beautiful double variety surpasses in beauty its parent (Meteor), the florets being striped with a more intense shade of orange, and this glowing tone is imparted to the whole flower. Highly recommended, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

No. 79.—Calliopsis Lanceolata.

CALIFORNIAN POPPY.

(See Eschscholtzia.)

A.S. **CALLICHROA.**

75 **Platyglossa**—Good hardy Annual for mixed borders. Yellow, 1 ft. 3d. pkt.

A.S. **CALLIOPSIS OR COREOPSIS.**

These handsome and showy plants are, from their brilliant colours and long duration in bloom, worthy of extensive cultivation. They are not particular as to soil, and are excellent for hot and dry climates. Hardy Annuals.

76 **Hybrida fl. pl.**—Very fine, semi-double flowers, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

77 **Coronata**—A showy variety, with large yellow spotted flowers, 1½ ft. 3d. pkt.

78 **Drummondi**—Large yellow flowers, produced in abundance, 1½ ft. 3d. pkt.

79 **Lanceolata**—A showy hardy Perennial variety, producing large yellow flowers; excellent for cut purposes. Should be in every garden. 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

80 **Tom Thumb Crimson King**—A new variety, growing only 6 or 7 in. high. It is very compact, and a very free bloomer, forming a perfect little bush smothered with dark crimson flowers. Award of Merit, R.H.S., England. 6d. per packet.

81 **Tinctoria**—Very showy yellow and brown flowers, 3ft. 3d. per packet.

82 **Mixed**—A choice mixture of the best varieties. 3d. per packet.

(For Collections of Calliopsis see p. 74.)

A.S. **CALLIRHOE.**

83 **Digitata** — Handsome, blooming freely from three to five months continuously; rich in colour and good in form; flowers crimson, with white eye. Hardy Annual, 2 ft. 3d. per pkt.

A.S. **CAMPANULA.**

Most useful and interesting class of plants; some of the species are remarkable for their stately growth, others for their close, compact habit. Hardy Perennials.

84 **Grandiflora**—Mixed, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

85 **Lorei**—Mixed, 1 ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. pkt.

86 **Pyramidalis** — Mixed. Handsome, stately Perennials, 3 ft. 3d. pkt.

87 **Persicifolia Grandiflora Mixed**—An excellent class, producing superb large flowers, 1 ft. 3d. per pkt.

88 **Macrostyla Blue** — A splendid large-flowered Annual variety, 1 ft. 6d. per packet.

89 **Macrostyla Rosea** — Similar to above, except in colour, 1 ft. 6d. per packet.

90 **Mirabilis**—One of the best of the Perennial varieties. The plants grow about 2 ft. high, forming densely branched pyramids. Even the smallest branches produce a great number of large flowers of a lovely lilac colour. When in full bloom the plants present a regular flowering pyramid, with at least a hundred blossoms open at one time. It is a Hardy Perennial, and prefers a sandy soil; 2 ft. 1s. per packet.

CANARY BIRD FLOWER.

(See Climbers, p. 46.)

A.S. **CANDYTUFT.**

The whole of this class of plants are well worth growing. Should be sown early and late; transplant. They are exceedingly free blooming, and most useful for bouquets. Hardy Annuals.

91 **Carmine**—Very rich, 1 ft. 3d. pkt.

92 **Dunnett's Crimson**—Very fine, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

93 **Empress**—Produces large trusses of pure white flowers, candelabrum-like aspect, very handsome. The finest of the white Candytufts, 1 ft. 3d. per pkt.

94 **Rose Cardinal**—A splendid new variety, of a very rich and striking colour, quite distinct, deep rosy cardinal. Award of Merit, R.H.S., England. 6d. per packet.

95 **Little Prince**—A charming dwarf white variety, growing only from 4 to 6 in. 3d. per packet.

96 **White Rocket**—Pure white, large rocket-shaped flowers, 1 ft. 3d. per pkt.

No. 107.—Canterbury Bells—"Hose-in-Hose."

No. 114.--Carnations and Picotees.

97 **All Varieties Mixed**—1 ft. 3d. per packet.

98 **Dwarf Large-flowered Hybrids**—A splendid dwarf branching strain, of various shades of rose, purple, crimson, white, etc. 6d. per packet.

(For Perennial varieties, see Iberis, p. 53.)

A.S. **CANNA**—(Indian Shot.)

Most handsome foliage plants, producing magnificent spikes of flowers of various shades, well adapted for centres of large beds. They will flower freely the first year from seed, which should be soaked in warm water for several hours before sowing. Hardy Perennials.

99 **Crozy's Hybrids**—A very great improvement upon the old class. 6d. pkt.

No. 126.—Centaurea Imperialis.

100 **Large-flowered Mixed** — Produces flowers similar to those of the Gladiolus. They range in colour from light lemon to the deepest orange, and red to cherry, and to the deepest magenta, many being beautifully marked, mottled, and flamed. 6d. per packet.

101 **Variegated**—The leaves are of a light green, thickly splashed, lined and barred with red and yellow, and margined with clear crimson. Flowers brilliant scarlet. Exceedingly pretty in the garden. 1s. per packet.

A.S. CANTERBURY BELLS.

(Campanula Media.)

Well-known old-fashioned flowers, very effective as border plants. Hardy Biennials.

102 **Double Blue**—2 ft. 3d. per packet.

103 **Double Rose** A fine variety, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

104 **Double White**—2 ft. 3d. per packet.

105 **Double Mixed**—2 ft. 3d. per packet.

106 **Single Mixed**—A splendid strain, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

107 **Hose-in-Hose**—Finest mixed. The flowers are large, of beautiful colours, resembling in shape, somewhat, a cup and saucer. 6d. per packet.

CAPE FORGET-ME-NOT.

(See Anchusa Capensis.)

A.S. CARNATION.

Exceedingly popular favourites, of extremely rich and beautiful colours; deliciously fragrant.

108 **Brunning's Superb Mixed**—The seed offered has been saved with great care from a magnificent collection of Selfs and Fancy Varieties, and cannot fail to give the greatest satisfaction to all growers of this beautiful flower. Highly recommended. 2s. per packet.

109 **Earliest French** — An improved French class, which blooms seven months after being sown. Highly recommended, 1½ ft. 1s. per packet.

110 **Perpetual, or Tree**—Finest mixed. Saved from M. Alegatiere's celebrated strain, which cannot be surpassed; 2 ft. 2s. 6d. per packet.

111 **Marguerite**—Mixed. The flowers, which are brilliant in colour, range through many beautiful shades of red, pink, white, etc. Seedlings will commence to bloom in the fourth month from the time of coming up; 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

112 **Marguerite "Giants of California"** —A splendid strain, which produces very large flowers, of perfect form, and embraces many brilliant colours. It is quite as early as the original Marguerite Carnations, and is equally fragrant. 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

113 **Marguerite White**—Comes nearly true from seed; extra fine, 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

114 **Carnations and Picotees** (Benary's Prize Mixed)—Of unrivalled quality, and certain to give the greatest satisfaction to the most critical growers Saved from the finest stage flowers only. 1s. 6d. per packet.

115 **Mixed**—1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

No. 122.—Celosia Spicata.

116 **Double**—Extra choice mixed. Saved from the best named flowers, 1½ ft. 1s. per packet.

(For Collections of Carnations, see p. 74.)

CASTILLEJA.

117 **Indivisia**—This Half-hardy Annual is one of the most effective of recent introductions. It produces flower-bracts of a brilliant scarlet crimson hue, very rich in colour; 1½ ft. 1s. per packet.

No. 123.—Celosia—"Triumph of the Exposition."

No. 128.—Centaurea—"Marguerite."

A.S. **CATCHFLY.**

(Silene Armeria.)

118 **Mixed**—Exceedingly showy, hardy border Annuals, will grow anywhere, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

S. **CELOSIA, OR COCKSCOMB.**

Elegant and free-flowering plants, producing, in the greatest profusion, spikes of the most beautiful flowers. When grown in pots they are the most graceful of greenhouse plants. The "Cristata" sorts are the true Cockscombs. The seed should be sown in the open ground, during the months of September, October, and November. Half-hardy Annuals.

119 **Cristata** (Cockscomb)—Dwarf crimson, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

120 **Empress**—A splendid Cockscomb, producing gigantic combs of a rich, velvety crimson, 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

121 **Pyramidalis Mixed**—Produces long plumes of white, rose, and gold; very fine, 3 ft. 3d. per packet.

122 **Spicata**—The flowers open, of a fresh bright rose tint, changing gradually to a silvery white. The elegant long-stemmed flowers preserve their beauty even in unfavourable weather, and furnish quite an excellent material for making up bouquets, etc. Considerable heat is required to start the seed of this Celosia into growth. 6d. per pkt.

123 **Triumph of the Exposition**—The plants are of a handsome pyramidal form, about 2½ ft. high, of free, but regular branching habit; every stem is crowned with a magnificent feathery plume of the most intensely brilliant red, whilst the foliage is bronze-coloured. 6d. per packet.

124 **Thompsoni Magnifica**—This represents the most perfect strain of the feathered Cockscombs. The plants have a true pyramidal branching growth, and the flower spikes vary in the most magnificent shades of colours, ranging from the clearest yellow to the darkest blood-red. Of great value for all decorative purposes. 6d. per packet.

A.S. **CENTAUREA.**

Good showy, hardy border Annuals, succeeding well in any garden soil. Blooming all the Summer.

125 **Candidissima**—Dwarf, silver-leaved plant, useful for ribbon lines. Hardy Perennial, 1 ft. 6d. per packet.

126 **Imperialis Alba**—It produces beautiful, white, sweet-scented, noble-shaped flowers, on strong long stalks, which keep a long time when cut, rendering it exceedingly valuable as a cut flower, and for florists it should prove indispensable. Highly recommended, 4 ft. 6d. per packet.

127 **Imperialis, Mixed**—4 ft. 6d. per packet.

128 **Marguerite**—A beautiful pure white variety, deliciously scented and exquisitely laciniated; very fine. Exceedingly valuable for cut purposes; 1½ ft. Sow in the Spring. 6d. pkt.

(For Collections of Centaurea, see page 74.)

A.S. **CENTRANTHUS.**

Showy, compact-growing plants, useful for rockeries. Hardy Annuals.

129 **Mixed**—1 ft. 3d. pkt.

CERASTIUM.

130 **Tomentosum**—An excellent edging or ribbon plant. Its beautiful silvery leaves contrast well with the green foliage of all other bordering plants; Hardy Perennial, ½ ft. 9d. pkt.

No. 140.—Shasta Daisy.

No. 137.—Chrysanthemum Mixed.

CENTROSEMA.

(See Climbers, p. 47.)

A.S. **CERINTHE.**

(Honey Flower.)

131 **Mixed**—An excellent plant for bees. Moreover, its dense, strong foliage and singularly-shaped flowers make it worthy of a place in the flower garden. Hardy Annuals, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

CHINESE PRIMROSE.

(Primula Sinensis Fimbriata.)

(See Florists' Flowers, page 36.)

A.S. **CHRYSANTHEMUM.**

Some of the varieties are exceedingly beautiful, the colours having the appearance of being laid on with a brush, and for this reason they are frequently called Painted Daisies. All the varieties are perfectly hardy.

ANNUAL VARIETIES.

132 **Burridgeanum**—White and dark rose; very pretty, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

No. 141.—Chrysanthemum—Maximum Praecox.

No. 189.—Physianthus Albens (Climber).

133 **Double Hybrid Varieties**—Mixed. The flowers are extremely variable. Although mostly very double, there will still be an occasional semi-double or even single, but these are almost equally charming, 2 ft. 6d. per pkt.

134 **Inodorum Plenissimum fl. pl.**—Beautiful double flowers of the purest white, unsurpassable for bouquets. Biennial, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

135 **Segetum, "Morning Star"**—A beautiful variety, with large yellow flowers, excellent for cutting, 3 ft. 6d. per pkt.

136 **Helios**—A beautiful variety, producing very large flowers, often 3 to 4 in. across, of a fine golden yellow colour. For cutting it cannot be surpassed. 6d. per packet.

137 **Mixed**—All varieties. 3d. pkt.

S. **CHRYSANTHEMUM.**

PERENNIAL VARIETIES.

138 **Frutescens, Comtesse de Chambord** (Marguerite, or Paris Daisy)—Large-flowering, single white Marguerite, 3 ft. 6d. pkt.

139 **Indicum Mixed**—The well-known garden Chrysanthemum, including the incurved and Japanese classes, 3 ft. 6d. per pkt.

140 **Hybridum Mixed** (Shasta Daisies)—Very large hardy Perennials, producing flowers up to 4 in. in diameter on long wiry stems about 2ft. in length. They are very hardy, constant bloomers, and excellent for cutting. Highly recommended. 6d. pkt.

141 **Maximum Præcox**—The well-known Perennial Summer Marguerite, Chrysanthemum Maximum, is greatly improved in this variety, Maximum Praecox, which is fully three weeks earlier, flowering at a time when such useful white flowers are generally scarce. The plants are of dwarf habit, forming compact little bushes, which are perfectly bestrewn with large, pure white flowers. 6d. per packet.

A.S. **CINERARIA.**

142 **Maritima Candidissima**—A very pretty ornamental foliaged plant, with large silvery leaves, 1 ft. Hardy Perennial. 6d. per packet.

Hybrida—For various strains, see Florists' Flower Seeds, page 36.

A.S. **CLARKIA.**

An exceedingly useful class of Hardy Annuals. Can be sown at any time Admirably suited for sowing in patches and mixed borders, very easy of cultivation, 2 ft.

143 **Single, All Varieties Mixed**—3d. per packet.
144 **Double, Extra Choice Mixed**—3d. per packet.

No. 160.—Mina Lobata. (Climber).

CLEMATIS.

(See Climbers, page 47.)

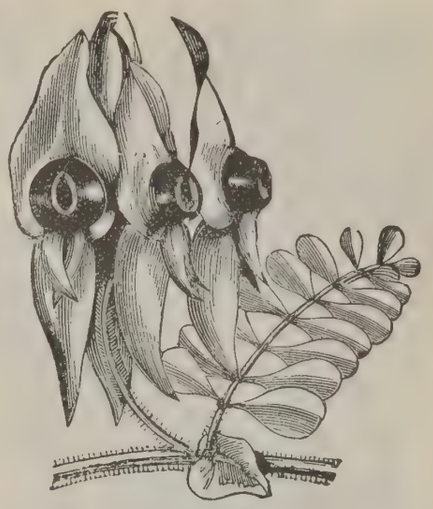
S. **CLEOME PUNGENS.**

(Giant Spider Plant.)

145—A very vigorous growing plant, perfectly hardy, and flowering profusely for months. It is almost a perpetual bloomer: the flowers are very showy, with long slender stamens, single petals measuring an inch across, and of a bright rose colour, the long, slender seed pods, with the still longer stipules, giving the effect of a many-legged spider. It is very effective, and grows freely in the open ground. One of the best honey-producing plants, 4 to 5 feet. 3d. per packet.

A.S. **CLIANTHUS.**

146 **Dampieri** (Sturt's Desert Pea)—Brilliant scarlet, with intense black spot in the centre of the flower; one of the most magnificent native flowers in cultivation. The seed should be sown where it is to remain, as it will not easily transplant. Biennial trailer. 6d. per packet.



No. 146.—Clianthus Dampieri (Desert Pea).

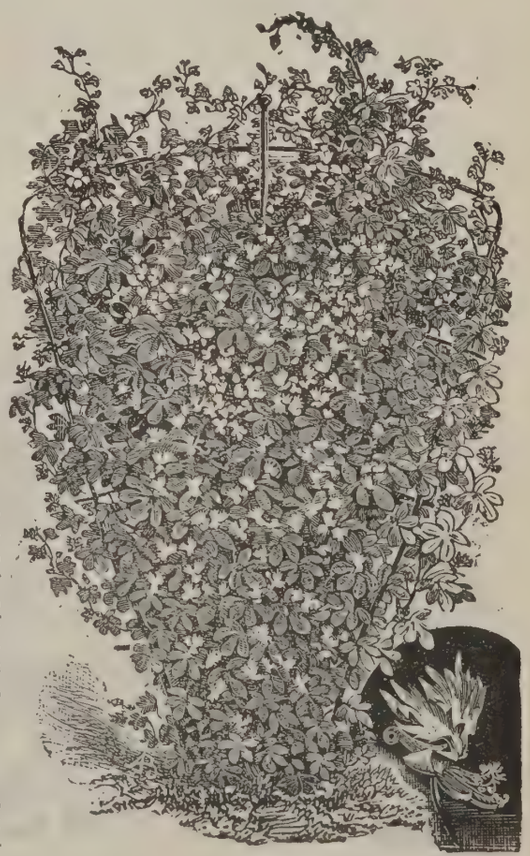
147 **Puniceus** (Glory Pea of New Zealand)—Flowers scarlet, 5 ft. Hardy Perennial. 6d. per packet.

148 ——— **Albus**—A lovely white variety, 5 ft. Hardy Perennial. 6d. per pkt.

CLIMBERS.

ANNUAL VARIETIES.

149 **Balloon Vine**—A rapid growing, handsome Summer climber, small white flowers, followed by inflated seed vessels shaped like small balloons. Height, 10 to 15 ft. (S.) 3d. per pkt.



No. 164.—Tropæolum Canariensis (Climber).

No. 162.—Nasturtium—Ivy-leaved (Climber).

150 **Bryonopsis**—A beautiful Summer climber. Flowers yellow, followed by pretty cherry-like green fruits, which change to bright scarlet marbled with white. (S.) 3d. per packet.

151 **Convolvulus Major**—Mixed. Handsome climbers, indispensable for trellises, verandahs, etc. (A.S.) 3d. pkt.

152 **Convolvulus, Giant Imperial Japanese Morning Glories**—Splendid climbers, which have given the greatest satisfaction. Their exquisite beauty and enormous size (from four to six inches across), with their innumerable markings and shadings, command the admiration of all flower lovers. The vines are strong and robust, attaining a height of thirty to fifty feet, while the foliage is quite distinct and luxuriant. Single and double mixed. 6d. per packet.

153 **Dolichos** (Japanese) "Daylight"—A very vigorous grower, covered with large spikes of pure white flowers. (S.) 6d. per packet.

154 —— **"Darkness"**—Similar to above, except that the flowers are of a deep reddish violet or lavender purple colour. (S.) 6d. per packet.

155 **Humulus Japonicus** (Japanese Hop)—A very ornamental and extremely rapid-growing climber. The foliage is similar to that of the common Hop, and will be found very useful for covering verandahs, trellis-work, etc. Sow from September to December. (S.) 6d. per packet.

156 —— **Variegated** (Variegated Japanese Hop)—A fine variety, with beautiful variegated leaves, varying from silvery white to dark green. Some are regularly striped and blotched. A great acquisition. 6d. per packet.

157 **Ipomœa Noctiflora Hybrida** (Hybrid Moon Flower)—Often measure five to six inches across. They open in the early evening, and continue in great effect until ten to twelve o'clock the next morning. (S.) 1s. per packet.

158 —— **Heavenly Blue**—A most beautiful hybrid variety, producing its flowers in large clusters, which measure from four to five inches across, the colour of which is a lovely sky-blue, with a glow of yellow deep in the throat. It is a strong and quick grower. (S.) 6d. per packet.

159 —— **Setosa** (Brazilian Morning Glory)—This Ipomoea is one of the grandest and most luxuriant climbers ever grown. Flowers three to four inches across, of a pale rose colour. (S.) 6d. per packet.

160 **Mina Lobata**—A charming and luxuriant climber, with very singular, attractive, and beautiful flowers, borne on long racemes. Colour vivid red, changing to creamy white. Sow from September to December. (S.) 6d. per packet.

161 **Nasturtium**—Tall, mixed. Fine hardy climbers for covering unsightly fences, trellis-work, etc. (S.) 3d. per packet.

162 —— **Ivy-leaved, Mixed**—The flowers are of medium size; the petals are quite narrow and standing well apart from each other present a striking star-like appearance. (S.) 6d. per pkt.

No. 152.—Convolvulus—Giant Imperial Japanese Morning Glories (Climbers)

SWEET PEAS.

(See pp. 71 to 74.)

163 **Thunbergia, Choice Mixed**—Rapid-growing climbers, flowering in great profusion; useful for trailing over fences, trellises, etc., 4 ft. (S.) 3d. per packet.

164 **Tropæolum Canariensis** (Canary Bird Creeper)—A very pretty climbing plant, of rapid growth, producing an abundance of yellow-fringed flowers. (S.) 6d. per packet.

(For Collections of Climbers, see p. 74.)

CLIMBERS.

PERENNIAL VARIETIES.

165 **Ampelopsis Veitchi** (Virginian Creeper)—A well-known climber, with olive green foliage, which turns to bright scarlet, crimson and orange in the Autumn. Hardy Perennial. (S.) 6d. per packet.

No. 184—Everlasting White Pea (Climber).

166 **Aristolochia elegans**—This is a splendid Perennial creeper, producing immense flowers of a dark purple and white colour. (S.) 6d. per packet.

167 **Bignonia Tweediana**—A splendid Perennial climber, producing large clusters of beautiful yellow flowers. (S.) 6d. per packet.

KINGSTON, VICTORIA, 28/3/06.
Your Seeds never fail to give satisfaction. I cannot get better anywhere.
JOHN W. CRAIG.

No. 173—Cobæa Macrostemma (Climber).

No. 195.—Coleus, Large-leaved.

168 **Centrosema Grandiflora** (Butterfly Pea)—Produces large clusters of inverted pea-shaped flowers, delightfully fragrant, one to two and a half inches in diameter, and ranging in colour from rosy-violet to reddish-purple, with bright feathered markings through the centre. The seed should be soaked in boiling water for twelve hours before sowing. (S.) 6d. per packet.

169 **Clematis, Large-flowering Hybrids**—Handsome climbers. The seed has been saved from the finest blooms of all the best and newest varieties, and can be depended upon to produce splendid flowers and probably new varieties. (S.) 1s. per packet.

170 —— **Mixed**—Hardy, well-known climbers, for training on walls, trellises, etc. (S.) 3d. per packet.

171 —— **Flammula**—White, sweet scented. 3d. packet.

172 **Cobæa Scandens**—A rapid-growing climber, with large purple lilac bell-shaped flowers; very showy. (S.) 6d. per packet.

173 —— **Macrostemma**—This beautiful climber is distinct from the old, well-known variety C. scandens, the foliage being of bright vivid green, and the flowers strikingly effective with long stamens. It is a very rapid grower, and, although a Perennial, it can be treated as an Annual for Summer decoration in the garden. (S.) 6d. pkt.

No. 205.—Cosmos—"Klondyke."

174 **Dolichos Lignosus** (Hyacinth Bean)—Well-known hardy climbing plant, of free growth, flowering in clusters; purple. Very useful for covering unsightly fences, etc. (A.S.) 3d. per packet.

175 —— —— **Albus**—The white variety of the above, very pretty indeed. 3d. pkt

176 **Eccremocarpus Scaber**—Splendid climber, valuable for trellis-work, etc Orange-coloured flowers. (S.) 3d. pkt

177 **Ipomæa Leari** (Blue Dawn)—A very free-flowering and rapid-growing climber, flowers bright blue. The best of all the Ipomoeas. (A.S.) 6d. per packet.

178 **Lophospermum Scandens**—A hardy ornamental climber, with handsome Foxglove-like flowers of a rosy-purple colour. (S.) 3d. per packet.

179 **Mandevillea Suaveolens**—A vigorous-growing climber, with beautiful white trumpet-shaped flowers, which are very fragrant. (S.) 6d. per packet.

180 **Maurandia, Mixed**—Very graceful climbers, with dense foliage and masses of flowers suspended in clusters. (S.) 6d. per packet.

181 **Medeola Asparagoides**—A half-hardy Perennial climber; produces long, graceful leafy stems. Splendid for hanging baskets and house decoration. The cut sprays remain fresh for a long time. (S.) 6d. per packet.

182 **Passiflora Edulis** (Passion Fruit)—A well-known climbing plant, the fruit of which is very delicious. A very quick grower. (S.) 3d. per packet.

183 —— **Cœrulea Grandiflora**—Pretty blue and white flowers. (S.) 6d. pkt.

184 **Pea, Everlasting, White**—A hardy climber, useful for training on trellises, etc. Excellent for cut flowers. (A.S.) 6d. per packet.

185 —— **Everlasting, Red**—3d. per pkt.

186 —— **Everlasting, Pink Beauty**—White, edged and shaded with rose-pink. (A.S.) 6d. per packet.

187 —— **Everlasting Mixed**—(A.S.). 3d. per packet.
Seed of the Everlasting Peas takes a long time to germinate.

188 **Phaseolus Caracalla** (Snail Flower)—A pretty and most singular flowering climbing plant, producing fine spikes of lilac-coloured flowers, which are curiously curled and twisted. (S.) 6d. pkt.

189 **Physianthus Albens** (Cruel Plant)—A very curious climber, bearing large pods, lined with a silky substance. The flowers are white, somewhat resembling Stephanotis. (S.) 6d. per packet.

190 **Solanum Seaforthianum**—A splendid climber, producing beautiful clusters of blue flowers. (S.) 6d. per packet.

191 **Tacsonia, Van Volxemi** (Var. Passion Flower)—A very pretty quick-growing climber, with scarlet flowers. (S.) 1s. per packet.

S. **CLINTONIA.**

Beautiful little plants, with Lobelia-like flowers, suitable for pots, borders, edgings, and rockeries. Hardy Annual.

192 **Elegans**—Blue, ½ ft. 3d. per packet.

COBÆA (See Climbers, p. 47.)

A.S. **COLLINSIA.**

193 **Mixed**—Exceedingly hardy, and easy of cultivation. Hardy Annual, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

No. 194.—Coleus, Mixed.

A.S. **COLEUS.**

194 **Mixed**—A magnificent class of ornamental foliage plants, especially suitable as pot plants for table and conservatory decoration, 1½ ft. (For cultivation, see page 35.) Tender Perennial. 2s. per packet.

195 **Dwarf Large-leaved**—A dwarf strain, with leaves nearly the same size as the tall-growing varieties; varying from blackest red to red, marbled and spotted. The seedlings need no cutting back whatever. Height, 6 to 8 in. 2s. per packet.
(For Collections of Coleus, see p. 74.)

A.S. **COLLOMIA.**

196 **Coccinea**—Scarlet and yellow. A very pretty Hardy Annual; useful for bees, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

COLUMBINE.
(See Aquilegia.)

S. **COMMELINA.**

197 **Sellowiana**—Produces large blue butterfly-like blossoms, which are very pretty, ¾ ft. Hardy Perennial. 6d. pkt.

S. **CONVALLARIA.**

198 **Majalis Alba** (Lily of the Valley)—A great favourite. Beautiful small white bell-shaped flowers, sweet scented, ¾ ft. Hardy Perennial. 6d. per packet.

A.S. **CONVOLVULUS.**

199 **Mauritanicus**—A Perennial Convolvulus with lavender-coloured flowers and trailing habit; very suitable for suspended baskets, etc. 6d. per pkt.

No. 215.—Cyperus Alternifolius.

No. 211.—Crotolaria Retusa (The Dwarf Yellow Pea).

200 **Minor Mixed**—Excellent for clumps and bedding; various rich-coloured flowers, 1 ft. Hardy Annuals. 3d. pkt.

(For Climbing Varieties, see p. 46.)

A.S. **COSMIDIUM.**

Very showy and useful plants for beds or borders, continuing in bloom throughout the Summer and Autumn. Hardy Annuals.

201 **Mixed**—2 ft. 3d. per packet.

S. **COSMOS.**

A fine class of free-flowering Annuals, natives of Mexico. The plants grow from 5 to 6 ft. high, and are covered in the Autumn with large single flowers resembling a Dahlia. Splendid for cut flowers. Sow from September to December.

202 **"Dawn"**—A beautiful early dwarf variety. The flowers are large, and of a beautiful white, with just a touch of delicate pink at the base of the petals 6d. per packet.

203 **Giant Early-flowering Fancy, Mixed**—The flowers of this superb strain measure from 4 to 5 in. across, and are produced in great diversity of form and colouring. The colours range from pure white through shades of pink, deep rose, and crimson, to light red. 6d. per packet.

No. 217—Daisy—"Giant Snowball.

204 **Marguerite**—One of the prettiest and daintiest varieties imaginable; the flowers measure from 2½ to 3 in. across; the petals are deeply and irregularly laciniated or fringed; the flowers resemble the Marguerite, but are much more beautiful. 6d. per packet.

205 **Klondyke**—A fine variety, introduced from Mexico. The flowers run in size from 2 to 3 in. in diameter, and show a rich glow of orange-yellow; foliage somewhat broader than that of the Cosmea bipinnata hybrida. 6d. per packet.

206 **"Pearl"**—Pure white. 3d. per pkt.

207 **Purple**—3d. per packet.

208 **Rose**—3d. per packet.

209 **Mixed**—Rose, purple, white, etc. 3d. per packet.

A.S. **COWSLIP.**

210 **Mixed**—Very popular old English flowers, useful for beds. Hardy Perennials, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S. **CROTOLARIA RETUSA.**

211 **The Dwarf Yellow Pea**—A very pretty dwarf Annual, producing its flowers in dense clusters, like a Sweet Pea in form, and of a brilliant golden-yellow, with a blotch of maroon on the wing. It blooms early, and continues a long time. 6d. per packet.

A.S. **CYANUS** (Cornflower).

Very hardy and useful for ordinary bouquets; will succeed well in the poorest of soils. The favourite flower of the late Emperor of Germany. Hardy Annuals.

212 **Minor, Mixed**—1½ ft. 3d. per pkt.

213 **Emperor William**—Very deep-blue flowers; showy and beautiful, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

214 **Double Mixed**—Produces about 50 per cent. of semi-double flowers, of various colours, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

(For Collections of Cyanus, see p. 74.)

CYCLAMEN PERSICUM.

(See Florists' Flower Seeds, p. 37.)

S. **CYPERUS** (Umbrella Plant).

215 **Alternifolius**—Excellent as a decorative plant; thrives well in soil or water. A splendid hardy, useful plant for window and table decoration, 1½ to 2 ft. Hardy Perennial. 6d. per packet.

A.S. **DAISY** (Bellis Perennis).

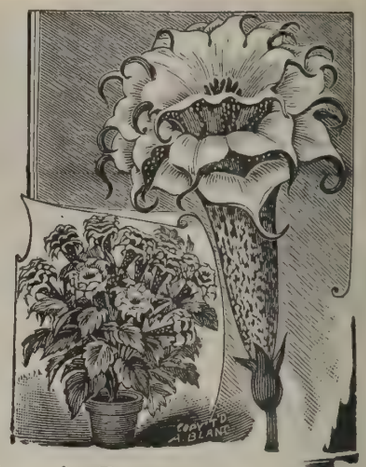
Well-known and favourite plants for the border, doing best in moist and shady situations, ¾ ft. Hardy Perennials.

216 **Delicata fl. pl.**—A fine variety, with extremely double flowers of a rosy white, with a bright purplish-red centre, a rare and delicate tint. Equally useful for bedding or for cut flowers. About 60 per cent. come true from seed. 6d. per packet.

217 **Giant Snowball**—Beautiful, large, double white-flowered variety. 6d. pkt.

218 **Longfellow** — Large dark rose-coloured flowers, with long stems, excellent for cutting. 6d. per packet.

219 **Mixed, Double**—Contains several varieties. 6d. per packet.



No. 226.—Datura—"Cornucopia."

A.S. **DAHLIA.**

These exceedingly showy and useful plants are most desirable and effective for back lines in flower borders, or planting in shrubberies, not only from their stately habit of growth, but from the profuse manner in which they throw a successional supply of handsome, bright-coloured flowers.

220 **Double**—Choicest mixed, 5 ft. 6d. per packet.

221 **Single**—Finest mixed, 5 ft. 6d. pkt.

222 **"Tom Thumb" Single, Mixed**—A distinct class, of a close, compact habit, which only need to be seen to be appreciated for their extreme value as bedders, or for edgings to beds, etc., 1 ft. 6d. per packet.

223 **Single Cactus, Mixed**—Saved from a splendid collection, containing all the newest and best varieties. An exceedingly pretty class. 6d. per packet.

224 **Double Cactus, Mixed**—Saved from a large collection; very fine. 1s. pkt.

225 **Giant Perfection**—A large single French strain, producing flowers 4 to 5½ in. in diameter, in a variety of the most splendid colours. 6d. per pkt.

S. **DATURA** (Trumpet Flower).

Interesting plants, with very large trumpet-shaped flowers, sweet scented; suitable for planting among shrubs. Half-hardy Annuals.

No. 232.—Dianthus Chinensis Fl. Pl. (Indian Pink).

No. 234.—Dianthus Heddewigi Nobilis—"Royal Pinks."

226 **Cornucopia** (Horn of Plenty)—A fine variety, producing immense flowers, the colour of which is fine purple and French white. A very robust grower. 6d. per packet.

227 **Golden Queen**—A beautiful variety, producing flowers of gigantic size, of a bright yellow colour, many of them 10 inches long, very double, and in great numbers. From seed sown in the open ground, it grows in a single season to a height of 2½ feet, forming a stocky, very bushy and compact plant, requiring no support. 6d. per packet.

No. 235.—Dianthus—"Mourning Cloak."

A.S. **DELPHINIUM.**

(Perennial Larkspur.)

The genus Delphinium, to which the well-known Larkspur belongs, is one of the handsomest and most useful classes of plants, and for large and small gardens is invaluable. They produce gorgeous spikes of bloom in a variety of colour. Autumn is the best time to sow the seed. Hardy Perennials.

228 **Chinense**—Finest mixed, 1½ft. Hardy Perennials, flowering the first year from seed. 3d. per packet.

229 **Formosum**—Blue and white. Very fine, 3 ft. 6d. per packet.

230 **Hybridum**—Single and double mixed. Saved from a magnificent collection of over 60 varieties. 1s. per packet.

231 **Extra Choice Mixed**—Saved from a splendid collection of Kelway's best Single and Double named varieties, and cannot fail to give the greatest satisfaction to all growers of these beautiful flowers. 2s. per packet.

DESERT PEA.

(See Clianthus Dampieri.)

DEVIL-IN-THE-BUSH.

(See Nigella.)

A.S. **DIANTHUS.**

The varieties of this magnificent tribe adapt themselves particularly well to our climate, and will bloom nearly the entire season. As soon as the plants run to seed they can be cut down, and will immediately spring from the roots; by this means they can be kept for two or more years, and can be transplanted at pleasure. The colours are beautiful, varied, and unique. Hardy Biennials.

232 **Chinensis fl. pl.** (Indian Pink)—Double mixed. Produces clusters of flowers of varied colours, resembling Carnations, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

233 **Heddewigi**—Mixed. Flowers two to three inches in diameter, a magnificent class, 1 ft. 6d. per packet.

234 —— **Nobilis Mixed** (Royal Pinks)—The flowers are of a noble shape, 3 to 4 inches in diameter. The petals are frilled and fringed, giving the large flower a graceful and light appearance. Highly recommended. 6d. per packet.

235 **Mourning Cloak**—A splendid variety, producing large double flowers of a rich deep black purple colour, with a clear white edge, 1 ft. 6d. per packet.

236 **Diadematus fl. pl.** (Diadem Pink)—Double mixed. Dwarf compact habit, flowers very large and double, comprising a great variety of colour, 1 ft. 6d. per packet.

237 **Hybridus fl. pl.**—Finest double mixed. Very large flowering, 1 ft. 6d. pkt.

238 **Laciniatus fl. pl.**—Mixed. Very large and magnificent fringed double flowers, in a great variety of colours, 1 ft. 6d. per packet.

No. 238.—Dianthus Laciniatus Fl. Pl.

239 **All Varieties Mixed**—A splendid mixture, containing all the best Single and Double varieties, 1 ft. 6d. per pkt.

(For Collections of Dianthus, see p. 74.)

DIANTHUS BARBATUS.

(See Sweet William.)

A.S. **DIGITALIS.**

(Foxglove.)

A very showy and handsome genus of plants, suitable for backgrounds and borders, and are beautiful when planted among shrubs. Hardy Perennials.

240 **Gloxinoides**—Mixed, 4 ft. 3d. pkt.

241 **Ivery's Fine Spotted Varieties**—Mixed. A magnificent strain, 4 ft. 3d. per packet.

242 **Fine Mixed**—A beautiful mixture, 4 ft. 3d. per packet.

No. 248.—Euphorbia Heterophylla.

No. 268.—Dwarf Gaillardia.

DOLICHOS.

(See Climbers, pages 46-47.)

DUSTY MILLER.

(See Centaurea Candidissima.)

ECCREMOCARPUS.

(See Climbers, page 47.)

A.S. **ESCHSCHOLTZIA.**

(Californian Poppy.)

These are among the finest plants we have for Summer and Autumn blooming, suitable for mixed borders and masses. The seed does best sown in the Spring, where the plants are intended to remain, as they do not readily transplant. Thin to about 9 inches apart. Hardy Annuals.

243 **Californica**—Yellow, 1½ ft. 3d. pkt.

244 **Mandarin**—Bright orange flowers, shaded with crimson, 1½ ft. 3d. pkt.

245 **Rose Queen**—A splendid variety of erect habit, producing flowers of a rosy carmine colour, 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

No. 264.—Fuchsias, Mixed.

246 **Golden West**—A superb variety, producing very large deep yellow flowers, 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

247 **All Varieties Mixed**—1½ ft. 3d. pkt.

EVENING-SCENTED STOCK.

(See Mathiola Bicornis.)

EUPHORBIA HETEROPHYLLA.

S. (Mexican Fire Plant.)

248 A beautiful variety. The leaves are at first entirely green, but about Midsummer at the end of each branch appear greenish-white flowers enveloped in beautiful orange-scarlet bracts. The surrounding leaves are either blotched with vivid carmine, or are carmine with green tips, 2 to 3 ft. 6d. per packet.

EVERLASTING PEAS.

(See Climbers, page 47.)

EVERLASTINGS.

249 **Acroclinium Album fl. pl.**—Daisy-like flowers, valuable for Winter bouquets, for which purpose they should be cut before they are fully expanded. Flowers double white; about 50 per cent. come true, 1 ft. (A.S.) 3d. per packet.

250 —— **Roseum fl. pl.**—Flowers double rose, about 50 per cent. come true, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

251 **Ammobium Grandiflorum**—A beautiful everlasting plant, bearing large white flowers. Useful, when dried, for bouquets, 2 ft. (A.) 3d. per pkt.

252 **Globe Amaranth, Dwarf Mixed**—Very showy, handsome everlastings. Commonly known as "Bachelor's Button," ½ ft. (A.S.) 3d. per packet.

253 **Helichrysum Compositum Maximum**—Finest double mixed. Very handsome; suitable for bouquets. Should be cut before the blooms fully expand, 3 ft. (A.S.) 3d. per packet.

254 **Rhodanthe Maculata**—The flowers of the Rhodanthe are of great beauty, and highly prized for bouquets. They should be cut before they become fully expanded. Flowers rose and yellow, 1½ ft. (A.S.) 3d. per packet.

255 —— —— **Alba**—Pure silvery white, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

256 —— **Manglesi**—Pretty rose-coloured flowers, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

257 —— **Atrosanguinea**—Deep crimson. 6d. per packet.

258 —— **Mixed**—1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

259 **Statice Suworowi**—A beautiful variety. Each plant throws up ten to fifteen spikes, about sixteen inches long, of bright rose-coloured flowers, almost hiding the foliage, 1½ ft. (S.) 3d. pkt.

260 **Xeranthemum Annuum, Mixed**—Very free bloomers, and of quick growth. Excellent for crosses, wreaths, bouquets, etc., 1½ ft. (A.S.) 3d. per pkt.

(For Collections of Everlastings, see page 74.)

No. 253.—Double Helichrysum (Everlasting).

S. **FENZLIA.**

261 **Dianthiflora**—A splendid profuse-blooming neat little plant, beautiful for pot culture; requires considerable moisture. Flowers rosy lilac. Half-hardy Annual, ½ ft. 6d. per packet.

FEVERFEW.

(See Pyrethrum.)

FORGET-ME-NOT (See Myosotis).

FOXGLOVE.

(See Digitalis.)

A.S. **FREESIA.**

These pretty bulbous plants, with their lovely sprays of very fragrant flowers, last a long time when cut. They flower the first year from seed, 1 ft. Hardy Perennials.

262 **Leichtlini**—White, passing to primrose, with orange veinings; strongly scented. 3d. per packet.

263 **Refracta Alba**—Pure white. 3d. per packet.

A.S. **FUCHSIA.**

264 **Mixed**—Well-known pot plants, thriving well in the open ground. Hardy Perennials. Saved from a first-class collection. 1s. 6d. per packet.

A.S. **GAILLARDIA.**

A class of very effective and showy bedding plants, remarkable for the size and brilliancy of their flowers. Great favourites for ladies' button-holes. Hardy Biennials.

265 **Grandiflora, Mixed**—1½ ft. 3d. pkt.

266 **Picta**—Crimson and yellow, remarkably fine, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

No. 274.—Godetia—"Gloriosa."

267 **Lorenziana, Mixed**—Large Globular heads, which have the appearance of being double. The colours range from pale yellow to deep crimson. Fine for bouquets, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

268 **Dwarf Varieties, Mixed**—They form compact bushes, and bear long-stemmed upright blossoms. The colouring of the flowers is exactly as rich and varied as that of the tall-growing varieties, 12 to 15 inches. 6d. per pkt.

269 **Variegated-leaved**—A very pretty variegated-leaved variety. The flowers are large and of the grandiflora type, 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

CERANIUM (See Pelargonium).

A.S. **CEUM.**

Pretty, free-flowering, showy plants, splendid for cut blooms. Hardy Perennials.

270 **Atrosanguineum fl. pl.**—Double scarlet, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

271 **Coccineum**—Scarlet, 1½ ft. 3d. pkt.

S. **GLADIOLUS.**

272 **Childsi**—Splendid class, far outranking all other Gladiolus in size of spike, and bloom, vigour, and freedom of flower. The seed should be sown in the spring, in pots or pans under glass. Seedlings generally bloom the second summer, 3 ft. Hardy Perennials. Mixed colours, 3d. per packet.

No. 283.—Gypsophylla Paniculata.

GLOBE AMARANTH.

(See Everlastings, page 50.)

GLORY PEA.

(See Clianthus puniceus.)

GLOXINIA.

(See Florists' Flower Seeds, p. 37.)

A.S. **GODETIA.**

A brilliant and profuse flowering class of plants, extremely hardy, of compact growth, and easy of cultivation. Should be in every garden. Hardy Annuals.

273 **Duchess of Albany**—A superb variety, producing large clusters of beautiful, glossy, satiny white flowers, each one when fully expanded measuring four inches across. Exceedingly floriferous, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

274 **Gloriosa**—A beautiful variety, with large satiny, brilliant, deep blood-red flowers; very fine. 1½ ft. 6d. pkt.

275 **Lady Albermarle**—Large bright, crimson flowers, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

276 **Rubicunda Splendens fl. pl.**—Brilliant red, double; very fine, 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

277 **Sunset**—Rosy crimson, the most dazzling colour of all, and by far the most compact, forming perfect bushes 9 inches high. 6d. per packet.

278 **The Bride**—Flowers white, blotched with crimson, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

279 **Mixed**—3d. per packet.

GOURDS, ORNAMENTAL.

(See page 70.)

GRASSES, ORNAMENTAL.

(See page 70.)

A.S. **GYPSOPHYLLA.**

Fine for bouquets. Free bloomers, excellent for rock-work, baskets, or edgings, and will grow in any soil. Hardy Annuals.

280 **Elegans**—White, ¾ ft. 3d. per packet.

281 —— **Grandiflora**—A splendid variety, the flowers being pure white, and very large compared with the older varieties, ¾ ft. 6d. per packet.

282 **Muralis**—Rose, ¾ ft. 3d. per packet.

283 **Paniculata**—White. Excellent for cutting. Hardy Perennial, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

284 —— **Compacta**—A great improvement on the old variety, the bushes being very compact, ¾ ft. 6d. packet.

HEARTSEASE.

(See Pansy.)

A.S. **HELENIUM.**

285 **Bigelowi**—A beautiful Hardy Perennial, producing bright yellow flowers with a black centre. They are splendid for cut blooms, and of easy cultivation, thriving in any soil, 4 ft. 6d. per packet.

No. 290.—Miniature Sunflower.

S. **HELIANTHUS.**

(Sunflower.)

Very showy plants, fine for shrubberies and large gardens. The seed should not be sown in the open ground before September. Hardy Annuals.

286 **Finest Mixed**—3d. per packet.

287 **Globosus Fistulosus**—Large double sunflower; bright orange flowers, 5 ft. 3d. per packet.

288 **Henry Wilde**—Tall, single. The flowers are small, and consist of a small, jet-black centre, surrounded by a row of bright golden petals, overlapping each other. Very effective, 5 ft. 3d. per packet.

289 **Large Russian**—Very large single variety, 5 ft. 3d. per packet, 6d. oz.

290 **Miniature**—A dwarf, free-flowering variety, producing an abundance of small, bright, golden-yellow flowers with a dark centre; very decorative, and highly useful for cutting, 3 ft. 3d. per packet.

No. 293.—Sunflower—"Perkeo."

No. 297.—Heliotropium, Regal.

291 **Double Miniature**—The seed offered is gathered only from the best double flowers, the exterior petals of which have almost disappeared. They vary in colour from tender light yellow to the darkest golden-yellow, including a nearly white variety, 3 ft. 6d. pkt.

292 **Orion**—A beautiful single sunflower, the petals of which are twisted like a Cactus-shaped Dahlia. Excellent for bouquets. Very novel and interesting, 4 ft. 6d. per packet.

293 **Perkeo**—A perfectly dwarf variety of the well-known Miniature Sunflower. The plants form compact bushes that measure, when fully developed, about 10 to 12 inches in height, and 14 to 16 inches in diameter. The seed offered will come about eighty per cent. true. 6d. per packet.

294 **Silver Queen**—A very showy, single variety, with beautiful silvery foliage. Exceedingly floriferous, 6 ft. 3d. pkt.

295 **Stella**—A miniature flowered variety, producing bright, golden-yellow flowers, with a dark centre; very floriferous, 4 ft. 3d. per packet.

HELICHRYSUM.

(See Everlastings, page 50.)

A.S. **HELIOTROPE** (Cherry Pie).

Popular, sweet-scented, bedding plants Hardy Perennials. Height 1½ ft. to 2 ft.

296 **Queen Marguerite**—A beautiful dwarf variety, producing in abundance immense heads of deep dark-blue flowers, richly perfumed; splendid, 1½ ft. 9d. per packet.

297 **Regal** (Dwarf Giant-flowered)—The umbels are enormous, from 8 to 12 in. in diameter. The prevailing colours are light-blue, deep dark-blue, light and dark-violet, lilac, and pale lavender, 1 ft. 9d. per packet.

298 **Giant White**—A beautiful variety, producing large umbels of pure white flowers, which are beautifully scented. 1s. per packet.

299 **Mixed**—6d. per packet.

A.S. **HEUCHERA.**

A beautiful class of Perennials, producing long, graceful flower spikes, which furnish splendid material for bouquets. Highly recommended.

300 **Sanguinea**—Rich crimson, 1½ ft. 9d. per packet.

301 **Hybrida Mixed**—A splendid mixture, containing many new and beautiful colours, 1½ ft. 9d. per packet.

S. **HIBISCUS.**

302 **Crimson Eye**—A fine Perennial variety, with very large flowers, often measuring 20 inches in circumference. The colour is of the purest white, with a large spot of deep, velvety crimson in the centre, 4 ft. 6d. per packet.

303 **Sunset**—A fine, shrubby, Perennial variety; flowers rich, deep cream, with velvety maroon centre, each petal having a dark maroon blotch. An early and continuous bloomer, 4 ft. 6d. per pkt.

No. 302.—Hibiscus—Crimson Eye.

A.S. **HOLLYHOCK.**

Well-known garden favourites, which need no description. The seeds offered are from the collection of a celebrated grower.

304 **Double**—Choicest mixed, 5 ft. 6d. pkt.

305 **Chater's Prize Strain**—Splendid mixed. Unsurpassed by any other in cultivation, 5 ft. 1s. per packet.

(For Collections of Hollyhocks, see p. 74.)

A.S. **HONESTY.**

(Satin Flower.)

Old-fashioned English flowers. The seed vessels are flat and broad, and look like transparent silver, and when cut and dried are exceedingly useful for Winter decorations mixed with ornamental grasses. Hardy Biennials.

No. 310.—Hunnemannia Fumariaefolia.

306 **Purple**—2 ft. 3d. per packet.

307 **White**—2 ft. 3d. per packet.

308 **Variegated-leaved**—A variety with green and white foliage; very fine. Comes true from seed. 3d. per packet.

S. **HUMEA.**

309 **Elegans**—Graceful, sweet-scented plant, producing feathery flowers of a ruby red. Half-hardy Biennial, 4 ft. 1s. per packet.

HUMULUS JAPONICUS.

(Annual Japanese Hop.)

(See Climbers, page 46.)

No. 311.—Iberis Gibraltarica.

No. 314.—Incarvillea Delavayi—"Pride of China."

S. **HUNNEMANNIA FUMARIAEFOLIA.**

310 A beautiful Biennial; bright yellow tulip-like flowers supported on long stems; useful for cutting. A great acquisition; seed germinates very slowly. It should not be transplanted; 2½ ft. 6d. per packet.

A.S. **IBERIS.**

(Perennial Candytuft.)

Very showy, profuse blooming plants, 1 ft. Hardy Perennials.

311 **Gibraltarica**—A large-flowered variety, with mauve-coloured flowers; magnificent. 1s. per packet.

312 **Sempervirens**—White, very fine. 6d. per packet.

No. 324.—Dwarf Rocket Larkspur.

ICE PLANT.

(See Mesembryanthemum.)

IMPATIENS.

313 **Sultani**—Very pretty half-hardy Perennial Balsam, with brilliant rosy-scarlet flowers, produced in the greatest profusion. As a decorative plant for the stove, conservatory, or dinner table, it will be found invaluable. Height, 1⅓ ft. 1s. per packet.

INDIAN PINK.

(See Dianthus.)

A.S. **INCARVILLEA.**

314 **Delavayi (Pride of China)**—A most beautiful Perennial, with Gloxinia-like flowers of a rosy carmine colour, with yellow and brown at the base. It is exceedingly hardy, and worthy of extensive cultivation. 9d. packet.

A.S. **INULA.**

315 **Glandulosa Grandiflora**—A fine hardy Perennial, producing flowers 2½ in. in diameter, of a deep orange colour; 2 ft. 1s. per packet.

IPOMŒA.

(See Climbers, pp. 46 and 47.)

A.S. **IPOMOPSIS.**

Handsome plants, with long spikes of dazzling coloured flowers, 2 ft. Hardy Biennials.

316 **Mixed**—3d. per packet.

A.S. **IRIS.**

317 **Kæmpferi** (Giant Japanese Iris)—A fine species, with beautiful large, tripaloid clematis-like, both single and double flowers. Sow the seed in pots or pans under glass, 3 ft. Hardy Perennials. Mixed colours. 6d. pkt.

A.S. **IXIAS.**

318 **Fine Mixed**—Very pretty South African bulbs. The growth is in spikes, with the blossoms facing one way, somewhat after the style of a miniature Gladiolus. They prefer a sheltered, sunny position. 3 ft. Hardy Perennials. 3d. per packet.

S. **JACOBÆA.**

319 **Double Mixed**—Beautiful free-flowering hardy Annuals, producing dense heads of bloom, which are valuable for bouquets, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S. **KAULFUSSIA.**

Pretty hardy Annuals for small beds or borders, ¾ ft.

320 **Amelloides**—Bright blue. 3d. per pkt.

321 **Mixed**—3d. per packet.

KENILWORTH IVY.

(See Linaria Cymbalaria.)

S. **KOCHIA SCOPARIA.**

(Summer Cypress).

322 A highly ornamental Annual, of unusually rapid growth, which forms regular pyramids about 2½ ft. high, having a Cypress-like appearance. The foliage at first is of a light pea-green, changing in the Autumn to carmine and blood-red. Its bright colouring has given it another name—"Burning Bush." The seed can be sown in the open ground in September. The seedlings should be planted singly, so as to show their symmetrical form. 6d. per packet.

No. 330.—Leptosyne Maritima.

LADY'S SLIPPER, OR TOUCH-ME-NOT.

(See Balsam.)

A.S. **LANTANA.**

323 **Mixed**—Shrubby bedding plants, with large heads of flowers of various colours, 4 ft. Hardy Perennials. 3d. per packet.

No. 331.—Leptosyne Stillmani.

No. 335.—Linaria Reticulata Aurea Purpurea.

A.S. **LARKSPUR.**

(Annual Delphinium.)

Very showy Hardy Annuals; suitable for beds. These interesting plants are justly esteemed for their great variety, beauty of colour, and elegant habit of growth.

324 **Dwarf Rocket**—Finest mixed double, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

325 **Dwarf Candelabrum**—Mixed, dwarf branching varieties; very pretty, 15 in. 3d. per packet.

326 **Emperor**—Choice double mixed, of splendid pyramidical and compact habit, with fine foliage, 1½ ft. 3d. pkt.

327 **Tall Rocket**—Finest mixed double, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

(For Collections of Larkspur, see p. 74.)

S. **LAVATERA.**

(Tree Mallow.)

328 **Mixed**—Very showy plants for large borders. Hardy Annuals, 3 ft. 3d. per packet.

S. **LEPTOSIPHON.**

A most useful class of profuse blooming plants, well adapted for beds or rockwork. Hardy Annuals.

No. 342.—Lobelia—"Crystal Palace Compacta."

329 **French Hybrids**—Mixed, 3 in. 3d. per packet.

A.S. **LEPTOSYNE.**

(Giant Yellow Marguerite.)

330 **Maritima**—A valuable acquisition, as it is covered with large golden-yellow flowers, much larger than a Marguerite (which plant it somewhat resembles), right through the Winter, when flowers are at a premium. Excellent for cutting. Hardy Biennial, 3 ft. 6d. per packet.

331 **Stillmani**—A fine variety, with golden-yellow flowers, blooming abundantly five to six weeks after sowing. Hardy Biennial. 9d. per packet.

A.S. **LINARIA.**

(Toad Flax.)

Exceedingly pretty dwarf plants, with small Antirrhinum-shaped flowers, useful for borders and rockeries. Hardy Annuals.

332 **Cymbalaria** (Kenilworth Ivy)—A very pretty Perennial trailing species for covering rockwork; most useful for hanging vases; flowers rich violet. 3d. packet.

333 **Dalmatica**—A yellow flowering Perennial variety, fine for cut blooms, 3 ft. 3d. per packet.

334 **Maroccana Carminea**—Flowers bright rosy carmine, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

335 **Reticulata Aurea Purpurea**—Large heads of yellow and maroon flowers; very effective, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

336 **White Pearl**—The best white variety. 3d. per packet.

337 **Mixed**—3d. per packet.

A.S. **LINUM.**

(Flowering Flax.)

Excellent for clumps or edgings; one of the best and most showy plants for bedding. Hardy Annuals.

338 **Rubrum**—Brilliant scarlet, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

339 **Cœruleum**—Blue, 1½ ft. 3d. per pkt.

340 **Flavum**—Yellow, free-flowering Perennial, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S. **LOBELIA.**

Exceedingly pretty, profuse blooming plants, of great value, being almost indispensable for beds, edgings, baskets, vases, etc. Hardy Annuals.

341 **Cobalt Blue**—Deep blue, ½ ft. 6d. per packet.

342 **Crystal Palace Compacta**—The best bedding variety, flowers deep blue, ½ ft. 6d. per packet.

343 **Emperor William**—Dark blue, compact, and large-flowering, ½ ft. 6d. per packet.

344 **Barnard's Perpetual**—Flowers brilliant ultramarine blue, with a pure white marking at the base of the two lower petals. A very compact and beautiful variety, ¾ ft. 6d. pkt.

No. 322.—Kochia Scoparia (Summer Cypress).

345 **Prima Donna**—In habit it is very compact and dwarf, whilst the rich, velvety-crimson maroon flowers are equal in size to those of Lobelia Speciosa, 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

346 **Royal Purple**—A fine variety, with dark stalks and deep blue flowers, with distinct white eye; splendid, ½ ft. 6d. per packet.

347 **White Gem**—Most perfect white variety in cultivation, compact habit, profuse bloomer, ¼ ft. 6d. per packet.

348 **Tenuior**—A charming variety, flowers cobalt-blue, with white centre, which are very large, nearly 1 in. in diameter. The plant, which grows about 1 ft. high, is of graceful habit and very suitable for growing as a pot plant or for baskets. 6d. packet.

(For Collections of Lobelias, see p. 74.)

No. 357.—Lychnis Fulgens.

No. 361.—African Marigold.

LOPHOSPERMUM.

(See Climbers, page 47.)

LOVE-IN-A-MIST.

(See Nigella.)

A.S. **LUPIN.**

The ordinary varieties of garden Lupin are dear to everyone, and few plants are more interesting, from the neatness of their foliage and graceful spike of bloom; 3 ft. Hardy Annuals.

349 **Blue**—3d. per packet.

350 **Mixed**—3d. per packet.

351 **White**—3d. per packet.

352 **Yellow**—3d. per packet.

A.S. **LUPINUS.**

This class of plants is among the most beautiful of our border flowers; will flourish in almost any place or soil.

353 **Arboreus**—A Perennial with bushy and bright yellow flowers, 3 ft. 3d. per packet.

354 —— **Albus, "Snow Queen"** (Snow-white Tree Lupin)—A beautiful variety, forming dense bushes about 4 ft. high, completely clothed to the ground with elegant racemes of snowy-white flowers. Hardy Perennial. 9d. per packet.

355 **Perennial Varieties Mixed**—3d. per packet.

356 **Annual Varieties Mixed**—3d. per pkt.

A.S. **LYCHNIS.**

Showy herbaceous plants, with brilliant coloured flowers. Hardy Perennials.

357 **Fulgens**—Brilliant scarlet, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S. **MALOPE.**

The Malope, with its large and very showy flowers, is of the easiest culture. Well adapted for large beds and borders, 2 ft. Hardy Annuals.

358 **Grandiflora**—Mixed. 3d. per packet.

A.S. **MALVA.**

359 **Moschata Alba** (White Musk-scented Mallow)—This is an attractive garden plant, growing 1 to 2 ft. high. It produces numerous white flowers an inch across. Hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.

MANDEVILLEA.

(See Climbers, page 47.)

MARGUERITE, OR PARIS DAISY.

(See Chrysanthemum Frutescens.)

A.S. **MARIGOLD.**

Well-known free-flowering plants, with handsome double flowers of rich and beautiful colours. The African is the most striking in large beds or borders. Hardy Annuals.

360 **African, Lemon**—2 ft. 3d. per packet.

361 —— **Mixed**—2 ft. 3d. per packet.

362 —— **Orange**—2 ft. 3d. per packet.

363 **French, Choicest Mixed**—1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

364 —— **Legion of Honour**—A single variety, producing flowers of a bright golden-yellow colour, relieved by a broad purple blotch. Very novel, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

(For Collections of Marigolds, see p. 74.)

A.S. **MARTYNIA.**

365 **Fragrans**—Handsome Annual, with large crimson sweet-scented flowers, 1¼ ft. 3d. pkt.

A.S. **MARVEL OF PERU.**

("Four o'clock.")

This class of plants well deserves extensive cultivation, and deservedly so, for they produce a grand effect from their mass of bloom and dense foliage. Hardy Perennials.

366 **Mixed**—2 to 3 ft. 3d. per packet.

367 **Tom Thumb Mixed**—Of very dwarf and compact habit, ¾ ft. 3d. per pkt.

S. **MATHIOLA.**

(Evening Scented Stock.)

368 **Bicornis**—A very pretty little plant, of delicious fragrance as soon as the sun has set. Lilac, 1 ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.

MAURANDIA.

(See Climbers, page 47.)

MEDEOLA ASPARAGOIDES.

(See Climbers, page 47.)

No. 359.—Malva Moschata Alba.

No. 376.—Mignonette—"Machet."

No. 380.—Mignonette—"Bismarck."

No. 391.—Myosotis Robusta Grandiflora (Forget-me-not).

S. **MESEMBRYANTHEMUM.**

Beautiful dwarf edging plants, flowering most profusely. They are also well adapted for rockeries, old stumps of trees, etc.; will stand drought well and the hottest sun. The seed should not be sown in the open ground before September.

369 **Album**—White, ½ ft. Half-hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.

370 **Crystallinum** (Ice Plant)—White, ½ ft. Hardy Perennial. 3d. per packet.

371 **Cordifolium Variegatum**—A very pretty variegated-leaved variety, excellent for growing in fern tubs, hanging baskets, etc., etc. Perennial. 6d. per packet.

372 **Tricolor**—Crimson and white flowers, ¾ ft. Half-hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.

No. 383. Mimulus—Emperor.

A.S. **MICHAUXIA.**

373 **Campanulata**—A very fine Biennial, throwing up a huge pyramidal flower spike 4 to 5 ft. high, which is covered with drooping Campanula-shaped flowers of large size. 6d. per packet

A.S. **MIGNONETTE.**

Universal favourites, deliciously scented, especially valuable for pot culture. Hardy Annuals.

374 **Large-flowered**—1 ft. 3d. per packet.

375 **Golden Queen** — Distinct yellow spikes of flowers, exceedingly bright and showy; one of the best, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

376 **Machet**—Very dwarf and vigorous, with dark-green foliage, and deliciously-scented red flowers, 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

377 **Fiametta**—A dwarf variety, with large umbels of sweet-scented, dark-reddish flowers, 1½ ft. 6d. per pkt.

378 **Golden Machet**—A distinct variety. The plants are of strong, compact habit, with the large crinkled leaves peculiar to the Machet, and bear long massive spikes, crowded with golden-yellow blossoms; 1½ ft. 6d. per pkt.

379 **Goliath**—A fine giant-flowered variety. The colour is a magnificent pure bright red, by far surpassing all other red-flowering Mignonettes; 1½ ft. 9d. per packet.

380 **Bismarck**—A splendid variety, with large spikes of deep-red flowers; a great improvement on "Machet." 9d. per packet.

(For Collections of Mignonette, see p.74.)

S. **MIMOSA.**

(Sensitive Plant.)

381 **Pudica**—A very interesting and curious plant, leaves closing if touched or shaken. Half-hardy Perennial. Pink, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S. **MIMULUS.**

(Monkey Flower.)

A genus of exceedingly handsome, profuse-blooming plants, singularly shaped, brilliantly coloured flowers, splendid for greenhouse and conservatory. Half-hardy Perennials.

382 **Clapham's Superb Strain**—Mixed. Remarkable for the great size and superb colouring of the flowers, ¾ ft. 9d. per packet.

383 **Emperor**—This variety was raised by crossing the well-known old duplex Mimulus with flowers of the large-flowering strain. The calyx is very large, and of the same rich and wonderful colouring as the flower itself. Awarded a large silver medal by the Floral Exhibition at Frankfort-o-M., 1 ft. 1s. per packet.

384 **Tigrinus Duplex** (Hose-in-Hose)—Beautiful double tigered and spotted varieties, 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

No. 397.—Nemophila Insignis.

385 **Tigrinus Grandiflorus**—Very large flowering, tigered and spotted varieties; most beautiful, 1 ft. 6d. pkt.

MINA LOBATA.

(See Climbers, page 46.)

MORNING GLORY.

(See Convolvulus.)

A.S. **MUSK.**

386 **Moschatus**—The well-known scented variety of Mimulus. Flowers bright yellow; largely grown in pots, ½ ft 6d. per packet.

387 ——— **Compactus**—A great improvement upon the preceding; it forms round and compact bushes. An excellent pot plant, ¼ ft. 6d. pkt.

A.S. **MYOSOTIS** (Forget-me-not).

These beautiful little flowers are well known and highly esteemed; they succeed best in moist situations. Hardy Perennials.

388 **Arvenis**—The old English Forget-me-not. 3d. per packet.

No. 396.—Dwarf Nasturtium.

389 **Dissitiflora**—Flowers blue, larger than any other Myosotis, ¾ ft. 6d. per packet.

390 **Palustris**—Blue, 1 ft. 6d. per pkt.

391 **Robusta Grandiflora**—A remarkably fine large-flowered variety, the central blooms of which are double; habit pyramidal, 1 ft. 6d. per pkt.

392 **Sylvatica**—Pale blue, 1 ft. 3d. pkt.

393 **"Victoria"**—A splendid variety, of dwarf and regular habit, sky-blue flowers, with double centre. One of the finest Forget-me-nots, ¾ ft. 6d. per packet.

S. NASTURTIUM.

The dwarf-improved varieties of Nasturtium are among the most useful and beautiful of garden favourites for bedding, massing, or ribboning; their close, compact growth, rich-coloured flowers, and the freedom with which they bloom, all combine to place them in the category of first-class bedding plants. Half-hardy Annuals.

Tall Mixed—See Climbers, page 46.

394 **Tom Thumb, Crystal Palace Gem**—Sulphur-coloured flowers, spotted maroon, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

395 ——— **Empress of India**—A very compact variety, with dark-green foliage. Flowers deepest scarlet-crimson, very rich, and full of fire, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

396 ——— **Finest Mixed**—1 ft. 3d. pkt.

A.S. NEMOPHILA.

(Love Grove.)

This is the most charming and generally useful genus of dwarf-growing Hardy Annuals. All the varieties have a neat, compact and uniform habit of growth, with shades and colours most strikingly beautiful, so that ribboned, sown in circles, or arranged in any style that fancy may suggest, the effect is pleasing and very striking.

397 **Insignis**—The variety most frequently grown; beautiful light-blue flowers, ½ ft. 3d. per packet.

398 **All Varieties Mixed**—½ ft. 3d. per packet.

(For Collections of Nemophila, see page 74.)

S. NEMESIA STRUMOSA SUTTONI.

399 One of the most charming Annuals introduced for many years. The flowers are of almost endless diversity of colours or shades, including white, yellows from cream to ochre, orange reds from rosy carmine to magenta purple. Mixed colours, 1 ft. 9d. per packet.

A.S. NICOTIANA.

(Var. Tobacco Plant.)

400 **Affinis**—Produces splendid, long, white flowers on long, terminal tubes, which render it valuable for bouquets. Very deliciously scented, 4 ft. Hardy Biennial. 3d. per packet.

401 **Sanderæ**—This hardy variety, with its rosy-carmine flowers, produces a beautiful effect, either in flower beds or shrubbery borders. A bed on a lawn planted with it looks particularly attractive; 3 ft. 6d. per packet.

402 **Sylvestris**—A beautiful plant, producing large clusters of pendant, tubular, white flowers, which are deliciously perfumed, 4 ft. Hardy Biennial. 3d. per packet.

No. 399.—Nemesia Strumosa Suttoni.

S. NIEREMBERGIA.

403 **Gracilis**—Pretty little plant, excellent for edgings or hanging baskets. Flowers lilac and white. Hardy Perennial, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S. NIGELLA.

(Love in-a-Mist, or Devil-in-the-Bush.)

Very interesting, free-flowering plants, with curious-looking flowers and seed pods, 1½ ft. Hardy Annuals.

404 **Mixed**—3d. per packet.

A.S. NOLANA.

405 **Mixed**—Very pretty trailing plants, well adapted for rock-work, hanging baskets, etc., ½ ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. per packet

S. NYCTERINIA.

Neat, compact little plants, covered with pretty, sweet-scented, star-shaped flowers; valuable for edgings, etc.

No. 401.—Nicotiana Sanderæ.

406 **Capensis**—White, brown centre, ½ ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.

407 **Selaginoides**—Pink, with yellow centre, ½ ft. Hardy Perennial. 3d. per packet.

A.S. NYMPHÆA (Water Lily).

408 **Alba**—The well-known old white variety. 6d. per packet.

409 **Cœrulea**—Blue. 1s. per packet.

A.S. ŒNOTHERA.

A beautiful free-flowering class of plants, very useful for mixed beds, borders, rock-work, etc., 1 ft. Hardy Annual.

410 **Mixed**—3d. per packet.

No. 400.—Nicotiana Affinis.

A.S. **OXLIP.**

411 **Mixed**—A distinct variety of Polyanthus, very pretty. Hardy Perennials, ½ ft. 6d. per packet.

A.S. **OXYURA.**

412 **Chrysanthemoides**—Showy Hardy Annual; produces blooms in great abundance. Flowers lemon-coloured, with a whitish margin, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

PANSY—OUR GREAT SPECIALITY.

(Heartsease.)

We make Pansies one of our specialities, and spare no expense or trouble in procuring, direct from the growers, the finest strains obtainable, and have every confidence in recommending them as being very superior. Seed should be sown as early as possible, say from **January to April, if good blooms are wanted.** (For Cultivation, see p. 35.) Hardy Perennials.

No. 432.—Pansy—Giant Five-Spotted.

"Dear Sirs,—The plants from your Pansy seeds, procured last season, are now in full bloom, and are the admiration of all who see them."—Russell Young, "Rosebank," Hobart, Tasmania. 22/10/06.

"Dear Sirs,—The Pansy seeds I got from you in March are coming into bloom, and the colourings are very fine, the finest I have ever seen, especially the plants from your 'Incomparable' mixture and 'Empress' strain. I have a lot more of your 'Incomparable' Pansy plants coming on from seed ordered in April, when I hope to have a real good show."—J. F. Key, Jun., 36 Davenport Chambers, Currie-street, Adelaide, South Australia. 13/9/06.

"Dear Sirs,—The Pansies I had from you last year (Incomparable Collection) were the best ever seen in the district, and a great success."—A. P. Leslie, Queenstown, South Australia. 17/1/06.

"Dear Sirs,—The Pansy seed my son got from you turned out splendidly. He staged 200 distinct varieties at the Geelong Daffodil Show, and the judge said it was the best collection he had ever seen in the State. He has won the Challenge Cup two years running with plants from your seed."—Robt. Lane, "Thornehill," Highton, Geelong. 15/11/06.

"Dear Sirs,—Last year I had one of your "Incomparable Collections" of Pansy seeds. They were simply lovely, and were admired by all who saw them. I also had the satisfaction of carrying off the principal prize at our local show with them."—Mrs. H. G. Browne, "Clevedon," Auckland, N.Z. 1/3/06.

No. 434.—Giant Pansy—"Madame Perret."

GIANT TRIMARDEAU PANSIES.

Beautiful class, of very vigorous growth, with flowers of great size.

413 **Giant Azure Blue**—6d. per packet.

414 **Giant Fire King**—Crimson and gold. 6d. per packet.

415 **Giant King of the Blacks**—6d. per packet.

416 **Giant Freya,** Silver-edged –6d. per packet.

417 **Giant White**—With purple eye. 6d. per packet.

418 **Giant Snowflake**—6d. per packet.

419 **Giant Yellow**—With large black eye. 6d. per packet.

420 **Giant Mixed**—6d. per packet.

The Collection of Seven Giant Trimardeau Pansies, 1 packet of each, 2s. 6d.

VARIOUS NAMED PANSIES.

421 **Emperor Frederick**—Dark red, bordered with orange scarlet. 6d. per packet.

422 **Emperor William**—Ultramarine blue, very showy. 6d. packet.

423 **Improved Peacock**—A giant-flowered variety, slate blue, with white edge. 1s. per packet.

424 **Lord Beaconsfield**—Large purple-violet, top petals shading to white; very fine. 6d. per packet.

425 **Mourning Bride**—Black purple, with red or white edge. 6d. per packet.

426 **President Carnot**—Pure white petals, each adorned with a deep violet blotch. 6d. per packet.

427 **Pretiosa**—The flowers of this variety are similar to those of "Masterpiece Pansy." Each petal is marked with a very large blotch of deep violet colour; these blotches are surrounded by a brilliant rose ground colour, and the ground colour is margined with a pure white edge. A very effective and bright variety, and is sure to please in every way. 1s per packet.

428 **Psyche**—A variety of very winning appearance. The plant is perfect in habit and very floriferous. Each flower is elegantly curled and undulated, and in every respect a beauty in form and colour. The characteristic five velvety violet blotches or eyes are surrounded by a broad white edge Comes quite true from seed. 1s. per packet.

FINEST STRAINS OF MIXED PANSIES.

429 **Non Plus Ultra**—A very rich mixture, containing several very fine varieties; very effective. 1s. per packet.

430 **"Incomparable" Mixed**—We doubt if any mixture in the world is so consistent in producing such a large percentage of high-class blooms as this mixture. The hundreds of testimonials we have received from time to time from all parts of Australia, and the numerous prizes it has won, prove the high quality of this strain. We spare no expense in procuring from the most notable Pansy specialists in the world the very best strains, which are all included in this mixture. We also add to it each year all the latest novelties of known merit, thus making it the most up-to-date mixture on the market. 2s. 6d. per packet.

431 **English and Scotch**—Splendid mixed. 1s. per packet.

432 **Giant Five-Spotted, Mixed**—Very large and of good substance; rich and brilliant shades of colours; very fine. 1s. 6d. per packet.

433 **Giant Striped, Mixed**—The perfection of all the striped varieties; the growth of the plants being vigorous and robust, whilst the flowers are of enormous size. 1s. 6d. per packet.

434 **Giant "Madame Perret"**—This strain is distinct from all others by its foliage, which is very large and of intense deep green, and very strong and vigorous. The flowers, which measure from 3 to 3½ inches in diameter, pass through all the shades of red, from light rose to pink, lively red striped to the darkest red, and are very effective. 1s. per packet.

435 **Giant Ruffled, "Masterpiece"**—This strain represents really the highest perfection yet attained in the Giant Five-Spotted Pansies. The large flowers, which are borne well above the foliage on strong stems, possess great substance, are perfectly round, and contain the richest combination of colours that have ever been offered in a five-spotted strain of Pansies. Each petal is distinctly marked with a very large dark blotch, and most of the flowers are margined with a light white or yellow edge. 1s. per packet.

436 **Parisian Giant Improved**—A remarkably fine strain of the old favourite Parisian five-spotted Pansy. The flowers are enormous, as often-times in the height of the season, under high cultivation, flowers are produced measuring 4 inches across. The shades of colour are charmingly numerous, and the delicate perfume of the flowers may fairly entitle them to be called the Sweet-scented Pansies. 1s. per packet.

437 **Bugnot's Exhibition Mixture**—A splendid strain, saved from one of the finest collections in the world, and is sure to give the greatest satisfaction. The flowers are large, and of good form. 1s. 6d. per packet.

438 **Empress Mixture**—This selection is more striking and rich in colour than any Pansies yet sent out, and more floriferous than most of the leading named fancy varieties. It comprises the magnificent varieties specially selected for the Royal gardens at Frogmore. 2s. per packet.

439 **Wrede's Prize German**—A magnificent strain, containing many beautiful gold and silver-edged varieties. 1s. 6d. per packet.

440 **Tufted Varieties**—The plants grow in dense, compact little bushes, which are completely covered with their bright flowers from early Spring until late in the Winter. The colours range in all shades of white, pink, blue, purple, yellow, as self-colours or in combinations. Excellent for borders. 6d. per packet.

"Incomparable" Collections of PANSIES, See page 60.

441 **Orchid-flowered**—A splendid strain, comprising rare shades resembling splendidly-coloured Orchids. 1s. per packet.

442 **Triumph of the Giants**—This is one of the finest strains in cultivation. The flowers are curled like the "Masterpiece" Pansy. The plants are very robust, and form round, compact bushes. 1s. per packet.

443 **Fine Mixed**—Containing several named varieties. 6d. pkt. | 444 **Mixed**—Excellent for bedding purposes. 3d. per pkt.

THE "INCOMPARABLE" COLLECTION OF PANSIES.

This Collection contains one packet each of the following superb strains:—

Giant Five Spotted, Mixed.	**Empress Mixture.**	**Giant Madame Perret Mixture.**
Giant Striped, Mixed.	**Wrede's Prize German, Mixed.**	**Non Plus Ultra, Mixed.**

Price, 3s. 6d. per Collection. (No Half-collections supplied.) (For German Collections of Pansies, see p. 74.)

CAUTION. Owing to the great success attained by our "Incomparable" Mixture (No. 430), other Seedsmen have been induced to offer inferior strains under the same name and at a cheaper rate.

"I am very pleased to write and let you know what a great success the Giants of California Petunia seed has been. The flowers were enormous, measuring from 4½ to 5 inches across, and good judges have stated that finer flowers were never grown in Ballarat; they have been admired by hundreds of people. The Salpiglossis has also been a great success; the flowers are very large, of good form, and of the most beautiful colours. Everyone who has seen them has been struck with admiration, and wanted to know where I got the seed. Of course, I told them your firm, so no doubt you will get fresh clients, and you certainly deserve the patronage of every true lover of horticulture for your honest and straightforward dealing." E. H. C. Howard, 8 Armstrong-street North, Ballarat. 6/3/06.

PASSIFLORA (See Climbers, p. 47).

No. 447.—Pentstemon.

A.S. **PELARGONIUM.**
(Geranium.)

Beautiful showy free-blooming plants, saved from the finest named varieties. Hardy Perennials.

445 **Large-flowered, or Show**—Choicest mixed. 2s. per packet.

446 **Zonale**—Finest mixed. The ordinary single well-known Geranium. 6d. pkt.

A.S. **PENTSTEMON.**

Handsome herbaceous Perennials, and deservedly rising in repute as bedding plants, their long tubular flowers being very ornamental.

447 **Mixed**—Height, 3 ft. 6d. per packet.

448 **Wrighti**—A lovely variety, with large brilliant scarlet flowers; one of the best, 3 ft. 1s. per packet.

S. **PERILLA.**

Ornamental foliage plants, very useful for beds or ribbon borders. The seed should not be sown in the open ground before September. Half-hardy Annuals.

449 **Atropurpurea Laciniata**—Similar to P. Nankinensis, but leaves finely laciniated and deeper in colour, 2 ft. 3d. pkt.

No. 451.—Petunia—"Giants of California."

A.S. **PETUNIA.**

This flower, from its beauty, fragrance, and duration in bloom, is a great favourite, and equally effective whether grown in pots or in mixed borders, 1½ ft. Hardy Perennials. (For cultivation, see p. 35.)

450 **Single** — Finest mixed. 6d. per packet.

No. 454.—Petunia—Fringed Yellow-Throated.

451 **"Giants of California"**—A giant strain of great size, often 4 to 5 in. across. Most of the flowers are either ruffled or fringed on the edges, but their chief merits are the many

No. 458.—Petunia—Double Fringed.

No. 462.—Phlox Drummondi, Extra Choice Mixed.

A.—Phlox D. Grand. Splendens. **B.**—Phlox D. Cuspidata. **C.**—Phlox D. Fimbriata.

varieties of colours, markings, veinings, blotchings, and stripings in the most grotesque and beautiful combinations; some with charming deep throats of yellow, white, black, green, or maroon running off into intricate veins. Some of the colours are rich and gorgeous, and others of lovely delicate shades. Very fine; highly recommended. 1s. 6d. pkt.

452 **Grandiflora Fimbriata fl. pl.**—Double fringed, large flowering, comprising many shades of colour. 2s. 6d. pkt.

453 **Giant Double Mixed**—About 30 per cent. of the seedlings yield enormous double flowers of almost globular shape, the diameter varying between 5½ and 6½ inches. When well grown, these gigantic flowers, in spite of their size, are produced in great numbers on one plant, and it may be added that they display all the variety of colour hitherto known among Double Petunias. 1s. 6d. pkt.

454 **Intus Aurea** (Fringed Yellow-throated Varieties)—A beautiful class, with quite a number of fresh and very delicate shades, making altogether quite a wonderful display of colouring. All the beautifully fringed flowers are marked by a sharply defined golden-yellow throat. 1s. 6d. packet.

455 **Single, Large-flowered**—Superb mixed. From show flowers; unequalled. 2s. per packet.

456 **Double Striped and Blotched**—Choicest mixed, producing about 25 per cent. of double flowers. 1s. per pkt.

457 **Hender and Sons' Single Fringed**—2s. 6d. per packet.

458 —— **Double Fringed**—2s. 6d. packet.

(For Collections of Petunias, see p. 74.)

No. 459.—Phacelia Campanularia.

A.S. **PHACELIA.**

Very pretty, free-flowering plants, allied to the Whitlavia.

459 **Campanularia**—Flowers rich deep blue. Hardy Annual, 1 ft. 6d. pkt.

PHASEOLUS CARACALLA

(Snail Flower).

(See Climbers, p. 47.)

PHEASANT'S EYE.

(See Adonis Aestivalis.)

S. **PHLOX DRUMMONDI.**

The several varieties of this flower are noted for the extreme richness of colour, profuseness of blossom, and length of duration in bloom; of first-rate habit, and whether in clumps or masses, look equally beautiful. No garden should be without this favourite, for if sown from August to November it will bloom continuously throughout the Summer and Autumn. Hardy Annuals.

460 **Mixed**—1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

461 **Grandiflora**—Choice mixed. A great improvement on the older Phloxes, the flowers being much larger, 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

462 **Extra Choice Mixed**—A selection of brilliant colours of all the tall classes. 1s. per large packet.

No. 461.—Phlox Drummondi Grandiflora

No. 476.—Polyanthus.

463 **Double Mixed**—Produces semi-double varieties. Very fine for bouquets, doubles best in sandy soils, 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

464 **Cuspidata** (The Star-shaped Phlox)—Finest mixed. Produces flowers of a star-like form, whilst the plants are of compact habit, 1½ ft. 6d. pkt.

465 **Fimbriata**—Finest mixed. An elegant class, with fimbriated petals, all of which are distinctly bordered with white. A charming addition to this favourite flower. 6d. per pkt.

466 **Alba**—Pure white, 1½ ft. 6d. pkt.

467 **Grandiflora Stellata Splendens**—Vivid crimson, with white eye; very fine, 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

468 **Nana Compacta**—Finest mixed. A distinct section, distinguished by its dwarf and compact habit; a really handsome class, ½ ft. 6d. per pkt.

469 **Dwarf "Cecily" Mixed**—A splendid new large-flowering strain of very dwarf and compact growth. The flowers are as large as the "Grandiflora" type; for pot culture and for edgings it is unsurpassed, ½ ft. 1s. per packet.

470 **Decussata**—Perennial mixed. Saved from named varieties, 2 ft. Sow the seed early in Autumn. 6d. packet.

(For Collections of Phlox, see p. 74.)

S. PHYSALIS.

471 **Franchetti** (Giant Japanese Winter Cherry)—A remarkable showy Annual, the branches of which are covered with large bright red cherry-like fruits, each encased in an enormous balloon-like semi-transparent calyx, about three inches long by seven to eight inches in circumference, at first pale green, then gradually changing as they mature to orange, then finally to crimson. It is very effective in the open ground in the Autumn, or as a pot plant in the greenhouse. The fruit is edible to those who like it. 6d. per packet.

PHYSIANTHUS ALBENS.

(See Climbers, p. 47.)

A.S. PICOTEE.

472 **Choice Mixed**—Saved only from the finest stage plants. Hardy Perennials, 1 ft. 1s. 6d per packet.

(For Collections of Picotees, see p. 74.)

A.S. PINK.

473 **Turner's Show**—Extra choice double mixed, from show flowers, 1 ft. Hardy Perennials. 1s. 6d. per packet.

S. PLATYSTEMON.

474 **Californicum**—A very showy dwarf annual, with bright lemon coloured flowers, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

No. 469.—Dwarf Phlox—"Cecily."

No. 483.—Poppy.—Shirley.

A.S. POINCIANA.

475 **Gilliesi** (Bird of Paradise Flower)—A very pretty and novel shrub of easy culture. The flowers, which are produced in large trusses, are of a rich golden yellow, while the large pistils are of a bright crimson colour and spread out in fan-like form. The foliage is similar to that of an Acacia, 6 ft. Hardy Perennial. 6d. pkt.

A.S. POLYANTHUS.

Beautiful class of plants; well adapted for borders and pot culture, producing immense trusses of bloom, ¾ ft. Hardy Perennials.

476 **Choice Mixed**—6d. per packet.

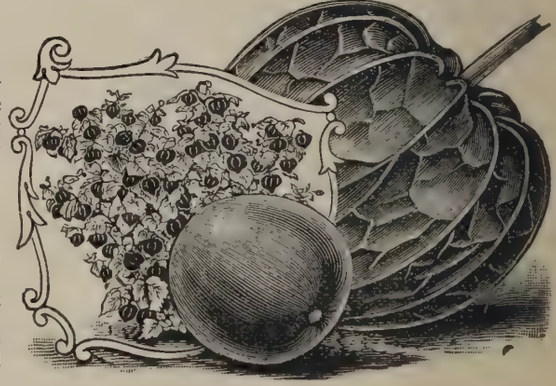
477 **Duplex** (Hose-in-Hose)—Mixed colours. 1s. 6d. per packet.

478 **Gold Laced**—Mixed 1s. per packet.

479 **Blue-flowered**—A splendid new strain, producing large trusses of flowers in different shades of blue. Highly recommended. 1s. 6d. per packet.

S. POPPY.

Gorgeously coloured plants; very effective for large mixed beds or shrubbery borders. In gathering for house decoration it is most important to take a jug of water out to the bed, and as each flower is cut at once to drop it into the water, else if the white viscid juice is allowed to become dry at the cut end the flowers are sure to fade. They should, too, be gathered early in the morning,



No. 471.—Physalis Franchetti.

No. 493.—Poppy—Oriental, Hybrids, Mixed.

and only the newly-opened or opening ones plucked. Treated thus, they will last in water two or three days well. The seed of the Perennial varieties takes a long time to germinate.

A.S. **ANNUAL VARIETIES.**

480 **Double Carnation, Mixed**—The flowers are very double, and slightly fringed, 2¼ ft. 3d. per packet.

481 **French Dwarf**—Finest mixed. A beautiful race of Poppies, producing bright semi-double flowers, having thin paper-like petals, 2 ft. 3d. pkt

482 **Glaucum** (Tulip Poppy)—A very distinct and beautiful variety, producing flowers of the most vivid scarlet, resembling, in both shape and colour, scarlet Duc Van Thol Tulips, 1¼ ft. 3d. per packet.

483 **Shirley**—A fine strain of the Ranunculus-flowered family (semi-double), of marvellous beauty. The colours range through all shades of delicate rose, pink, carmine, etc.; some are edged with white, and the petals have a glossy, silk-like texture, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

484 **Snowdrift**—A beautiful double white fringed variety, 2 to 3 ft. 3d. pkt.

485 **The Mikado** (Striped Japanese Poppy)—A very attractive double fringed variety, white at the base, shading off to pink and rose above. 3d. per packet.

(For Collections of Poppies, see p. 74.)

A.S. **PERENNIAL VARIETIES.**

486 **Bracteatum Nanum Splendens**—A very fine dwarf variety, with large, single orange-scarlet flowers, 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

487 **Nudicaule** (Yellow Iceland Poppy)—Beautiful clear yellow, 1 ft. 6d. pkt.

488 —— **Album** (White Iceland Poppy)—This is one of the most hardy plants in cultivation, either for decorative purposes or cutting, having pure white flowers, and forming a compact plant, 1 ft. 6d. per packet.

489 —— **Aurantiacum** (Orange Iceland Poppy)—Bright orange, very beautiful and effective, 1 ft. 6d. per pkt.

490 **Iceland Poppies**—Mixed. 6d. packet.

491 —— ——Double mixed. The seed offered will produce about 50 per cent. of double flowers. 6d. pkt.

No. 488.—White Iceland Poppy.

No. 495.—Double Portulaca

492 **Oriental** (The Large Oriental Poppy,—A charming, showy, Summer-flowering Perennial, producing numerous leafy stems about 2 ft. high, which are covered with deep crimson flowers, having a conspicuous black blotch on each petal, 2 ft. 6d. pkt.

493 —— **Hybrids, Mixed**—Containing several charming colours—salmon, glowing scarlet, pink-blotched purple, reddish-orange, etc. Very fine. 9d. per packet.

S. **PORTULACA.**

Most brilliant class of Annuals in cultivation. Their dwarf, compact habit, and profusion of bloom, give them a highly attractive appearance. A sunny situation is best for them. Sow the seed from September to December. Half-hardy Annuals.

494 **Grandiflora**—Finest single mixed, ½ ft. 3d. per packet.

495 **Choicest Double Mixed**—½ ft. 6d. per packet.

(For Collections of Portulaca, see p. 74.)

A.S. **POTENTILLA.**

Beautiful, hardy, herbaceous plants, with strawberry-like foliage. Excellent for mixed borders. Hardy Perennials.

496 **Single Mixed**—1 ft. 3d. per packet.

497 **Double Mixed**—1 ft. 6d. per packet

A.S. **PRIMROSE.**

Well-known Spring flowers. Succeed best in a cool situation. Hardy Perennials.

498 **Common Yellow**—Yellow, ½ ft. 6d. per packet.

499 **Extra Choice Mixed**—Splendid, ½ ft. 1s. per packet.

500 **Blue**—A very distinct variety, developing many shades of blue, from pale lavender to deep violet. The flowers are freely produced on foot stalks rising well above the foliage. 1s. per packet.

No. 512—Rudbeckia Bicolor Superba Semiplena.

PRIMULA SINENSIS.

(See Florists' Flower Seeds, p. 36.)

A.S. PYRETHRUM.

(Feverfew.)

Excellent for bedding and edgings. Some of the varieties are excellent for cutting. Hardy Perennials.

501 **Cinerariaefolium** — Californian Insect Powder Plant, 1 ft. 3d packet.

502 **Golden Gem**—Bright golden foliage, fine for edgings, ¾ ft. 3d. per pkt.

503 **Golden Moss**—An exceedingly beautiful variety, the foliage being prettily curled like moss; a great improvement on Golden Gem, ½ ft. 9d. per packet.

504 **Hybridum fl. pl.**—Very handsome herbaceous plants; a large percentage of double flowers are obtainable from seed, 2 ft. 6d. per packet.

No. 510.—Rose—Dwarf Polyantha.

505 **Roseum** — Persian Insect Powder Plant, 1 ft. 3d. pkt

506 —— **Hybridum Grandiflorum**—A fine variety, producing flowers often 4 inches in diameter. They vary in colour between light rose and deep carmine. The splendid long-stalked, ray-shaped flowers are of exceptional value for cutting, 2 ft. 6d. per packet.

A.S. RANUNCULUS.

Among dwarf flowers, the Ranunculus is unrivalled for its lovely form and its brilliant and attractive colours. As a cut flower it is quite as useful as the Rose, while for bedding and massing in separate or distinct colours, the effect is magnificent. Easily raised from seed, and flowers the same season if sown early. Hardy Perennials; 6 inches.

507 **Asiaticus Superbissimus** — Finest mixed. 3d. per packet.

RHODANTHE.

(See Everlastings, p. 50.)

A.S. RICINUS.

(Castor Oil Plant.)

508 **Cambogiensis** (The Beautiful Cambodium Palma-Christi)—A rapid-growing foliage plant, with large, palm-like leaves, of a bronzy-red maroon colour, with large red veins. The leaf, stems, and younger growth are of a rich reddish-brown, while the main stem or trunk is of ebony black. Splendid for sub-tropical effects on the lawn or border, 6 ft. 3d. per packet.

S. ROMNEYA.

509 **Coulteri** (The great white Californian Tree Poppy)—This fine Perennial is of supreme and stately beauty. The flowers are very large, four to five inches across, pure white, with a fine bunch of yellow stamens resembling large white single Paeonies. The seed of this beautiful plant takes several months to germinate. 1s. pkt.

A.S. ROSA MULTIFLORA POLYANTHA.

(Dwarf Polyantha Rose.)

510 It produces flowers about an inch across, usually very double, but occasionally semi-double, and single, which are borne in many-flowered clusters. What is most remarkable, they grow only ten inches high, and commence blooming in a few weeks after the seed is sown. At first the flowers are isolated, but they group themselves as the plant advances, and continue year after year to bloom in uninterrupted profusion. Although they bloom the first season from seed, yet it is not until the second year that they present the best effect. Before sowing the seed, the pods should be broken open. 6d. per packet.

No. 511.—Rudbeckia Bicolor Superba.

S. RUDBECKIA.

511 **Bicolor Superba**—A very fine Annual variety, growing about 2 feet in height, forming a many-branched, dense bush, producing its long-stemmed flowers in the greatest abundance. The disk is brown, the ray florets are yellow, with large velvety-brown spots at the base. Very effective, and exceedingly useful for cutting. 6d. per packet.

512 —— —— **Semiplena**—A fine variety, growing to a height of 2 to 2½ feet, and covered with large semi-double golden yellow to brownish yellow flowers, which have a central dark brown ring and disk. On account of their long stems they are very useful for cutting. 6d. pkt.

No. 519.—Salvia—Bonfire.

No. 515.—Salpiglossis—"Emperor."

The edge of the flower is not so deeply incurved as with the old variety, which gives it a more round shape. In short, this variety is so extraordinary and beautiful that everybody, even the greatest experts, pronounce it as something really of unusual excellence. 6d. per packet.

Collection of Emperor Salpiglossis, 8 distinct Varieties, 2s. 6d.

(For German Collections of Salpiglossis, see p. 74.)

S. SALPIGLOSSIS.

Beautiful large-flowering plants, with remarkably handsome flowers, curiously marked and pencilled. Hardy Annuals.

513 **Grandiflora**—Finest mixed, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

514 **Multiflora, Tom Thumb** — Dwarf mixed, 1 ft. 3d. per packet.

515 **Emperor**—Finest mixed. It forms only one single leading stem, which often grows as thick as a finger, and bears on its end a bouquet of the most beautiful flowers. Every one of them is richly veined with gold, and considerably larger than those of the old "Grandiflora" type The throat is wide, open, and short

S. SALVIA.

(Flowering Sage.)

Handsome free-flowering Perennials; fine for large beds. Very showy.

516 **Ingenieur Clavenad**—This is one of the earliest flowering and most graceful varieties in cultivation. The plants grow about 3½ feet high, and form dense bushes, branched from base to top. The very large and long flower-spikes of charming fiery scarlet-red flowers appear in great multitude and continuously until the frost puts an end to them. Highly recommended. 6d. per packet.

517 **Little Lord Fauntleroy**—This variety grows only 18 inches high from the ground to the tips of the flower spikes, while the foliage rises no more than ten inches from the ground, the 8-in. flower spikes standing erect and clear above the handsome dark-green leaves. The plant is of very compact and bushy habit, being as broad as it is high, while the number, size, and brilliancy of the flower spikes, which are of the brightest scarlet, surpass anything ever seen in Salvias before. 1s. pkt.

518 **Patens**—Blue, 2 ft. 1s. per packet.

519 **Bonfire**—A very fine dwarf variety, producing long spikes of bright dazzling scarlet flowers. 6d. pkt.

No. 517.—Salvia—"Little Lord Fauntleroy."

523 **Mixed**—3 ft. 3d. per packet.

524 **Nana fl. pl.**—Double mixed, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S. SCHIZANTHUS.

Beautiful showy, compact plants; suitable for beds and borders. From their curious and fantastic form, they resemble the Orchid, 1½ ft. Hardy Annuals.

525 **Papilionaceus** (Butterfly Flower)—A charming variety; the flowers resembling some varieties of Orchids. 3d. per packet.

526 **Mixed**—3d. per packet.

No. 528.—Schizanthus Wisetonensis.

A.S. SANVITALIA.

Dwarf-growing, free-blooming plants, suitable for rockwork and edgings. Hardy Annuals.

520 **Procumbens, fl. pl.**—Very double, golden yellow, ½ ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S. SAPONARIA.

Charming little Annuals, which literally cover themselves with beautiful star-like flowers; excellent for beds, rockeries, or ribbon borders. Hardy Annuals.

521 **Mixed**—½ ft. 3d. per pkt.

522 **Ocymoides** — An elegant trailing Perennial, suitable for rockeries, with pretty rose-coloured flowers. 3d. per packet.

A.S. SCABIOSA.

(Sweet Scabious.)

Well-known Hardy Annuals; are very useful for cut flowers.

No. 527.—Schizanthus Hybridus Grandiflorus

No. 534.—Dwarf German Ten-Week Stock.

527 **Hybridus Grandiflorus, Mixed**—Very few annuals can compare with the floriferousness and the beautiful colours of this charming variety. They attain a height of about 12 inches, grow quite compact and pyramidal, and are literally covered with beautiful large flowers. 6d. per packet.

528 **Wisetonensis** — This wonderfully showy plant deserves to be widely known and cultivated. Attaining a height of about six inches, branching freely, and yet of compact pyramidal form, it throws well above its charming feathery foliage a multitude of large panicles of beautiful blossoms. Of great effect in the mass, these are also most handsome individually; the ground colour is mostly white, dotted with delicate rose, while the upper lip is adorned in the centre by a spot varying in shade between golden yellow, carmine, rose, and bright brown. These lovely Schizanthus, literally covered as they are with their dainty little flowers, make excellent pot and market plants, and are unsurpassed for the decoration of apartments or cool greenhouses, so much the more as they remain a very long time—6 to 8 weeks—in bloom. 9d. per packet.

No. 543—Stock—"Excelsior."

A.S. **SCHIZOPETALON.**

529 **Walkeri**—A very fragrant and delicately pretty Hardy Annual. White. ½ ft. 3d. per packet.

SENSITIVE PLANT.

(See Mimosa Pudica.)

A.S. **SILENE.**

Bright coloured free-flowering plants; very showy, and suitable for rockwork, etc. Hardy Annuals.

530 **Pendula, Single Mixed** — Flowers bright rose; makes a fine show in early Spring, 1 ft. 3d. per pkt.

531 —— **Double Mixed**—1 ft. 3d. pkt.

No. 558.—Auricula-Eyed Sweet William.

SNAPDRAGON.

(See Antirrhinum.)

SOLANUM.

(See Climbers, p. 47.)

A.S. **SPHENOGYNE.**

532 **Speciosa**—A very pretty plant, known also under the name of Ursinia Pulchra. Its dwarf habit, elegantly-cut foliage, and creamy-yellow flower heads, like those of a single Chrysanthemum, which are produced in long succession, render it a very desirable plant. Hardy Annual, 15 in. 3d. per packet.

A.S. **STEVIA.**

533 **Serrata**—Excellent for cutting purposes; large heads of small white flowers of graceful effect. Hardy Annual. Height, 1½ ft. 3d. pkt.

STATICE.

(See Everlastings, p. 50.)

A.S. **STOCK.**

These universally known, admired, and delightfully fragrant flowers are indispensable for the flower garden; they remain in bloom for a long time, and are very useful for bouquets, etc. All the seed offered is saved from pot-grown plants.

No. 537.—German Large-Flowered Ten Week Stock.

TEN-WEEK VARIETIES.

(Hardy Annuals.)

534 **Dwarf German**—Very finest mixed. 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

535 —— **White**—1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

No. 533.—Stevia Serrata.

No. 560.—Tecoma Smithii.

536 **Giant Perfection**—Mixed. A splendid race of pyramidal growth, with long spikes of beautiful large double flowers, 2½ ft. 6d. per packet.

537 **Large-flowering**—Finest mixed. 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

538 **Newest Perpetual**—Finest mixed. A splendid race of Stocks of strong growth and fine branching habit, 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

539 **Princess Alice**—A magnificent white variety, of strong growth. Excellent for cut flowers, 1½ ft. 6d. per pkt.

540 **Snowflake**—Very valuable and effective Wallflower-leaved variety, the earliest of the whites; excellent for forcing; large spikes of snow-white flowers, 1½ ft. 1s. per packet.

541 **Wallflower-leaved** — Mixed. Distinguishable from all other kinds by their glaucous foliage, 1½ ft. 6d. pkt.

542 **Princess May**—A fine variety, flowers most delicate primrose colour; bears immense trusses, 1½ ft. 1s. per pkt.

543 **Excelsior**—A fine giant variety of remarkably vigorous growth, producing one single and absolutely straight flower spike to a height of from 24 to 30 inches. The flowers are extremely large, of the purest white, and very fragrant. 6d. per packet.

544 **Dwarf German** (Open-ground saved seed)—Mixed, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

WINTER OR BROMPTON VARIETIES

(Hardy Biennials).

545 **Early Large-flowering**—Finest mixed, 2 ft. 6d. per packet.

546 **Giant White**—Massive spikes of pure white flowers; very fine, 2 ft. 6d. pkt.

No. 559—Sweet William—Double Mixed.

547 **Cottager's Scarlet**—Splendid, 2 ft. 6d. per packet.

548 **Empress Elizabeth**—A splendid variety, growing about 18 inches high. Both main and side stems are covered with large, rose-shaped flowers, of a beautiful carmine-rose. The whole plant forms a grand pyramid-shaped bouquet, the effect of which is enhanced by the bright green foliage. 9d. per packet.

549 **Beauty of Nice**—This variety throws up a gigantic main flower stem about a foot in length. All around the central stem the plant sends out a number of side shoots loosely covered with uncommonly large and very fragrant flowers of nearly two inches across. The colour is a delicate shade of fleshy pink. One of the most striking features is the rapidity with which it comes into bloom, so that it may just as readily be employed as a ten-week Stock, 2 ft. 9d. per packet.

550 **Queen Alexandra**—A splendid variety of the "Beauty of Nice" type, with flowers of a delicate rosy lilac, a very fine shade, and for cut bloom, market and bouquet work it is of exceptional value. The seedlings come very quickly into bloom, thus rendering it of equal value as a Summer or Winter Stock, 2 ft. 9d. per pkt.

INTERMEDIATE VARIETIES.

551 **East Lothian**—Finest mixed. A splendid race of Stocks, 1½ ft. Hardy Annuals. 6d. per packet.

552 **Queen of the Whites**—A magnificent variety. The spikes of bloom range from 6 to 9 inches in length, and the individual pips from 2 to 3 inches in diameter. For florists' work it is indispensable. Highly recommended. 6d. per packet.

553 **Victoria**—A fine, pure white, Winter-flowering variety of dwarf, robust habit. For florists it is invaluable. 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S. STOKESIA CYANEA.

(Cornflower Aster.)

554 This is one of the most beautiful Hardy Perennials in cultivation. The plants grow about 2 ft. high, and produce from 20 to 30 handsome lavender-blue Cornflower-like flowers. One of the choicest plants for the border, and indispensable for cutting. 6d. per packet.

S. SUTHERLANDIA FRUTESCENS.

555 A very showy Annual, producing scarlet flowers, somewhat resembling Clianthus Puniceus. When in flower the plants look particularly attractive, the scarlet flowers contrasting admirably with the beautiful light-green foliage. 6d. per packet.

(For Collections of Stocks, see p. 74.)

SUNFLOWER.

(See Helianthus.)

SWAN RIVER DAISY.

(See Brachycome.)

A.S. SWEET SULTAN.

556 **Mixed**—Fine, sweet-scented, hardy border Annuals, of easy culture, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

557 **Yellow**—1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S. SWEET WILLIAM.

(Dianthus Barbatus.)

Well-known favourites, producing large heads of rich and beautifully-coloured flowers, effective for beds or mixed borders. Hardy Biennials.

558 **Dean's Auricula-Eyed**—Finest mixed, 1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

559 **Finest Double Mixed**—1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

No. 572.—Viola—"Admiration."

TACSONIA.

(See Climbers, p. 47.)

A.S. TECOMA.

560 **Smithii**—A most beautiful Hardy Perennial shrub, bearing large heads of orange and lemon-coloured flowers. Highly recommended; height, 12 ft. 6d. per packet.

TORENIA.

561 **Fine Mixed**—Beautiful plants for vases, baskets, etc.; also do well in the open ground in the Summer. Height, 6 to 12 inches. Perennials. 6d. per packet.

THUNBERGIA.

(See Climbers, p. 46.)

TROPAEOLUM CANARIENSIS.

(See Climbers, p. 46.)

TRUMPET FLOWER.

(See Datura.)

A.S. TULIPA HORTENSIS.

(The Tulip.)

562 **Mixed**—The well-known old English Tulip. 3d. per packet.

A.S. VERBENA.

563 **Choice Mixed**—6d. per packet.

564 **Mammoth**—Mixed. Produces a small percentage of plants with very large flowers. 1s. per packet.

No. 579.—Virginian Stock.

No. 582.—Extra Early Parisian Wallflower.

565 **Burbank's "Mayflower"**—This Mayflower, or Fragrant Verbena, is brightly coloured in most pleasing shades of pink, and more pronouncedly fragrant than in any other strain in cultivation. While it is fully equal to any other for bedding purposes, the delightful fragrance will add a distinct value to the bright flowers when cut for bouquets. 6d. per packet.

A.S. **VINCA.**

(Madagascar Winkle.)

Compact-growing, free-flowering, evergreen shrubs, with beautiful foliage and handsome flowers. Hardy Perennials.

566 **Mixed**—2 ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S. **VIOLET.**

Great favourites, on account of their fragrance and profusion of bloom. Hardy Perennials.

567 **Admiral Avellan**—Dark purplish crimson; long stems. 1s. per pkt.

568 **Common Blue**—1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

569 **Czar**—Large, fragrant, purple flowers, ½ ft. 6d. per packet.

570 **Princess of Wales**—One of the largest and finest violets in cultivation. The flowers, which are bright blue in colour, are borne on long stems. Highly recommended. 6d. per pkt.

571 **White**—Flowers pure white, ½ ft. 6d. per packet.

No. 592.—Zinnia—"Tom Thumb."

A.S. **VIOLA.**

Valuable Perennial bedding plants, profuse bloomers; excellent for bedding purposes; hybrids between a Pansy and a Violet. Height, ½ ft.

572 **Admiration**—Dark blue; splendid. 6d. per packet.

573 **White Perfection**—6d. per packet.

574 **Papilio**—A splendid variety, flowers blue and white. 6d. per packet.

575 **Mauve Queen**—A very fine shade of mauve. 6d per packet.

576 **Lutea Grandiflora**—The best yellow variety. 6d. per packet.

A.S. **VIRGINIAN STOCK.**

One of the most popular of Hardy Annuals; very floriferous, and excellent for small beds and edgings or ribbon borders; will grow freely in any ordinary garden soil.

577 **Crimson King**—Crimson, ½ ft. 3d. per packet.

578 **White**—½ ft. 3d. per packet.

579 **Mixed**—½ ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S. **VISCARIA.**

(Rock Lychnis.)

Very ornamental and brilliant flowering Annuals, and easy of cultivation. Hardy Annuals.

580 **Mixed**—1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

A.S. **WALLFLOWER.**

Old-fashioned English favourites; very fragrant and effective for mixed borders. Hardy Perennials.

SINGLE VARIETIES.

581 **Blood Red**—1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

582 **Extra Early Parisian**—The special feature of this variety is its extraordinary earliness. It produces a great abundance of golden-yellow flowers in six months after sowing the seed. Very useful for bouquets, 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

583 **Harbinger**—One of the earliest Wallflowers; brown flowers, 1½ ft. 6d. per packet.

584 **Tom Thumb, Single Mixed**—Range in colour from light and dark yellow, light brown, chamois, violet and dark red, average in height from 6 to 8 inches. 6d. per packet.

585 **Vulcan**—A beautiful variety, producing rich velvety dark-crimson flowers of large size. 6d. per packet.

586 **Finest Mixed**—1½ ft. 3d. per packet.

DOUBLE VARIETIES.

587 **Tall Sorts**—Choice mixed, 2½ ft. 6d. per packet.

(For Collections of Wallflowers, see p 74.)

A.S. **WHITLAVIA.**

Good, useful, free-blooming Hardy Annuals with pretty bell-shaped flowers.

588 **Mixed**—1 ft. 3d. per packet.

XERANTHEMUM.

(See Everlastings, p. 50.)

S. **ZINNIA.**

(Old Age.)

One of the most brilliant of Annuals, and a general favourite. The double varieties are an immense improvement upon the single. The seed should not be sown in the open ground before September. Half-hardy Annuals.

No. 587.—Double Wallflower.

589 **Finest Double Mixed**—Height, 2 ft. 3d. per packet.

590 **Grandiflora Robusta Plenissima** (Giant Zinnias)—A very robust-growing strain, producing perfectly-formed double flowers of immense size (often 5 inches across), 2 ft. Finest mixed. 6d. per packet.

591 **Keating's Exhibition Strain**—A magnificent strain of Zinnias, which produces extra large double flowers, perfect in form, and of the most brilliant colours, 2 ft. 6d. per packet.

592 **Tom Thumb**—Double mixed. Charming little plants. The seed will produce a great diversity of colours. Very free blooming; flowers as large as the ordinary Double Zinnia, 1 ft. 6d. per packet.

593 **Zebra**—Double striped. The seed offered is saved from the most characteristic blooms, which produce about 50 per cent. of very fine striped varieties. 2 ft. 6d. per packet.

594 **Curled and Crested**—Double mixed Charming varieties, unique in appearance, with twisted and curled petals. 2 ft. 6d. per packet.

(For Collections of Zinnias, see p. 74.)

No. 589.—Finest Double Mixed Zinnia.

The "Victoria" Collections of Flower Seeds

Bouquet of Flowers, raised from Brunning's "Victoria" Collection of Flower Seeds.

Easily Grown from Seed. For Autumn and Spring Sowing.

These Collections contain only seeds of the best quality and of the most popular varieties, and will produce an abundant supply of blooms. Specially recommended for Ladies' and Amateurs' gardens.

Post Free to any part of the World, 2s. 6d. each.

FOR AUTUMN SOWING

Contains the following:

Pkt.
1 Stock, German, Ten-week. Finest Mixed.
1 Candytuft, Mixed.
1 Dianthus, Mixed.
1 Linaria reticulata aurea purpurea.
1 Mignonette, Machet.
1 Pansy, Fine Mixed.
1 Carnation, Marguerite, Mixed.
1 Canterbury Bells, Mixed.
1 Foxglove, Finest Mixed.
1 Larkspur, Dwarf Rocket, Mixed.
1 Godetia, Mixed.
1 Chrysanthemum Burridgeanum.
1 Calliopsis Lanceolata.
1 Gaillardia, Mixed.
1 Antirrhinum, Tom Thumb, Finest Mixed.
1 Sweet Peas, Mixed.

FOR SPRING SOWING

Contains the following:

Pkt.
1 Aster, Finest Mixed.
1 Balsam, Double, Finest Mixed.
1 Zinnia, Double, Mixed.
1 Phlox Drummondi Grandiflora, Mixed.
1 Linum Rubrum.
1 Calliopsis, Mixed.
1 Brachycome, Mixed.
1 Leptosyne Maritima.
1 Collinsia, Mixed.
1 Virginian Stock, Mixed.
1 Marigold, French, Mixed.
1 Cosmos, Mixed.
1 Salpiglossis, Finest Mixed.
1 Poppy, Shirley, Mixed.
1 Sunflower, Miniature.

CHOICE COLLECTIONS OF FLOWER SEEDS. POST FREE.

Collection A.—Price, 1s. 6d.; post free. A choice assortment of twelve popular varieties.

Collection B.—Price 2s. 6d., post free. A choice assortment of 12 varieties.

Collection C.—Price, 5s.; post free. A choice assortment of 24 varieties.

Collection D.—Price, 7s. 6d.; post free. A choice assortment of 36 varieties, Hardy and Half-hardy Annuals, Biennials and Perennials.

Collection E.—Price, 10s. 6d.; post free. A choice assortment of 50 varieties, Hardy and Half-hardy Annuals, Biennials, and Perennials

Collection F.—Price 21s.; post free. A choice assortment of 45 varieties, Hardy and Half-hardy Annuals, Biennials, and Perennials, including Calceolaria, Cineraria, and Chinese Primrose.

FERN SEEDS.

Greenhouse Species, Mixed—1s. per packet.
Tree Varieties, Mixed—1s. per packet.

Ferns.

The "Wild Flower" & Children's Garden Seed Mixture

Containing over 50 varieties of splendid flowers, which will produce a continuous supply of bloom the whole season. It comprises Mignonette, Poppies, Asters, Foxgloves, Stocks, and very many other garden favourites. This mixture will be found very useful for ornamentation in shrubberies, parks, and churchyards, and for sowing in bare spots so frequently found about nearly every country place and farm-house.

6d. per packet, 1s. 6d. per oz. Post Free.

ALL FLOWER SEEDS POST FREE TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

Bouquet of Ornamental Grasses.

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES

USEFUL OR EDGINGS, CENTRES OF BEDS, RIB ONS, BOUQUETS, &c.

Sow in the open border, and thin out or... transplant, giving each plant plenty of room

595 **Agrostis Minutiflora**—A very pretty dwarf-growing grass. Splendid for bouquets, 1 ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.

596 —— **nebulosa**—Very ornamental grass, of graceful habits, suitable for bouquets and vases, 1½ ft. Hardy Annual, 3d. per packet.

597 **Andropogon argenteus** — Majestic grass, with splendid silvery spikes, 6 ft. Hardy Perennial. 3d. packet

598 **Avena sterilis** (Animated Oats)—Very curious, 2 to 3 ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.

599 **Briza gracilis**—Small quaking grass, 1 ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. per pkt.

600 **Briza maxima** — Large quaking grass, 1 ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.

601 **Coix Lachryma** (Job's Tears)—Curious ornamental grass, with broad corn-like leaves and seeds of a light slate colour; valuable for the formation of Winter bouquets, in connection with everlasting flowers. Strings of beads are made from the seeds, 3 ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.

602 **Eleusine indica**—A curiously horned grass, very effective in bouquets, 1½ ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.

603 **Eragrostis elegans** (Love Grass)—Very ornamental, and suitable for bouquets, 1 ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. pkt.

604 **Erianthus ravennae**—Fine handsome grass, 5 ft. Hardy Perennial. 3d. pkt.

605 **Eulalia japonica**—Magnificent giant grass, with pale violet panicles, 5 ft. Hardy Perennial. 3d. per packet.

606 **Gynerium argentium** (Pampas Grass)—Bears magnificent plumes, greatly used for decorative purposes. Hardy Perennial, 8 to 10 ft. 3d. pkt.

607 **Hordeum jubatum**—The handsome plumes of this variety look well in bouquets, 1½ ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. pkt.

608 **Lagurus ovatus** (Hare's Tail Grass)—Indispensable for bouquets, 1½ ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.

609 **Panicum plicatum**—Very graceful, 3 ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.

610 **Pennisetum longistylum** (Villosum)—A lovely grass, excellent for anything. Highly recommended, 1½ ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.

611 —— **Ruppelianum**—A most beautiful variety; excellent for bouquets, 3 ft Hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.

612 **Setaria alopecuroides nigra**—A new variety with graceful black spikes. Very fine, 3 ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.

613 **Stipa pennata** (Feather Grass)—It presents a most attractive appearance in borders, and when cut is elegant for bouquets, 2 ft. Hardy Perennial. 3d. per packet.

614 **Tricholaena rosea**—Produces magnificent feathery panicles, 2 ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. per packet.

615 **Uniola latifolia**—Beautiful for bouquets, 3 ft. Hardy Annual. 3d. pkt.

616 **Zea japonica gigantea quadricolor** (Giant striped Japanese Maize)—Leaves bright green, silver, white, sulphur yellow, and rose striped; most effective. 3d. per packet.

617 **Mixture of Dwarf and Semi-Dwarf Annual Varieties**—3d. per packet, or 2s. per oz.

Imported German Collections of Ornamental Grasses. No. 754—12 Varieties, 2s.; No. 755—6 Varieties, 1s.

Ornamental Grasses Post Free.

Ornamental Gourds.

ALL GOURDS Post Free.

Ornamental Gourds make excellent climbers, whilst the fruit they produce is remarkable as regards shape and markings. Whether on trellis-work or trained on walls, they never fail to excite admiration. The seed should not be sown in the open ground before the end of September. Annuals **6d. per packet.**

Japanese Climbing—A very novel variety, producing fruit about the size of a cherry; light green, striped with white.

Nest Egg—A rapid-growing climber, producing fruit exactly the size, colour, and shape of an egg; very useful for nest eggs.

Dish Cloth, or Bonnet—This remarkable Japanese Gourd will not only shade your porch with its rapid growing foliage and beautiful yellow flowers, but the matured fruit, with its peculiar lining, will furnish you a Natural Dish Cloth, sponge-like and porous, such as are sold in our prominent Chemists' shops. Excellent as a substitute for a sponge.

Sugar Trough, Syphon—The fruits make very useful household requisites.

Pear Shaped—Green, white striped.

Angora. Hercules' Club. Serpent. Double Bottle. Turk's Turban. Finest Mixed.

Imported German Collections of Gourds, 6 varieties, 1s.

PLEASE GIVE NUMBER IN THE MARGIN ONLY (NOT NAME) AND DATE OF MANUAL.

General Collection of Sweet Peas.

For Novelties for 1907 see Special Pages.

SWEET PEAS are not nearly so largely cultivated as their merits deserve. For cut flowers they cannot be surpassed; besides being beautiful, they are most deliciously scented. As the flowers come into full bloom or fade, they should be cut off; for if the pods are allowed to form the plants will stop blooming. To have them early the seed should be sown in April or May, in good worked enriched soil. Give the plants occasionally some liquid manure such as Albert's Plant Food.

Choice Collections . . . .

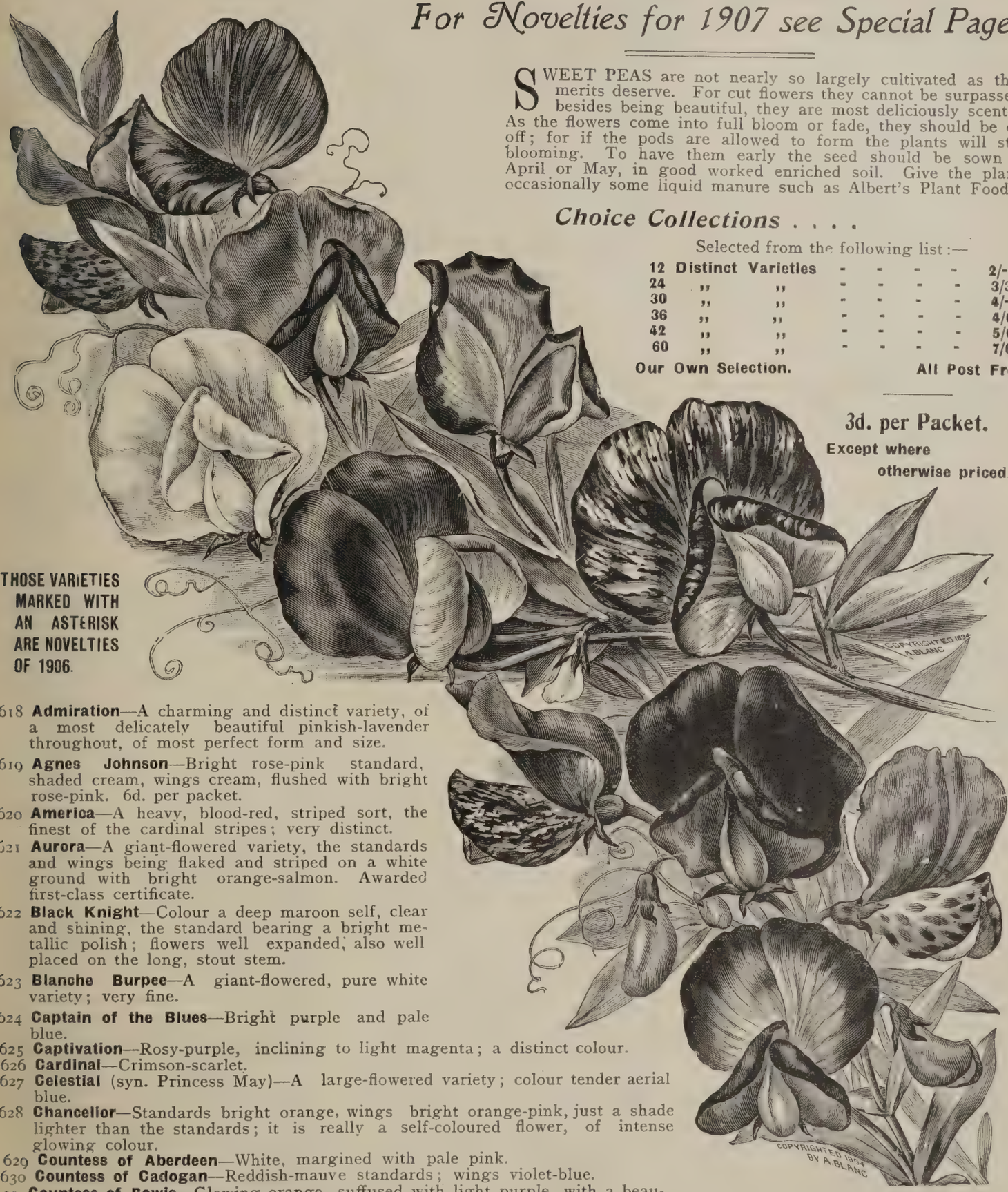
Selected from the following list:—

12	Distinct Varieties	- - - -	2/-
24	,, ,,	- - - -	3/3
30	,, ,,	- - - -	4/-
36	,, ,,	- - - -	4/6
42	,, ,,	- - - -	5/6
60	,, ,,	- - - -	7/6

Our Own Selection. All Post Free.

3d. per Packet.
Except where otherwise priced.

THOSE VARIETIES MARKED WITH AN ASTERISK ARE NOVELTIES OF 1906.



618 **Admiration**—A charming and distinct variety, of a most delicately beautiful pinkish-lavender throughout, of most perfect form and size.

619 **Agnes Johnson**—Bright rose-pink standard, shaded cream, wings cream, flushed with bright rose-pink. 6d. per packet.

620 **America**—A heavy, blood-red, striped sort, the finest of the cardinal stripes; very distinct.

621 **Aurora**—A giant-flowered variety, the standards and wings being flaked and striped on a white ground with bright orange-salmon. Awarded first-class certificate.

622 **Black Knight**—Colour a deep maroon self, clear and shining, the standard bearing a bright metallic polish; flowers well expanded, also well placed on the long, stout stem.

623 **Blanche Burpee**—A giant-flowered, pure white variety; very fine.

624 **Captain of the Blues**—Bright purple and pale blue.

625 **Captivation**—Rosy-purple, inclining to light magenta; a distinct colour.

626 **Cardinal**—Crimson-scarlet.

627 **Celestial** (syn. Princess May)—A large-flowered variety; colour tender aerial blue.

628 **Chancellor**—Standards bright orange, wings bright orange-pink, just a shade lighter than the standards; it is really a self-coloured flower, of intense glowing colour.

629 **Countess of Aberdeen**—White, margined with pale pink.

630 **Countess of Cadogan**—Reddish-mauve standards; wings violet-blue.

631 **Countess of Powis**—Glowing orange, suffused with light purple, with a beautiful satin polish. Awarded three first-class certificates.

632 ***Countess Spencer**—The flowers are not only of extremely large size and beautifully expanded form, but are distinct from the usual "Grandiflora"

FOR LATEST NOVELTIES IN SWEET PEAS, Etc., SEE SPECIAL PAGES.

SWEET PEAS—Continued.

type, in having the outer edges of the standard and wings beautifully crumpled or waved. The colour is a silvery white, suffused and tinted with soft rose-pink, which deepens at the outer edges. The plant is of strong, vigorous growth, and the large flowers come in threes on long, stiff stems. 6d. per packet.

633 **Coccinea**—A distinct new colour and "a beautiful thing," although the flowers come only two on a stem, and are not extra large. They are self-coloured in a bright rich cherry, intensely brilliant and decidedly new.

634 **Dainty**—This unique new Sweet Pea has caused quite a furore in England as well as in America. Flowers are of the largest size and splendid substance, while they are borne three and four, set well at the end of long stout stems. The beautifully formed flowers, upon first opening, appear to be white, but quickly change to "white with pink edge," making a most charming contrast. There is more pink on edges of standard than on edges of wings.

635 **David R. Williamson**—Bright indigo-blue standards, wings rather a lighter shade of blue, flower large and of good substance. 6d. per packet.

636 ***Dorothy Eckford**—A splendid pure white variety; the flowers are shell-shaped, and of extra large size. It is a robust grower, and the vines produce an enormous mass of bloom.

637 **Dorothy Tennant**—Dark mauve.

638 **Duchess of Sutherland**—Pearl white, suffused light pink.

639 **Duke of Westminster**—Rosy maroon standard, wings violet-blue.

640 **Earliest of All**—A very early variety, fully two weeks before any other; flowers pink and white. Excellent for florists. A great acquisition.

641 **Fascination**—The standards are delicate magenta-mauve, flushed mauve, wings deep mauve; robust plant, long stout stems.

642 **Flora Norton**—A very pure bright blue, quite distinct. A great acquisition. 6d. per packet.

643 **George Gordon**—Bright reddish-crimson standards, with rosy-purple wings, fine bold flower.

644 **Gladys Unwin**—A splendid variety; the colour is a delicate pale rosy-pink, the standard is beautifully crumpled or waved. The flowers are large and about 75 per cent. of the long stems bear four flowers. 6d. pkt.

645 **Golden Gate**—Pinkish-mauve and lavender; upright wings. A very novel variety.

646 **Gorgeous**—Erect, broadly-expanded standards of rich orange-salmon deepening in the veins. Wings quite large, of suffused orange-salmon, deeper in shade than the standard.

647 **Gracie Greenwood**—Creamy white shaded pink; fine large, bold flower.

648 **Gray Friar**—Large shell-shaped flower, white clouded, and minutely dotted with reddish lilac.

649 **Hon. F. Bouverie**—Awarded two certificates of merit. Standards a most beautiful coral pink, wings slightly lighter of same colour; a charming flower of grand shape and substance.

650 **Hon. Mrs. E. Kenyon**—Deep primrose, the deepest shade of all the yellow varieties.

651 **Janet Scott**—A new shade of deep pink. The unusual size of the wings, in connection with the large, substantial, hooded standard, give the flowers an appearance of enormous size.

652 **Jeanie Gordon**—Bright rose standards, shaded cream, wings hooded.

653 **Jessie Cuthbertson**—A very large, well-expanded flower. The ground colour is pale buff, boldly striped and flaked with dark rose.

654 **Juanita**—Large shell-shaped flower; white, delicately flaked and striped rosy lavender.

655 **Katherine Tracey**—Soft carmine-pink; very fine.

656 ***King Edward VII.**—The best red variety up to date. The magnificent large flowers are of open form, with a well shaped round standard. Most highly recommended. 6d. packet.

657 **Lady Grisel Hamilton**—Pale lavender-blue; very fine.

658 **Lady M. Ormsby-Gore**—Standard, primrose, delicately shaded (or overlaid) with buff and fawn; wings clear primrose. Of very vigorous growth, the large hooded flowers are borne profusely upon large stems.

659 **Lady Nina Balfour**—Very beautiful; mauve.

660 **Lord Kenyon**—A most perfect self; rose-magenta, flushed crimson, deepening towards the edges; this is a flower of splendid size and substance.

661 **Lord Roseberry**—"A self-coloured rosy magenta, of fine form and substance, very free flowering and robust." The large hooded flowers, borne on long stems, are of a rose-carmine, showing veins of deeper rose.

662 **Lottie Eckford**—Large rosy white flowers, beautifully shaded and edged with soft lavender.

663 **Lottie Hutchins**—White, delicately flaked with pink.

664 **Lovely**—Soft shell-pink. Truly most "lovely."

665 **Maid of Honor**—Beautiful flowers, shaded light blue on a white ground, and edged violet.

666 **Mars**—Bright scarlet.

667 **Miss Willmott**—The extra large standard measures one and one-fifth to one and three-quarter inches across, and is of the richest orange-pink, delicately shaded rose, wings also orange-pink. The enormous flowers are borne erect on stiff stems from 12 to 16 inches long.

668 **Mont Blanc**—The great value of this variety lies in its extreme earliness, being 14 to 18 days earlier than other white varieties.

669 **Mrs. Dugdale**—One of the finest and largest flowered varieties in cultivation; colour light carmine rose. A beautiful flower for cutting.

670 **Mrs. Geo. Higginson, Junr.** (syn. Gladys Deal)—A very distinct and pure coloured self mauve, the purest pale blue variety. 6d. per packet.

671 **Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain**—White striped and flaked heavily with bright rose.

672 ***Mrs. Knights Smith**—New shade of pink, of large size, and nearly a self colour. The standard, which is edged, has a slight inclination to curl, which adds considerably to the dainty appearance of the flower. 6d. per pkt.

673 ***Mrs. Walter Wright**—One of the largest and finest of lavender-flowered varieties. The flowers are of a pinkish-cream tint when first opening, changing to mauve, and then to a reddish-violet when fully opened. The standard is both tall and broad, with the edges heavily rolled.

674 **Navy Blue**—General colour, dark-blue; standards, brilliant royal purple; wings, pure violet. A most vigorous grower.

675 **Othello**—Deep chocolate colour.

676 **Pink Friar**—A large-flowered variety. Colouring a soft carmine rose, delicately suffused on a white ground. The wings are widely expanded, slightly recurved at the edges, and the whole surface is suffused in soft rosy-carmine on a crystalline white ground.

677 **Prima Donna**—A splendid variety; very large and finely formed; colour blush-pink.

678 **Primrose**—Pale primrose-yellow, novel and distinct.

679 **Prince of Wales**—Self-coloured flower, bright rose.

680 **Princess of Wales**—White, striped blue

681 **Queen Victoria**—Colour a soft primrose-yellow, slightly overlaid with faint purple.

682 **Royal Rose**—The standards are deep rosy-pink; the wings are a most charming light rosy-pink—almost a self-coloured flower, of handsome shape and immense size.

683 **Sadie Burpee**—One of the best giant white varieties in cultivation. Awarded four first-class awards of merit.

684 **Salopian**—A beautiful variety. Colour deep crimson, tinged with mulberry-red, suffused with rich orange-scarlet. Awarded four first-class certificates.

685 ***Scarlet Gem**—The colour is almost a dazzling scarlet, beautiful, bright and clear, a colour much to be desired, both for home table decoration and for exhibition. 6d. per packet.

686 **Senator**—Chocolate, creamy-white, fine large well-formed flowers.

687 **Sensation**—This variety bears three and often four large flowers, all facing one way on the top of long stiff stems. Flowers blush-white.

688 **Shahzada**—Rich dark maroon, with a shade of purple; is most distinct and attractive.

689 **Stella Morse**—A large-flowered variety, of a delicate primrose colour. A strong grower, and profuse bloomer, splendid.

690 **Sunproof Salopian**—The best Scarlet Sweet Pea in cultivation; does not burn under a hot sun, as is the case generally with Scarlets.

691 **Triumph**—An enormous flower. The standard is bold and well expanded, of the most exquisite bright orange-pink; the wings white, slightly flushed with delicate purple; a perfect flower.

692 **Wawona**—Quite a new colour; a beautiful heliotrope, distinctly striped with white. Flowers large size, fine form.

693 **White Wonder**—The flowers are pure white and of large size. The stems are frequently double, that is, two stems seem to be united in growth throughout their entire length. As many as six large flowers are produced on one stem. Highly recommended.

MIXED SWEET PEAS.

694 **Tall Fine Mixed**—3d. packet; 6d. oz.

695 **Best-named Mixed**—A splendid mixture of all the best varieties. 6d. per packet; 1s. oz.

FOR LATEST NOVELTIES IN SWEET PEAS, Etc., SEE SPECIAL PAGES.

Tall Sweet Peas

Arranged in Colours . . .

Maroon and Bronze Shades.
622 Black Knight
675 Othello
688 Shahzada
Black Michael (See Novelties for 1907)

Blue and Purple Shades.
624 Captain of the Blues
625 Captivation
630 Countess of Cadogan
635 David R. Williamson
639 Duke of Westminster
642 Flora Norton
674 Navy Blue
Romolo Piazzani (see Novelties for 1907)

Mauve.
618 Admiration
637 Dorothy Tennant
641 Fascination
673 Mrs. Walter Wright

Crimson and Scarlet Shades.
626 Cardinal
633 Coccinea
656 King Edward VII.
666 Mars
684 Salopian
685 Scarlet Gem
690 Sunproof Salopian
Queen Alexandra (See Novelties for 1907)

White.
623 Blanche Burpee
636 Dorothy Eckford
668 Mont Blanc
683 Sadie Burpee
693 White Wonder
Nora Unwin (See Novelties for 1907)

Lavender.
627 Celestial
657 Lady Grisel Hamilton
659 Lady Nina Balfour
670 Mrs. Geo. Higginson, Jr.
Frank Dolby (See Novelties for 1907)

Bicolour.
629 Countess of Aberdeen
640 Earliest of All
691 Triumph

Orange Salmon Shades.
628 Chancellor
631 Countess of Powis
646 Gorgeous
667 Miss Willmott
E. J. Castle
Evelyn Byatt
Helen Lewis
Henry Eckford
(See Novelties for 1907)

Rose, Carmine and Magenta Shades.
643 George Gordon
660 Lord Kenyon
661 Lord Roseberry
669 Mrs. Dugdale
679 Prince of Wales
682 Royal Rose
Phyllis Unwin (See Novelties for 1907)

Fancies.
619 Agnes Johnson
647 Gracie Greenwood
652 Jeanie Gordon
663 Lottie Hutchins
689 Stella Morse

Picotee-edged.
634 Dainty
645 Golden Gate
662 Lottie Eckford
665 Maid of Honour

Pink.
632 Countess Spencer
644 Gladys Unwin
649 Hon. F. Bouverie
651 Janet Scott
655 Katherine Tracey
664 Lovely
672 Mrs. Knights Smith
677 Prima Donna
Mrs. Alfred Watkins (See Novelties for 1907)

Yellow and Buff Shades.
650 Hon. Mrs. E. Kenyon
653 Jessie Cuthbertson
658 Lady M. Ormsby-Gore
678 Primrose
681 Queen Victoria
Sybil Eckford (See Novelties for 1907)

Striped and Flaked (Rose and Scarlet).
620 America
621 Aurora
671 Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain
676 Pink Friar

Blush.
638 Duchess of Sutherland
687 Sensation

Striped and Flaked (Purple and Blue).
648 Gray Friar
654 Juanita
680 Princess of Wales
686 Senator
692 Wawona
Helen Pierce (See Novelties for 1907)

Dwarf "Cupid" Sweet Peas

Collection of 6 Cupids, 1/3
" 12 " 2/- Post Free.
" 15 " 2/3

A splendid race of Sweet Peas, growing only from six to seven inches high, and covering a circumference of about eighteen inches. They throw up innumerable short branches of green foliage, which soon become studded with flowers equal in form and beauty to those of the tall varieties. They are easily cultivated, and for pot culture, edgings, and small beds they are unique and beautiful.

PRICE—3d. per packet.

696 **Alice Eckford**—The standards are a rich creamy-white, suffused or blended with a delicate shading of soft flesh-pink; the wings are silvery-white, with a faint pink blush in the centre portion.

697 **Apple Blossom**—The flowers are of a fine form and large in size, coloured in the same combination of exquisite shades of pink and silvery white as the original tall variety of the same name.

698 **America**—The standard and wings are very broad and spreading, being of the true Grandiflora form, showing effectively the bright blood-red stripings on silvery-white ground. The colour is most showy and pleasing.

699 **Beauty**—Standard delicate rose colour, lightening to nearly white at the edges, and slightly striped with carmine at the base. The wings are suffused rosy-carmine, deepening at the edges.

Dwarf "Cupid" Sweet Peas.

700 **Boreatton**—Self-coloured in a rich wine-brown, with heavier veinings of a darker shade.

701 **Captain of the Blues**—An improvement on the tall variety "Captain of the Blues" as to the flowers, which are larger and finer.

702 **Countess of Radnor**—Standard large and of delicate lavender, suffused in centre with soft rose. Wings broad, widely spread—not recurled—of a clear, light lavender throughout.

703 **Firefly**—Standard large and erect, of pointed form when fully open, and of deep glowing scarlet. Wings large, and curling close to keel, and of a rich rose colour.

704 **Her Majesty**—The flowers are the same in form and colouring as those of the tall "Her Majesty," and are even larger in size, the standards being much broader at the base. They are self-coloured in a soft shade of rosy-crimson, slightly deeper in the wings than in the standards.

No. 712.—Double Sweet Peas.

705 **Lottie Eckford**—The flowers are of large size, with broad, slightly rolled standard, and the broad wings widely spreading. Both standard and wings are clear silvery-white, outlined or edged with rich purple-lavender, with fainter shadings of the same colour frequently shading the inner portions.

706 **Pink**—Standard bright rose-pink wings either pure white or blush.

707 **Primrose**—Rich creamy-white.

708 **Royalty**—Deep rosy pink standards, light pink wings; a most beautiful variety.

709 **Stella Morse**—The ground colour is a rich creamy buff, tinted apricot in centre of the standard, the inner part of the wings shaded rosy carmine.

710 **White**—Pure white.

711 **Cupids, Mixed** (50 varieties).

PLEASE GIVE NUMBER IN THE MARGIN ONLY (NOT NAME), AND DATE OF MANUAL.

Double Sweet Peas.

A fine race of great beauty. The plants are of very robust growth, with richly fragrant flowers; the flowers are extra large, frequently measuring over two inches across. They have from two to three standards, and frequently three wings. All of the petals composing the flower are beautifully incurved and daintily frilled. The effect of the extra number of petals is to throw tinted and varying shadows into the depths of the flower, intensifying the colouring, and bringing the high lights into strong relief. The seed offered will produce about 30 per cent. of Double flowers.

712 **Double Mixed**—Price, 3d. per pkt.

Bush Sweet Peas. 3d. per packet.

The Bush Sweet Peas grow in perfect bush form. They require no trellis like the tall Sweet Peas; neither do they hug the ground, verbena-like, as does the Cupid race. An average bush grows 16 to 18 inches high, by from 12 to 14 inches wide. One of the largest plants measured was 17 inches high, and branched so vigorously that it measured 24 inches across. All the flowers are borne on the top of the plant, and the proper way to treat this new type will be to plant the seed in a row, to make a neat, even hedge, when no supports whatever will be required. Grown as separate, individual plants, the slight support of a light stick should be furnished, just such as would be required for a dwarf bushy Marguerite Carnation.

713 **Blanche Burpee** — Superb, pure white; immense size; perfect form.

714 **Gray Friar**—Beautiful greyish lavender on white ground.

715 **Monarch**—Fine large flowers of a deep claret or wine-brown colour.

716 **Prima Donna**—Flowers of a beautiful soft pink tint.

717 **Senator**—Flowers silvery grey, heavily striped with brownish claret, changing to a violet-purple as the flowers remain open.

718 **Bush Varieties, Mixed** (48 varieties).

Bush Sweet Pea.

Collections of Choice German Seeds.

Imported from the best German Firms and sold in their original sealed packets as received

Please give the Marginal Numbers only, and Date of Manual.

		Per Collection.		s. d.
Asters—				
719	Comet	6 varieties		2 0
720	Dwarf Chrysanthemum-flowered	12	,,	2 6
721	Paeony-flowered Perfection	12	,,	2 6
722	Paeony-flowered Perfection	6	,,	1 6
723	Quilled German	12	,,	2 0
724	Quilled German	6	,,	1 0
725	Victoria	6	,,	1 6
726	*White flowering	6 classes		2 0
727	*Mixed Colours	12	,,	3 0
728	*Mixed Colours	6	,,	2 0
	* Highly recommended.			
Antirrhinum—				
729	Tall (Snapdragon)	12 varieties		2 6
Balsams—				
730	Improved Camellia-flowered	6	,,	2 0
731	Camellia-flowered or Spotted	12	,,	3 0
732	Rose-flowered	6	,,	1 6
733	**Calliopsis**	12	,,	2 0
734	**Carnation**	6	,,	1 6
735	**Centaurea** (Cornflower)	6	,,	1 0
736	**Climbing Plants**	6	,,	1 6
737	**Coleus**	6	,,	2 0
738	**Dianthus**	12	,,	2 0
739	,,	6	,,	1 0
740	**Everlastings**	18	,,	3 0
741	,,	12	,,	2 0
742	**Hollyhock,** Double	18	,,	3 6
743	,, Double	12	,,	2 6
744	,, Double	6	,,	1 6
745	,, Chater's Superb Double	6	,,	2 0

		Per Collection.		
Larkspur—				
746	Dwarf Rocket	12 varieties		2 0
747	,, ,,	6	,,	1 0
748	Tall Rocket	12	,,	2 0
749	**Lobelia**	6	,,	1 6
750	**Marigold,** French and African	12	,,	2 0
751	**Mignonette**	6	,,	2 0
752	**Nemophila**	12	,,	2 0
753	**Ornamental Gourds**	6	,,	1 0
754	,, **Grasses**	12	,,	2 0
755	,, ,,	6	,,	1 0
756	**Ornamental-leaved Plants**	12	,,	3 0
Phlox Drummondi—				
757	Grandiflora (large-flowered)	18	,,	4 6
758	Grandiflora (large-flowered)	12	,,	3 6
759	Grandiflora (large-flowered)	6	,,	2 0
Pansy—				
760	Pansy	18	,,	4 6
761	Pansy	12	,,	3 6
762	Pansy	6	,,	2 0
Petunia—				
763	Large-flowered, Single	12	,,	3 6
764	Large-flowered, Single	6	,,	2 0
765	Fringed, Double	12	,,	4 6
766	Fringed, Double	6	,,	2 6
767	**Picotee**	6	,,	1 6
768	**Poppy, Dwarf French**	6	,,	1 6
769	**Plants for Hanging Baskets**	6	,,	2 0

		Per Collection.		
Portulaca				
770	Single	8 varieties		1 6
771	Double, Large-flowered	8	,,	2 0
Stocks—				
772	Autumnal East Lothian	4	,,	1 6
773	Dwarf German Ten Week	12	,,	2 6
774	Dwarf German Ten Week	6	,,	1 6
775	Giant Perfection Ten Week	12	,,	2 6
776	Giant Perfection Ten Week	6	,,	1 6
777	Large-flowered Ten Week	12	,,	2 6
778	Wallflower-leaved Ten Week	12	,,	3 0
779	Brompton (Biennial)	12	,,	3 0
780	Brompton (Biennial)	6	,,	1 6
781	Large-flowering Emperor (Biennial)	12	,,	3 6
782	Large-flowering Emperor (Biennial)	6	,,	2 0
783	**Salpiglossis**	12	,,	2 0
784	**Verbenas**	6	,,	2 0
785	**Wallflower,** Double	12	,,	3 6
786	,, Double	6	,,	2 0
787	,, Single	6	,,	1 6
Zinnia—				
788	Zinnia Elegans fl. pl., Double	12	,,	2 6
789	Zinnia Elegans fl. pl., Double	6	,,	1 6
790	Zinnia Elegans fl. pl., Dwarf Double	6	,,	2 0
791	**Annuals for Bees**	12	,,	2 0

PICTORIAL COLLECTIONS OF CHOICE GERMAN ANNUAL FLOWER SEEDS.

Containing—
ASTERS, BALSAMS, STOCKS, PANSY, DIANTHUS, PHLOX DRUMMONDI GRANDIFLORA, SALPIGLOSSIS, &c., &c.

792	Collection	B	containing	8 varieties	- 2/-
793	,,	F	,,	18 ,,	- 4/-
794	,,	H	,,	24 ,,	- 5/-
795	,,	K	,,	30 ,,	- 6/-

Highly Recommended.

PLEASE GIVE NUMBER IN THE MARGIN ONLY (NOT NAME), AND DATE OF MANUAL.

GENERAL LIST OF Bulbs, Tubers, &c., for 1907

NOTE.—Any Variety not offered in this List can be supplied at Catalogue Rates.
POSTAGE Charged Extra on all Bulbs.

Agapanthus (Great African Lily.)

These are perfectly hardy in any common garden soil. The flowers are produced in immense clusters, on flower stalks 3 to 4 ft. high. They require plenty of water during the Summer. Excellent flowers for buttonholes. Highly recommended for any garden.

Umbellatus, Albiflorus, White—1s each.
,, **Blue**—1s. each.
,, **Flore Pleno**—A fine variety, with large umbels of double blue flowers. 1s. each.
,, **Folius Variegatus**—1s. 6d. each.
,, **Maximus**—The leaves and flowers are much larger than the old varieties; immense heads of blue flowers, a foot across. 1s. each.

Obtainable from April to September.

Amaryllis.

Owing to their large, handsome, and attractive bell-shaped flowers, added to the ease with which they can be cultivated, they are most desirable for decorative purposes.

Belladonna (Belladonna Lily)—Pink, sweet-scented. 9d. each.
Belladonna Blanda—Noble umbels of white blossoms; most charming variety. 1s. 6d.
,, **Spectabilis Bicolour** — White, carmine stripes. 1s. 6d. each.
Brighti—Bright scarlet, marked with white; very fine. 2s. each.
Formosissima (Sprekelia Formosissima, Jacobœa Lily)—Blood crimson; a beautiful flower; hardy. 1s. each.
Purpurea (Valotta Purpurea)—Sanguine red; extraordinary free-blooming, very beautiful; easy of cultivation. 1s. 6d to 2s. each. (See cut.)

Obtainable from April to September.

Anemones (Windflower).

The Anemone takes a foremost place among the Spring-flowering bulbs. It succeeds well in this State, in almost any soil which is well drained. Plant two and a-half to three inches deep, by four to five inches apart. These flowers are exceedingly beautiful, the growth neat and compact, and when planted in groups, arranged either in distinct colours or mixed, they produce a unique effect. The single varieties are somewhat similar to single Poppies, only that they possess tints of colour unknown in the Poppy.

Anemones—Single and Double.

Double Chrysanthemum-flowered Mixed—This beautiful class differs entirely from the other Double Anemones, the petals, all of the same shape, being regularly imbricated, like those of the Chrysanthemum-flowered Chinese Aster; the plants are vigorous and very floriferous. 2s. 6d. per doz.
Double Named Varieties—2s. per doz.
Double Mixed—1s. 6d. per doz.
Single Blue—1s. 6d. per doz.
Single Mixed—1s. 6d. per doz.
Single Scarlet—1s. 6d. per doz.
Single White (The Bride)—1s. 6d per doz.
St. Brigid (Crown), Mixed—A beautiful strain, with large, handsome double and semi double flowers. Very interesting. Highly recommended 2s. 6d. per doz.

Giant French Poppy-flowered Anemones.

"Beauty of Cannes" (Double), Mixed Varieties—Very pretty indeed. 2s per doz.

Obtainable from February to May.

Anemones, Various

Fulgens (Scarlet Windflower)—Brilliant crimson; splendid and grand acquisition to the Spring-flowering tubers; very hardy, and blooms profusely. 2s. 6d. per doz.
Fulgens fl. pl.—Fine double form of the fiery Anemone, of great merit. 2s. 6d. per doz.
Hortensis (Star Windflower) Stellata—Single mixed. 2s. 6d. per doz.
Hortensis fl. pl.—Double scarlet. 2s. 6d. per doz.

Obtainable from February to May.

Valotta Purpurea.

Babianas

A most charming species, dark green hirsute foliage, and showy spikes of the most brilliant flowers, produced in the utmost profusion, and many of them are sweetly scented. One of the most desirable of the Cape bulbs.

Mixed Varieties, 1s. 6d. per doz.

Obtainable from February to April.

CHOICE COLLECTIONS OF BULBS FROM 5s. to £4 4s. (SEE PAGE 82.)

Lily of the Valley (Convallaria Majalis Alba).

Convallaria

Fortunei (Lily of the Valley)—A large-flowered variety; quite distinct. 1s. each

Majalis Alba (Lily of the Valley)—Beautiful small white bell-shaped flowers, sweet scented; a great favourite. (See cut.) In pots, 1s. each; strong tubers out of the ground, 6s. per dozen.

Majalis Rosea (Rose-coloured Lily of the Valley)—Flowers rosy white. 1s. each.

Polygonatum (Solomon's Seal)—Flowers cream coloured, tipped with green. 1s. each, or 8s. per dozen.

Obtainable from March to June.

Crocus

One of the prettiest of our early blooming flowers. It is a genuine favourite, and easy of culture. They grow in nearly any soil or situation, and must be planted about three inches deep and two inches apart. (See cut.)

Mixed Varieties, 2s. 6d. per dozen.

Obtainable from February to April.

Freesias.

One of the most popular flowers ever introduced. Their beautiful flowers last for a long time when cut. All the varieties of Freesias have their own distinct perfume. It is quite surprising what power these plants have in perfuming a room, and yet their fragrance, though strong, is never overpowering.

Crocus.

Armstrongi—A beautiful variety; the flowers are a lovely shade of pink. 1s. each.

Leichtlini—White, passing to primrose, with orange veinings; strongly scented. 1s. per doz.

Refracta Alba—White, sweet scented. (See cut.) 1s. per doz.

Obtainable from February to April.

Gladioli

No class of hardy flowers of the present day can equal the brilliancy and diversity of colour of this beautiful genus, comprising as they do almost every shade of white, pink, scarlet, violet, etc. They do exceedingly well in our climate, and their culture is very easy, merely requiring to have the soil well broken up, and a liberal quantity of decayed manure forked in, planting the bulbs three inches deep. As cut flowers, too, they have much to recommend them, and will continue in all their brilliancy for ten days or a fortnight in water, developing every unopened bud. Where it is required to have a succession of flowers they may be planted at intervals, from August to January. The new varieties we have added to our collection during the last five or six seasons are simply grand; we imported them direct from Europe, being the finest procurable, and having worked up a nice stock, we have considerably reduced the prices.

12 Very Best Named Varieties, 15s. 12 Good Distinct Named Varieties, 10s.

Freesia—Refracta Alba.

Gladioli (Various Species).

Colvilli Albus—"The Bride"—A miniature variety; flowers pure white of medium size; magnificent bouquet flower. A variety that should be in every garden. 3d. each, or 2s. 6d. per dozen.

Obtainable from February to April.

Lemoinei—A beautiful large-flowered class, very distinct. 1s. each, or 12s. per dozen.

Nancelanus ("Butterfly" Gladiolus)—The newest, largest, and most brilliant Gladiolus ever introduced. In varieties, 1s. 6d. each, or 15s. per dozen.

Obtainable from May to August.

Hyacinths

The Hyacinth is a most valuable and beautiful flower. It thrives well in the open ground; is hardy, free blooming, deliciously perfumed, and effective for masses. They do well in any light garden soil. Turfy loam, with a plentiful admixture of sand and well-decayed manure, is perhaps the best of soils for them; and if the natural soil be so stiff and adhesive as to require modifying, these are the materials that should be used. The bulbs should be planted with their crowns four inches below the surface, covering the ground after planting with two inches of loose pulverised manure. Hyacinths planted out of doors seldom require any water.

Named Single Varieties, 9s. per dozen.

Named Double Varieties, 9s. per dozen.

Good Mixed Varieties, 4s. per dozen.

CHOICE COLLECTIONS OF DAFFODILS FROM 5s. TO £5. (SEE PAGE 78.)

Hyacinths.

Braoteata—Flowers yellow and lilac; glossy foliage. 1s. each.

Californica—Flowers purplish blue. 1s. each.

Fimbriata—A fringed variety of most delicate beauty, flowers mauve. 1s. each.

Germanica (German Iris)—A grand section, which should be in every garden; exceedingly free blooming, and very beautiful; varieties. 1s. each, or 8s. per dozen.

Hartwegii—Flowers light yellow; grassy foliage. 1s. each.

Iberica—Satiny white, lower petals crimson-purple, spotted black; flower very large. 1s. 9d. each.

Kæmpferi (Giant Japanese Iris)—Very beautiful; the colours range from finest white, through various shades of violet blue, to the darkest purple, several being what may be called selfs. 1s. 6d. each, 12s. per dozen. (See cut.)

Lorteti—The pink variety of Susiana; flowers of large size; very novel. 3s. 6d. each.

Mariæ—A charming variety; flowers rosy purple. 1s. 6d. each

Monnieri—A tall variety, with lemon yellow flowers. 1s. 6d. each.

Ochroleuca—Large white and yellow blooms; three to four feet high. 1s. 9d. each.

Parvar—A splendid new hybrid variety. 1s. 6d. each.

Pavonia (Peacock Iris)—Flowers pure white, with three bright blue spots, one on each petal; exceedingly beautiful; a general favourite. (See cut.) 3d each, or 2s. per dozen.

HYACINTH—Continued.

Hyacinthus Candicans (Galtonia)—An entirely distinct and very noble plant, producing spikes 5 ft. long, covered with bell-shaped flowers of the purest white; quite hardy, and valuable for table decoration; extra large bulbs. 1s. each.

Obtainable from May to July.

—Iris—

Acutiloba—Very pretty, small-growing sort; a neat cushion variety. 1s. 6d. each.

Alata (Scorpoides)—Flowers pale blue; a very remarkable and pretty variety. 2s. each.

Aurea—Golden yellow, from Cashmere; very fine. 1s. each.

Iris Pavonia (Peacock Iris).

Iris—Susiana.

For Choice Collections of Bulbs
—See Page 82—

Purdyi—Flat creamy-white flowers lined with purple. 1s. each.

Reticulata—Of exquisite beauty; very early sweet-scented sort, of a fine purple-blue colour, lower petals of a darker shade, with yellow and white stripes, spotted black. 1s. each.

Spanish—Flowers of the most distinct shades of purple, blue, white, yellow, and violet-purple. Separate colours, 3s. per doz.; mixed, 3d. each, 2s. 6d. per dozen.

Spurea—Very fine, tall variety, neat blue flowers. 1s. each.

Stylosa—Fine foliage; loveliest blue, golden bands and blotches; very sweet scented. 6d. each.

Stylosa Alba—A white flowering variety of above 1s. each.

Susiana—Grows two feet high, and produces flowers of great size of a fine greyish blue, richly netted with chestnut lines; very fine. 1s. 9d. each (See cut.)

Tenax—A lovely reddish lilac variety of refined form. 1s. each.

Tingitana—A very superior Spanish Iris of strong growth, flowers blue. 4d. each.

Tuberosa (The Snake's Head Iris)—Very early; fantastic flower, the interior petals green, the exterior velvety black, edged with deep green; curious. 1s. each.

Watsoniana—A tall-growing variety; flowers purple. 1s. each. **Obtainable from February to June.**

—Ixias—

For their refined colouring and graceful habit, Ixias never fail to win the admiration of those who possess a cultivated taste. The growth is in spikes, with blossoms facing one way, somewhat after the fashion of a Gladiolus on a miniature scale. Wherever these flowers are once grown, they become established favourites. Excellent for cut flowers. They prefer a sheltered, sunny position, where the delicate flowers will not get damaged by the high winds. (See cut.)

Mixed Varieties, 1s. 3d. per doz. Obtainable from February to May.

Jonquils, or Scented Daffodils.

Ixias.

Most excellent for early blooming; charming large golden and deliciously perfumed flowers freely produced; of the finest effect for the open garden. May be successfully grown by everyone.

Campernelle—The original variety; fine yellow. Excellent for cutting; used greatly by florists. 3d. each, or 1s. 3d. per dozen.

Queen Anne's Double Jonquil—Yellow; very double, and extremely pretty. 4d. each, or 3s. 6d. per dozen.

Rugulosus—One to three flowered. Very rich in colour, and greatly prized for forcing and cutting. 3s. per dozen.

Single, Sweet-scented—Bright yellow, 3d. each, 2s. 6d. per dozen.

Tenuior—The Silver Jonquil. Perianth sulphury white; cup yellow; in neat, compact clusters, richly perfumed. 6d. each, or 4s. 6d. per dozen.

Obtainable from February to May.

Giant Japanese Iris.

Lachenalias (Cape Cowslips).

Very pretty plants, with spotted leaves, and spikes of pendant, bell-shaped flowers of lively colours: well suited for pot culture. They should have abundance of water, when they will produce leaves two inches across, and spikes of flowers double the size of those commonly met with.

Aurea—Pure yellow, fine. 6d. each, or 4s. 6d. per dozen.

Bicolor—Yellow-edged purple, spotted leaves. 4d. each, or 3s. per dozen.

Pendula—Yellow; splendid. 4d. each, or 3s. 6d. per dozen.

Obtainable during February and March.

Lachenalias.

Lilies (Lilium).

No class of plants capable of being cultivated out of doors possess so many charms. Rich and varied in colour, stately and handsome in habit, profuse in variety and of delicious fragrance, they stand prominently out from all other hardy plants. Nearly all of them are deliciously fragrant, and as cut flowers are most excellent for the table. Plant about eight inches deep. They can be had in flower from September to April. This list contains all the best and rarest varieties.

Auratum (Golden-rayed Japan Lily)—A beautiful large-flowered variety, white, with yellow-striped and brownish-red spots, of powerful and delicious fragrance. 2s. to 2s. 6d. each.

Candidum (Common White Lily)—Has a strong upright stem, about three feet, with large diverging odorous blooms; most beautiful; the Madonna Lily of the Italians. 1s. each.

Elegans—A charming dwarf variety, flowers bright crimson, very early and free flowering. 1s. each.

Excelsum—A very fine variety. The flowers are of a lovely Nankeen yellow colour. 3s. each.

Giganteum—With good cultivation the plants will grow 10 ft. high. The flowers are white. 5s. each.

Hansoni A very distinct variety, producing thick golden yellow flowers. Very fine. 3s. 6d. each.

Lancifolium Album—Pure alabaster-white blooms. 1s. each.

Lancifolium Rubrum—White, spotted and shaded crimson. 1s. each.

Longiflorum Harrisii (Bermuda Easter Lily)—A splendid and desirable variety, differing from the type in being more floriferous, and producing larger flowers of finer substance. The flowers are pure white, of most delicious fragrance, averaging four to five inches in length, and well opened at the mouth; excellent for forcing. 1s. each.

Pardalinum—Orange spotted. 1s. each.

Speciosum Punctatum—Frosted white, rich pink spots, yellow anthers; very beautiful. 1s. 6d. each.

Sulphureum—Large yellow trumpet-shaped flowers. 3s. each.

Thomsonianum—Delicate rose blooms, charming and free blooming; highly recommended. 1s. each, or 9s. per dozen.

Thunbergianum—Varieties. 1s. to 1s. 6d. each.

Tigrinum fl. pl.—Immense flowers, nearly six inches across, very double, deep scarlet, large black spots; magnificent. 1s. 6d. each.

Tigrinum Splendens—Very fine, large rich scarlet and black spotted blooms. 1s. each.

Wallacei—A dwarf-growing sort, with clear apricot-yellow flowers. 1s. 6d. each.

Obtainable from May to July.

For Choice Collections of BULBS, See Page 82.

DAFFODILS—MAGNI-CORONATI GROUP
Ajax, or Single Trumpet Daffodils.

For Choice Collections of BULBS, See Page 82.

SELF YELLOW VARIETIES.

Emperor—A splendid variety, with pale yellow outer petals and bright orange trumpet-shaped centre; one of the finest Daffodils in cultivation. (See cut.) 4d. each, or 3s. per dozen.

Golden Spur—In the way of Trumpet Maximus, rich yellow in colour. One of the largest and finest Daffodils in cultivation. 9d. each.

Henry Irving—Broad yellow perianth, large yellow trumpet; of grand substance and habit. 6d. each, or 5s. per doz.

Johnstoni (Queen of Spain)—Very distinct from all other bulbs both in colour and outline. Perianth and trumpet rich sulphur. 1s. each, or 10s. per dozen.

Maximus (Hale's Vase of Beaten Gold)—One of the best Daffodils in cultivation, with its bold rich orange-coloured appearance, both in perianth and trumpet. 9d. each.

M. J. Berkeley—Deep, full yellow, larger than Maximus; very handsome. One of the finest varieties in cultivation. 1s. each, or 9s. per dozen.

YELLOW TRUMPETS.

Glory of Leiden—Very bold trumpet, rich yellow. 3s. each.

John Nelson—Large round drooping flower, soft yellow. 2s. each.

Minimus—The smallest Daffodil, but of perfect shape, rich yellow. 6d. each.

Choice Collections of DAFFODILS.

12 Long Trumpet Varieties (good sorts), **5s.**

12 Long Trumpet Varieties (extra fine sorts), **7s. 6d.**

12 Short Trumpet Varieties (good sorts), **5s.**

12 Short Trumpet Varieties (extra fine sorts), **7s. 6d.**

Other Choice Collections, 10s., 21s., 30s., 40s., 60s., 80s., and 100s. each.

All Collections to the value of 10/- and Upwards delivered CARRIAGE FREE to any Railway Station in Victoria.

DAFFODILS—MAGNI-CORONATI GROUP—Continued.

Daffodils—Emperor and Empress.

Obvallaris (the famous Tenby Daffodil)—Quite distinct from all others; very early. Trumpet and perianth bright yellow; fine for cut bloom. 4d. each, or 3s. per dozen.

Spurius—Very distinct, self yellow, with a broad, imbricated, hooded perianth, large expanded trumpet. 4d. each, or 3s. per dozen.

WHITE-WINGED BICOLOR VARIETIES.

The meaning of the word bicolor is that the perianth or petal is distinct in colour from the tube.

Bicolor—Pure white perianth, rich yellow trumpet. 1s. each.

Empress—Somewhat similar to "Horsefieldi," but a larger and stronger grower: white perianth, extremely stiff in substance; trumpet rich yellow, serrated and flanged at the edges; most excellent and beautiful variety for cutting. (See cut.) 4d. each, or 3s. per dozen.

Grandis—Pure white perianth, finely imbricated, large yellow trumpet; a fine variety and one of the latest in this section. 6d. each, or 5s. per dozen.

Madame Plemp—Large, erect flower, solid white twisted perianth, long golden yellow trumpet. 3s. each.

Michael Foster—Large sulphury-white perianth, thick-set and very firm in quality, trumpet yellow. 1s. each.

Mrs. Walter Ware—A splendid bicolor. 1s. 6d. each.

Muriel Dobell—Moderate size, but very neat and pretty. 1s. each.

Princeps—Perianth sulphur-white, trumpet yellow, large flower; early and showy; one of the best for cutting. Very largely grown by florists. 3d. each, or 1s. 3d. per dozen.

Victoria—A grand flower, perianth creamy white, trumpet a rich clear yellow. 2s. each.

WHITE AND SULPHUR VARIETIES.

Madame de Graaff—The best of this section; quite perfect in every way. 4s. 6d.

Moschatus—Perianth and trumpet first opening a straw colour, changing to pure white; a handsome flower. 9d. each.

Mrs. J. B. M. Camm—Perianth white and elegant, trumpet sulphur-white, very graceful and distinct; extra. First-class Certificate, R.H.S., England. 3s. each.

Mrs. F. W. Burbidge—Perianth white, trumpet straight, primrose, passing to snow-white. 1s. each.

Princess Ida—Very elegant white trumpet, brim flanged and edged yellow. 1s. each.

W. P. Milner—A dainty sulphur variety, very elegant. 9d. each.

Wm Coldring—Long snow-white perianth, trumpet primrose; very fine. 1s. each.

DAFFODILS—MEDIO-CORONATI GROUP.

Incomparabilis, Peerless, and Chalice-cupped Daffodils (Star Narcissi).

Autocrat—Cup yellow, and well expanded; a fine flower. 1s. each.

Beauty—One of the best varieties, perianth sulphur-yellow, cup yellow, margined orange-scarlet. 1s. each.

C. J. Backhouse—A great favourite, yellow perianth with long cup, stained rich orange-red; a splendid variety. 1s. 6d. each.

Figaro—Perianth yellow, cup large-spreading and stained orange-scarlet; flower large and well formed. 6d. each.

Goliath—Large white perianth, barred yellow, large yellow cup. 1s. 6d. each.

King of Netherlands—Sulphur perianth, large cup, stained orange. 1s. each.

Lorenzo—Large primrose perianth, changing to white, cup yellow; a very distinct, beautiful variety. 6d. each.

Mary Anderson—A medium-sized flower, divisions white, with bright scarlet cup; very pretty. 1s. 3d. each.

Princess Mary—Perianth creamy-white, broad and well imbricated, cup yellow, stained orange-scarlet; large, very much expanded; the cream of the Peerless Daffodils. 1s. 6d. each.

Queen Bess—Pure white perianth, large light yellow cup, much expanded; very fine and early. 9d. each.

Sir Watkin (Giant Welsh Chalice Flower)—A magnificent large-flowered variety, of rich sulphur; very fine. (See cut.) 4d. each, or 3s. per dozen.

BARRI VARIETIES. Shortened Chalice-cupped Daffodils.

Conspicuus—Large broad-spreading yellow perianth, broad short cup, conspicuously edged bright orange-scarlet; a flower of great beauty and refinement; extra. First-class Certificate, R.H.S., England. 6d. each.

Dorothy Wemyss—Large white perianth, canary cup, edged orange-scarlet, a beautiful variety. 3s. each.

Flora Wilson—Perianth white, cup stained orange; very fine. 1s. 6d. each.

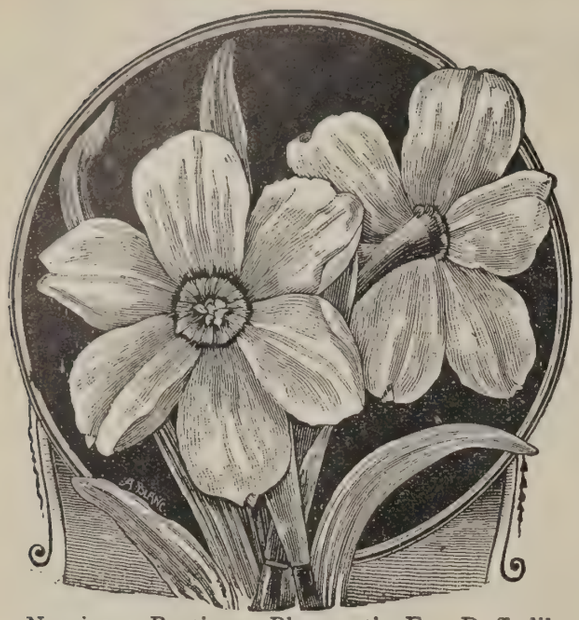
Mrs. C. Bowley—White perianth, orange-red cup; extra fine. 1s. 6d. each.

Orphee—Perianth primrose, cup edged orange-scarlet. 9d. each.

Sensation—Perianth pure white, canary cup, edged scarlet. 1s. each.

Choice Collections of Daffodils.
EXCEPTIONAL VALUE.
5/-, 7/6, 21/-, upwards.
See Page 78.

Daffodil—Sir Watkin.



Narcissus Poeticus—Pheasant's Eye Daffodil.

Poeticus—White, crown margined red; fine. (See cut.) 3d. each, or 1s. 6d. doz.

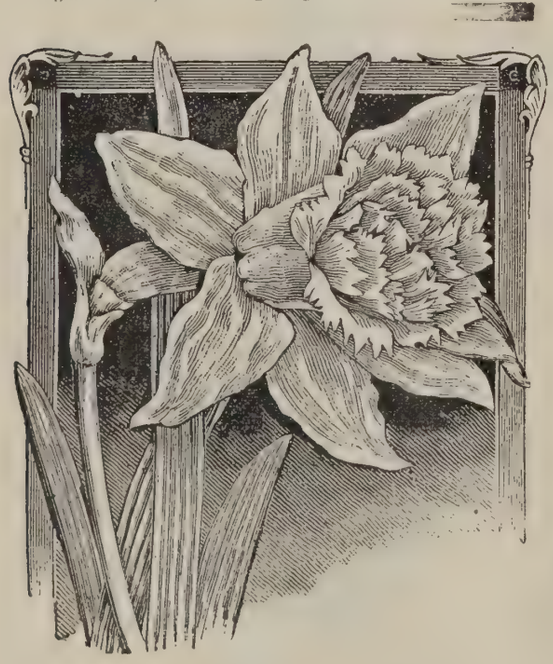
NARCISSUS BURBIDGEI.

Burbidgei—Cup edged bright scarlet; early. 4d. each, 2s. 6d. dozen.
Ellen Barr—Snow-white perianth, cup citron, stained orange-scarlet. 1s. each.
Little Dirk—A dainty variety, cowslip yellow cup, edged orange-red; very pretty. 9d. each.
Model—Compact white perianth, cup frilled, stained orange-red; a fine flower. 9d. each
Robin Hood—Perianth white, cup lemon, stained orange. 9d. each.
Vanessa—Compact perianth, cup expanded, colour all yellow, perfect shape 9d. each.

DOUBLE DAFFODILS.

Note.—Double Daffodils are rather shy bloomers, and can never be relied on to produce flowers.

Butter and Eggs (Golden Phœnix)—Rich yellow, with orange nectary. 3d. each, or 2s. per dozen.
Codlins and Cream (Sulphur Phœnix)—The true variety. Large full creamy-white, excellent for wearing; very fine. 4d. each, or 3s. 6d. per dozen.
Eggs and Bacon (Orange Phœnix)—Large white, with orange centre; fine. 3d. each, or 2s. per dozen.
Poeticus Plenus (Gardenia Daffodil)—Extra fine, with immense flowers like white roses; fragrant; a great favourite. (See cut.) 4d. each, or 3s. 6d. per doz.
Van Sion, or Telamonius Plenus—The Dutch variety, golden-yellow. (See cut.) 3d. each, or 1s. 3d. per dozen.



Double Daffodil—"Van Sion."

DAFFODILS—Continued.

LEEDSII VARIETIES. Leeds' Eucharis-flowered Chalice-cupped White Daffodils, most fragrant.

Beatrice—Fine Campanulate perianth, cup globular and very elegant, all of the purest white; very fine. 1s. 6d. each.
Duchess of Westminster—The queen of this section, perianth pure white and spreading, long, canary-coloured cup. 1s. 6d. each.
Elegans—Drooping white perianth, long white cup; very distinct. 1s. each.
Katherine Spurrell—Broad Campanulate white perianth, delicate canary cup; very fine. 1s 6d. each.
Minnie Hume—Large white perianth, cup large and spreading, passing from canary to white; a very handsome flower. First-class Certificate, R.H.S., England. 9d. each.
M. Magdaline de Graff—Perianth white, expanded primrose cup; very distinct. 1s. 6d. each.
Mrs. Langtry—Perianth white and broad with large white cup, edged bright canary yellow, beautiful; very free bloomer. 9d. each.
Princess of Wales—Small, neat white perianth, large spreading, elegantly filled white cup; a gem. 2s. 6d. each.

DAFFODILS—PARVI-CORONATI.

NARCISSUS POETICUS, or the Poet's Daffodil. Excellent for cutting.

King Edward VII.—A fine new variety, perianth broad, cup margined deep red. 2s. 6d. each.
Ornatus—Pure white perianth and beautifully formed, eye rosy scarlet; three weeks earlier than Poeticus. 4d. each, or 2s. 6d. per dozen.
Poetarum—Pure white, crown margined crimson, deliciously perfumed; a charming variety. 1s. each.

Double Daffodil—"Poeticus Plenus."

Tazettas or Cluster Varieties.

We can supply upwards of 50 varieties of Tazettas.

Commonly called Polyanthus Narcissus, on account of having a number of flowers borne on one stem, in the same manner as a Polyanthus.

Beautiful, sweet-scented, free-flowering bulbs of the easiest culture. They do well in any soil, and are very effective when planted in groups and lines; yielding an endless amount of cut bloom when flowers are scarce, and, being hardy, with no trouble.

Double Roman—Double white, in clusters, with yellow crown; grown in enormous quantities for Covent Garden Market, England. 3d. each, or 2s. per dozen.
Paper White Grandiflora (Large-flowered)—Very fine; flowers much larger than Paper White (True). 3d. each, or 1s. 6d. per dozen.
Queen of the Netherlands—Very fine white, with yellow cup; fine large handsome truss. 4d. each, or 3s. per dozen.
Soleil d'Or—Rich yellow, with deep reddish orange-cup; a favourite variety; largely grown for cut flowers. 3d. each, or 1s. 6d. per dozen. **Obtainable from February to April.**

RANUNCULUS.

Among dwarf flowers the Ranunculus is unrivalled for its lovely form and its brilliant and attractive colours—white, crimson, yellow, purple, and black. They represent nearly a round of the most gorgeous colours, combined with a compactness and symmetry unequalled in any other flower.

As a cut flower it is quite as useful as the Rose, while for bedding and massing in separate or distinct colours the effect is magnificent. The roots should be planted about two inches deep and six inches apart. The claw extremities should be pressed firmly into the earth. They do well in any ordinary garden soil. (See cut.)

CHOICE COLLECTIONS OF DAFFODILS FROM 5s. TO £5. (SEE PAGE 78.)

Scotch—A truly gorgeous section of this grand family. Most floriferous, and in beauty of form and brilliancy of colouring leave nothing to be desired.

Mixed Varieties, 2s. per dozen. Obtainable from February to May.

Snowflakes (Leucojum)

A good substitute for the old English Snowdrop producing spikes of snow-white blossoms tipped with green; very hardy; will do well in any soil or situation.

L. Vernum (Spring Snowflake)—1s. per dozen.

L. Pulchellus Major—The largest white-flowered variety in existence; nearly twice the size of the others; a great acquisition. (See cut.) 3d. each, or 2s. 6d. doz.

Obtainable from February to May.

SPARAXIS

They are mostly low-growing Ixia-like plants, of gorgeous colours and rich markings. They are perfectly hardy and easy of cultivation. (See cut.)

Mixed Varieties, 2s. per dozen.

Pulcherrima—Rose. A beautiful variety. 9d. each, or 7s. 6d. per dozen.

Obtainable from February to May.

RANUNCULUS—Continued.

Turban, 12 Varieties (named). 2s. per doz.

Turban Varieties (mixed). 1s. 6d. per dozen.

Persian—A very useful class of this grand family, either for beds or mixed borders. The flowers, whether variegated or self-coloured, are finely formed, borne in great profusion, and brilliant in colour.

Named Varieties, 2s. doz.

Mixed Varieties, 1s. 6d. doz.

Giant French—A vigorous and free flowering class of very rich colours, and although not always so double, they are more showy than the Scotch and Persian varieties.

Mixed Varieties, 1s. 6d. doz.

Cambridge Ladies' College,
Stanthorpe, Queensland,
10/10/'06.

It affords me much pleasure to inform you that the magnificent collection of bulbs purchased from your establishment recently have proved an entire success; some of the daffodils and jonquils were of great size and perfect in form. Carnations raised from seeds, also purchased at your establishment, have been much admired and commended for the beauty of form and colouring by expert gardeners in the capital. You may rely upon my efforts to make your firm known to all lovers of beautiful flowers.

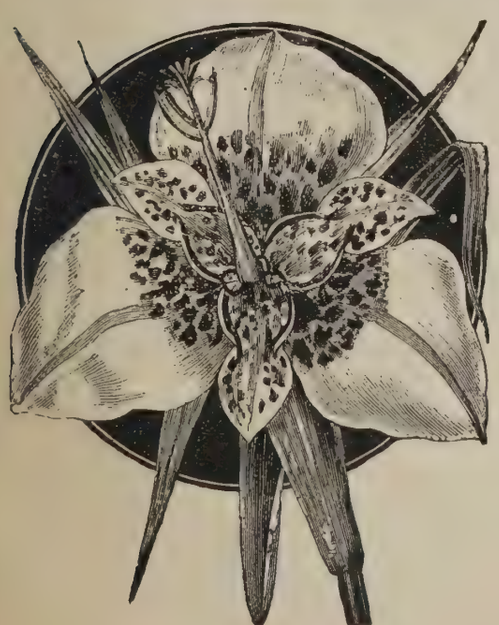
MISS VIOLET GIBBINS.

TUBEROSES

Produce tall spikes of wax-like flowers, deliciously scented. Excellent for cut flowers, and, like the Gladiolus, every bud will bloom if the spike be placed in water. **Single or Double White, 6d. each, out of the Ground.**

The Pearl—A splendid variety of recent introduction. 9d. each. **Dry Bulbs obtainable from May to July.**

TIGRIDIAS (The Tiger Flower)



Tigridia Grandiflora Alba.

Produce exceedingly large and beautiful tiger-spotted like flowers, about 4 inches in diameter; very peculiar. A single plant frequently shows a new flower every day for three weeks or a month. Considering the great beauty of these highly-coloured Iridaceous plants, the wonder is that they are not more generally grown in gardens, being very hardy, gorgeous, and attractive.

Alba Immaculata—A pure white variety, very fine. 1s. 6d. each.

Canariensis—A beautiful light yellow variety. 1s. each.

Carminea—A splendid new variety. The flowers are of a lovely orange Nankeen colour. 1s. 6d. each.

Conchiflora Grandiflora (the Shell Plant)—Yellow and red spotted. 1s. each.

Grandiflora Alba (the White Tiger Flower)—White, spotted crimson; a splendid variety; large and beautiful. 1s. each. (See cut.)

Lutea Immaculata—A new pure yellow variety; very fine. 1s. 6d. each.

Pavonia—Scarlet and orange-yellow, spotted. 6d. each, or 4s. 6d. doz.

Obtainable from May to August.

Postage Charged Extra on all Bulbs.

Sparaxis, Mixed.

CHOICE COLLECTIONS OF BULBS FROM 5s. TO £4 4s. (SEE PAGE 82.)

TRITELIAS.

Uniflora—Very exquisite little plant; flowers vary, white, tinged blue or purple mauve, of a beautiful waxy texture; sweet scented. The flowers are of a long duration, and the plant is quite hardy. 1s. 6d. per dozen.

Uniflora Alba—Pure white. 1s. 6d. per dozen.

Obtainable from February to April.

TRITONIAS.

A group of Iridaceous plants allied to Ixias. Exceedingly free-blooming and bright. Succeed under the same treatment as Ixias and Sparaxis.

Mixed Varieties, 2s. per dozen.

Obtainable from February to May.

TULIPS

Double and Single Tulips.

For beauty of form and brilliancy of colour, Tulips put all other Spring flowers into the shade. Nothing can equal, much less excel, their gorgeous appearance in beds or groups. In form they are the most perfect of all florists' flowers, whilst their wealth of colours, and the purity and variety of their markings, furnish abundant evidence of their extreme beauty and effectiveness in any and every position in which they may be placed. As they succeed well in any ordinary soil, we can recommend them with the greatest confidence. In planting, the crown of the bulb should be three inches under the surface.

Early Double, Named Varieties—3s. 6d. per dozen.

Double Mixed—3s. per dozen.

Early Single, Named Varieties—3s. per dozen.

Early Single Mixed—2s. per dozen.

Parrot—A most interesting section. The flowers are of immense size, and extravagantly showy, and present occasional shades and markings that are marvellous. They are worth growing for the interest their flame-like flaunting flowers will afford.

Named Varieties, 4s.; Mixed, 3s. 6d. per dozen.

Obtainable from February to April.

WATSONIAS.

A genus of hardy plants, deserving of more extensive cultivation on account of their stately appearance and brilliant colours. They succeed well in the open border, in any ordinary garden soil.

Alba—One of the most lovely of all bulbs, long spike of pure white flowers; will grow anywhere. A splendid variety. 4d. each, or 3s. per dozen.

Rosea—Rose, fine, 2 ft.; tall and handsome. 4d. each, or 3s. per dozen.

Spicata—Lilac, very fine. 6d. each.

Obtainable during February and March.

Choice Collections —OF— Bulbs

—OUR OWN SELECTION—

For Planting in the Open Ground

These Collections contain only good flowering Bulbs, and of the most popular Varieties, and are selected so as to produce a succession of bloom.

Collection A.—5s.; per post, 6s. Suitable for a small garden.

Collection B.—10s. 6d.; per post. 12s. Suitable for villa garden.

Collection C.—Carriage free to any railway station in Victoria, £1 1s. Suitable for a moderate-sized garden.

Collection D.—Carriage free to any railway station in Victoria, £1 11s. 6d. Suitable for a large garden.

Collection E.—Carriage free to any railway station in Victoria, £3 3s. Suitable for an extra large garden.

Collection F.—Carriage free to any railway station in Victoria £4 4s. Suitable for an extra large garden.

CHOICE COLLECTIONS OF DAFFODILS FROM 5s. to £5. (SEE PAGE 78.)

LIST OF
Miscellaneous Bulbs, Tubers, &c.

NOTE—The months marked after each are what we consider the best time to procure, but of course much depends on the Season; therefore, should we receive an order out of Season, we will take the liberty of reserving same and forwarding when ready.

Allium Neapolitanum—Pure white flowers in large umbels; splendid for cutting. 3d. each, or 2s. per dozen. Obtainable from February to April.

Alstrœmeria Aurea—Golden-yellow; a noble and entirely satisfactory plant, flowering several times in the season. 1s. each. Obtainable from April to June.

—— **Peregrina**—Flowers large and handsome; outer petals pale purple, the inner white suffused with yellow and spotted with purple. 1s. 3d. each. Obtainable from April to June.

—— **Pulchella**—A very pretty variety, spotted with various colours. 6d. each. Obtainable from February to April.

Anemone Robinsoniana—A very pretty blue Wood Anemone. 6d. each. Obtainable from February to April.

—— **Palmata** (The Cyclamen-leaved Anemone)—Glistening yellow flowers, very distinct. 1s. 3d. each.

—— —— **Alba**—Similar to above, except in colour of flower, which is white. 1s. 3d. each.

—— **Nemerosa**—A charming white variety. Requires a rather moist situation. 1s. each.

—— —— **Alba**—Double white. 1s. each.

Anomatheca Cruenta—A charming little Irid, with Ixia-like foliage, and a profusion of brilliant red flowers. This little gem is one of the prettiest of the small bulbs. 6d. each, or 3s. 6d. per dozen. Obtainable from February to March.

Anthericum Bovei—White, lily-like flowers, very pretty. 1s. each. Obtainable from February to April.

—— **Lilastrum**—A very graceful variety, with white flowers. 1s. each. Obtainable from February to April.

Arum—An interesting class of plants, with ornamental foliage and striking flowers. Obtainable from February to April.

—— **Arisarum** (Friar's Cowl)—Dark red. 6d. each.

—— **Cornutum**—Red, spotted black, large curiously spotted stems. 1s. 6d. each.

—— **Crinitum**—Rosy pink, stem beautifully marbled; enormous flower; wonderful plant. 2s. each.

—— **Dioscorides**—Black purple flowers 2s. each.

Arum Palestinum (Sanctum—the Black Calla)—Fine, flowers purple; sweet scented. 1s. 6d. each.

Bessera Elegans—A most elegant plant, with drooping, bell-shaped flowers, vermilion outside, streaked with rosy-white inside; very rare. 2s. each. Obtainable from March to May.

Bravoa Geminiflora—Large racemes of pretty crimson flowers on stems two feet high, tube coral-red, rose at the orifice; very fine and hardy. 1s. 6d. each. Obtainable from March to May.

Bletia Hyacintha—A most lovely violet orchid, will grow anywhere in the open ground; splendid for buttonholes; a really beautiful thing. 1s. 6d. each. Obtainable from February to April.

Brodiæa Grandiflora—Dwarf blue; found in the Sacramento Valley; requires to be grown in the shade. 6d. each, or 5s. per dozen.

—— **Lactea**—A pretty species, with close umbels of white and green flowers. 6d. each.

—— **Peduncularis**—Immense umbels, 18 inches across, porcelain-blue. 1s. each.

—— **Purdyi**—Pink, very pretty. 1s. each.

Brodiaeas are a very fine class of bulbs, with star-like flowers. Obtainable from February to April.

Brunsvigia Josephine—Produces a spike two or three feet high, surmounted by an immense umbel measuring three feet in diameter, and containing fifty to sixty flowers three inches in width; bright crimson inside, exterior purplish-orange. 6s. each. Obtainable from February to April.

Calochortus (Butterfly Tulips)—These are amongst the most beautiful of flowers, really looking like butterflies Obtainable from February to April.

—— **Venustus, White**—2s. each.

—— —— **Red**—2s. each.

—— —— **Yellow**—2s. each.

Calliprora Lutea—Yellow, striped brown: free-flowering. 6d. each. Obtainable from February to April.

Camassia Esculenta—Flowers purplish-blue, nearly two inches in diameter. 1s. each. Obtainable from February to April.

Camassia Esculenta Major—A new variety; the flowers are much larger than the old variety. 2s. each. Obtainable from February to April.

Chionodoxa Luciliæ (Glory of the Snow)—Blue, white centre; very fine; requires to be grown in the shade. 1s. each. Obtainable from February to April.

Chlidanthus Fragrans—Yellow flowers, four to five inches in length, very fragrant. 9d. each, or 7s. 6d. per dozen. Ready in June.

Colchicum Speciosum—The best of this family, producing its large purple flowers late in the summer. 2s. each. Obtainable January to April.

Convallaria Majalis Folius Variegatus (Lily of the Valley)—A new variety, the leaves being beautifully striped with gold. 1s. each. Obtainable from April to June.

Cooperia Pedunculata—The charming crocus-like flowers are produced for months. 1s. each. Obtainable from April to June.

Cummingia Trimaculata—One of the prettiest of bulbs, its hanging bell-shaped flowers being spotted with chocolate blotches. 2s. each.

Crinum Capense—White, free blooming, and large; very beautiful. 1s. each.

—— **Mooreii**—This variety produces long spikes of beautiful blush-coloured flowers, very handsome. 2s. each.

—— **Natalense** (The Natal Lily)—Pink-rayed, tall, free-flowering, noble plant. 1s. 9d. each.

—— **Yemense**—The flowers are of the purest white, and, borne in large spikes. We can with confidence recommend it, as it does well in any climate. 2s. 6d. each.

Obtainable from May to July.

Cyanella Capensis—Most elegant, with Ixia-like blue and yellow flowers disposed in spreading panicles. 1s each, or 9s. per dozen. Obtainable from February to April.

Cyclobothra Alba (Alabaster Star Tulip of California)—White, beautifully fringed, 2s. 6d. each.

—— **Pulchella** (The Golden Star Tulip)—Fine golden-yellow. 2s. 6d. each.

These bulbs remain a long time in bloom. Obtainable from February to April.

CHOICE COLLECTIONS OF BULBS FROM 5s. to £4 4s. (SEE PAGE 82.)

MISCELLANEOUS BULBS, TUBERS, Etc.—Continued.

Cypella Herberti—Very beautiful, like a Tigridia; bright orange-yellow flowers, with dark purple stripes and spots; blooms all the Summer. 9d. each. Obtainable from April to June.

Dicentra Spectabilis (Dielytra)—Sometimes called Bleeding Heart; bears heart-shaped deep pink flowers, a dozen or more being borne on a graceful drooping raceme a foot or more in length. Price, 1s. 6d. each Obtainable from May to August.

Dietes Iridoides—This belongs to the Iris family: the flowers are white lilac and yellow; will grow anywhere Very free blooming. 1s. each. March to August.

—— **Spathacea**—A very pretty yellow variety, very fragrant. 1s. each March to August.

Elisena Ringens—A very grand bulb, flowers dazzling white, large and curious in shape. 2s. each. Obtainable from April to June.

Epimedium Pinnatum Elegans—Yellow 1s. each. Obtainable from February to April.

Fritillaria Persica (Persian Lily)—A very curious bulb, with elegant foliage and peculiar bell-shaped hanging flowers, purplish-brown outside, yellowish inside; from Mount Ararat. 1s. each. Obtainable from February to April.

Funkia Lineata Alba—Flowers pure white and very sweetly scented; very hardy. 1s. 9d. each. Obtainable from April to June.

Gelazine Azurea—A pretty blue Irid. 1s. each. Obtainable from April to June.

Gloxinias—We have a splendid collection of these beautiful flowers. 1s. 6d. each, or 15s. per dozen.

Habranthus Brachyandrum—A very fine and beautiful flower, measuring 3 inches in length, of a lovely lilac-pink shade. 6s. each.

—— **Pratensis**—A very fine bulb; will grow in any dry place; flowers red. 1s. each. Obtainable from April to June.

Haemanthus Tigrinus (Blood Flower)—A noble species, with bright crimson flowers appearing between the two immense leaves, which spread for two feet along the ground. 2s. each.

—— **Albiflos**—White. 2s. each.

—— **Coccineus**—Scarlet. 2s. each.
Obtainable from February to April.

Hemerocallis Flava—Yellow; sweet-scented. 1s. each.

—— **Fulva fl. pl.** (Beautiful Day Lily)—A very showy border plant; easily cultivated. Very fine plants for the conservatory or open ground. 9d. each.
Obtainable from March to May.

Herbertia Pulchella—A small lilac Tiger Flower. 6d. each. Obtainable March and April.

Hymenocallis Harrisiana—Fairy lily, very pretty flowers, white. 2s. each.

—— **Speciosa**—White, very fine. 2s. each. Obtainable May and June.

Hypoxis Alba—A lovely little plant, with white flowers. 6d. each.

Hypoxis Speciosa—The finest variety, very showy. 1s. each.

Stellata—Flowers yellow and black. 6d. each.
Obtainable February and March.

Incarvillea Delavayi—A magnificent tuberous-rooted plant, with splendid bignonia-like, rosy carmine flowers. 2s. each. Obtainable from April to June.

Ismene Amancæus—One of the finest bulbs in cultivation. Produces very large yellow flowers, with a green stripe; requires a warm situation. 7s. 6d. each.

—— **Calathina**—A large pure white variety. 1s. 6d. each.

Lycoris Aurea (The Golden Lily)—From China; beautiful golden flowers. 1s. each.

—— **Radiata**—From Japan; rich crimson; one of the finest bulbs in cultivation. 9d. each.
Obtainable from February to April.

Milla Biflora—A very fine bulb, with ivory-white flowers, borne on a long slender stem 12 to 18 inches high. 2s. each. Obtainable from March to May.

Montbretia Feu d'Artifice—Crimson. 6d. each.

—— **Pottsi**—Fine golden-orange and scarlet, like a miniature Gladiolus; very fine and free-flowering; most effective. 6d. each.
Obtainable from May to July.

Morea Aurea—A fine Irid, with yellow flowers. 1s. each.

—— **Pavonia**—Red. 1s. each.

—— **Edulis**—Light yellow. 1s. each.
Obtainable from February to April.

Nerine, Amabilis—Rosy striped. 2s. each.

—— **Corusca**—Brilliant scarlet. 1s. each.

—— **Elegans**—A lovely soft pink. 2s. 6d. each.

—— —— **Alba**—Pure white. 2s. 6d. each.

—— **Erubescens**—Fairy-like flowers, produced on long stems. 1s. 6d. each.

—— **Excellens**—Beautiful flowers, of a delicate carmine rose. 1s. 6d. each.

—— **Filifolia**—Grassy foliage, red flowers. 6d. each.

—— **Flexuosa**—Dark red. 1s. 6d. each.

—— **Fothergilli**—A superb variety, larger than the Guernsey Lily, and of a deep vermilion-scarlet colour. 1s. 6d. each.

—— **Novelty**—Very fine bell-shaped flowers. 1s. 6d. each.

—— **Pudica**—White, striped pink. 1s. each.

—— **Sarniensis** (Guernsey Lily)—A well-known variety, producing flowers of a rosy-crimson colour. 1s. each.
Obtainable from February to April.

Nymphæas (Water Lilies)—We have a splendid collection of these beautiful flowers, including several new varieties. 2s. to 30s. each.

Ornithogalum (Star of Bethlehem) **Arabicum**—White, black eye; fragrant. 6d. each, or 4s. per dozen. Obtainable from February to April.

Ostrowskya Magnifica—One of the finest novelties, producing light blue bells, four inches across. 3s. each. Obtainable from February to April.

Pancratium Maritimum—White, very beautiful, hardy; requires plenty of water when commencing to bloom. 1s. each.

—— **Illyricum**—One of the finest white bulbs, very fragrant. 1s. each.

—— **Littorale**—Fine new species, pure white. 1s. each.
Obtainable from April to June.

Phalocallis Plumbea — Lead-coloured Tiger Flower. 1s. each. Obtainable from April to June.

Polia Pratensis—Blue Tiger Flower, very fine; flowers from November to April. 2s. each. Obtainable from April to June.

Richardia Alba Maculata—One of the most elegant plants; the leaves are of a lovely green, distinctly marked with oblong blotches of clear, transparent white. 1s. each.

—— **Aurata**—Splendid light yellow flowers. 1s. each.

—— **Elliottiana**—Beautifully spotted leaves, with rich deep yellow flowers. 2s. each.

—— **Hastata**—Neat yellow and black flowers. 1s. each.

—— **Nelsoni**—Very neat creamy-white flowers with black centre. 2s. each.
Obtainable from May to July.

Sandersonia Aurantiaca—A golden Lily of the Valley; most rare and charming. 2s. 6d. each. Obtainable from April to June

Schizostylis Coccinea—One of the most brilliant Autumn and Winter flowering bulbs, the flowers are a beautiful scarlet crimson. 6d. each. Obtainable from February to July.

Scilla Hyacinthoides (Nutans) **Cœrulea** (Bluebell)—Fine blue, showy. 3d. each, or 2s. per dozen.

—— —— **Alba**—Fine white free-flowering. 3d. each, or 2s. per dozen.

—— —— **Rosea**—Distinct flesh colour. 4d. each, or 3s. per dozen.
Obtainable from February to April.

Snowdrops (English)—These should be planted in clumps in shady, moist places, and left alone for years.

—— **(Galanthus Nivalis)**—Single. 6d. each, or 5s. per dozen.

—— **(Galanthus Elewisi)** — A splendid large-flowering variety; a great improvement on the old variety, the flowers being nearly twice as large. 1s. each, 9s. per dozen.
Obtainable from February to April.

Sternbergia Lutea—Golden-yellow. Autumn flowering; a native of Palestine, and well worthy of cultivation. 9d. each, or 5s. per dozen. Obtainable from February to April.

Tricyrtis Hirta—A most curious and beautiful plant; hairy purple flowers with many spots. 2s. each. Obtainable from May to July.

Tritoma Uvaria (Queen's Lily)—Brilliant Carmine-orange, makes a fine effect in the garden. 1s. 3d. each. Obtainable from April to May.

Zephyranthes Carinata—Flowers 3 inches across; deep rich rose and white; free-blooming. 1s. 6d. each. Obtainable from May to June.

CHOICE COLLECTIONS OF DAFFODILS FROM 5s. to £5. (SEE PAGE 78.)

Agricultural Seeds

Samples and Prices for large quantities, Post Free on Application.

FORAGE CROPS

—Our Leading Specialty—

When writing for Samples and Prices, please state approximate quantity required

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—As we deal very largely in Agricultural Seeds of All Descriptions, and make them one of our specialities, we are enabled to supply large purchasers on unusually favourable terms, and will be pleased to give any information regarding cultivation, sowing, etc.

NOTE.—A Special Price List of Agricultural Seeds, published in September, Post Free on Application.

AUSTRALIAN SALTBUSH.—*Atriplex.*

This is one of the most valuable of our native fodder plants. It is particularly adapted for a dry hot climate like ours. The plants grow from two to five feet high, are of a salty flavour, and very succulent. It continues green after all the natural grasses have been dried up, and affords feed for stock in the middle of Summer, when it is so scarce. It is a well-known fact that Saltbush is one of the most fattening of plants, and stock fed on it are always kept in good health.

CULTIVATION.—As the seeds of all the varieties are very light, it is a most difficult matter to sow them without being blown away: therefore the best method to adopt is to place, say, about six seeds in a patch, at distances of about ten yards apart, and cover with about a half-inch of soil. The seed should be sown, if possible, before a rain, and the soil should be well pulverised. All the varieties can be easily propagated by cuttings, made into lengths of about one foot, and planted when the ground is sufficiently moist, early Spring or early Autumn being the best time.

The following descriptions are extracted from Baron Ferd. von. Mueller's work, "Select Extra-Tropical Plants":—

Angulata—This is absolutely the hardiest of all the annual varieties. It will thrive on almost any kind of soil. It is used extensively for reclaiming wind-blown and scalded patches of country, for which it cannot be surpassed. All stock eat it readily. 3s. 6d. per lb.

Campanulata—A soft wooded variety, of a creeping habit. It does not seem to thrive well off the sand hills or loamy ridges. It is splendid feed, horses being particularly fond of it. 3s. 6d. per lb.

Halemoides—One of the best dwarf species for saltbush pastures. Stands the most extremes of drought. 3s. 6d. per lb.

Leptocarpum—This is another of the perennial saltbushes which render many of our dry, sterile tracts valuable for sheep pastures. It will bear a great amount of drought. 3s. 6d. per lb.

Nummularium (Old Man Salt Bush)—One of the tallest, most fattening, and wholesome of Australian pastoral saltbushes, but not so much relished by grazing animals as some of the smaller species. Sheep and cattle pastured on saltbush country are said to remain not only free from fluke, but to recover from this distoma disease and other allied ailments 3s. 6d. per lb.

Semibaccatum—A perennial creeping variety, very much liked by sheep, considered among the best of salme herbage of the saltbush country. 3s. 6d. per lb.

TAGASASTE.

(Commonly called Tree Lucerne.)

Tagasaste, commonly called Tree Lucerne, is a very vigorous fodder shrub, and one that will stand the severest frost or drought. Cattle and horses are very fond of it, eating it greedily and fattening upon it very quickly. If it is intended for feeding purposes, it should never be allowed to grow into a tree. It succeeds well on poor land, but care should be taken that the land is well drained, for wet at the roots kills it. The seed should be sown early in the Spring or Autumn. As the young plants do not stand transplanting very well, it is advisable to sow the seed thinly where it is to remain, and if they come up too thickly, the surplus may be transplanted without damaging the others. The seed, which is very hard, should be steeped overnight in boiling water before sowing. The trees should stand ten to fifteen feet apart. In New South Wales it grew twelve feet high in six months from the time of sowing the seed. Besides its value as a fodder plant, it is exceedingly useful for shelter purposes. It is very ornamental in appearance, being covered with deliciously-scented white flowers, which are very attractive to bees. The seeds are valuable for feeding poultry. About 4 lbs. of seed is sufficient to sow an acre.
6d. per oz., 1s. ¼ lb., 1s. 6d. ½ lb., 3s. lb.

VELVET OR MAGNET BEAN.

A forage plant of recent introduction to this State. Stock are said to readily eat the vines and leaves, and the Beans when ground with or without the pod are used in place of oats or corn. As a fertiliser it is unequalled. It should be sown in the Spring, when all frosts are over, in hills, four feet apart each way, three to five Beans to a hill. About 10 lbs. required to sow an acre. 1s. lb

SHEEP'S BURNET.

This is a most valuable fodder plant, and should be more largely cultivated. It will thrive on the poorest chalk soils, where Sainfoin will not succeed. It is greatly liked by cattle, if sown with other grasses and clovers. 1s. per lb.

SULLA.

Hedysarum coronarium.

A splendid forage plant of very nutritious qualities, greatly liked by cattle, both in the green and dry state. It is very largely grown in Italy, where it is highly thought of. It requires a calcareous-argillaceous, heavy and good deep soil, with sufficient but never stagnant moisture, and a great deal of warmth. These conditions are essential in order to obtain a good result. The plant grows very bushy, and attains a height of about four feet.

Shelled seed, 2s. per lb.

RAPE A WEALTH PRODUCING PLANT.

Every Sheep Farmer Should Try It

SOWING RAPE

IMPORTED DWARF ESSEX

The Great Feed for Sheep

Rape is without doubt one of the most useful plants for fattening sheep, containing as it does about eight per cent. of carbo-hydrates, two per cent. of albumen, and a little fat. It succeeds best in the cooler districts during the Summer, and in the warmer districts during the Winter. It likes well-cultivated land, fairly moist, and, if sown in August or September, will give a good Summer crop. If sown early in April, just after the first Autumn rains, it will provide good Winter feed. The seed should be sown broadcast on a finely harrowed surface, and the roller passed over it. This is sufficient covering, for if buried too deeply it will not germinate. Stock should never be turned into rape when hungry, otherwise they will become blown, and many will die. One acre will fatten about a dozen lambs. If not eaten too bare, its broad foliage enables it to smother the weeds; and by judicious grazing it will last throughout the season, and leave the land in good condition. It is also exceedingly valuable as green manure, for which purpose a top dressing should be given immediately after harvest, worked into the land with a scarifier, and the seed sown broadcast. It may be ploughed in as soon as large enough, or a flock of sheep may be fed on it for a few days previous to the ploughing. 4 to 6 lbs. required to sow an acre

NOTE.—Through shortage of crop and the increased demand for Dwarf Essex Rape Seed, the price this season will be exceptionally high, and as the market was very unsteady at the time of going to press, we have refrained from affixing the price, but will be pleased to forward sample and price on application.

KIDNEY VETCH, OR YELLOW SAND CLOVER.

Anthyllis vulneraria.

The Kidney Vetch, or Yellow Sand Clover, is a deep-rooted, herbaceous, hardy Perennial, a native of Britain. It is exceedingly valuable for dry sands and poor soils, where nothing else will thrive. Sheep, cattle, and horses are very fond of it. It flourishes during the most severe droughts, and should be included in all mixtures for dry soils, as it produces an abundance of hay. 1s. 6d. lb

TARES OR VETCHES.

The Tare or Vetch is a most valuable forage plant, and also makes excellent green food. The crop should be sown in Autumn as early as the seed is able to germinate. It is most commonly sown with Barley or Rye (which helps to support it, and thus adds to its productiveness) at the rate of a half-bushel (60 lbs. bushel) to the acre, or singly, 2 bushels.

Golden, Grey, or Black—Very scarce.

Kidney Vetch, or Yellow Sand Clover.

THE VILLOUS OR HAIRY VETCH.

Vicia Villosa.

An excellent forage plant, which can be sown at almost any time, hardy, and succeeding well in all soils, and withstands drought well. It is highly thought of by German and Austrian farmers, and is very largely cultivated by them. It is valuable for feeding green, or for cutting for silage. About 30 lbs. required to sow an acre. 1s. per lb. Cheaper in quantity.

GIANT SPURRY.

Spergula maxima.

The Spurry is an Annual plant which is largely grown in Russia for making hay. It is said that milch cows fed on it give superior milk and butter, and sheep excellent mutton. It grows well on poor dry sandy soil, almost too poor to grow any other crop. Its value as a manurial plant on light soils is pronounced. It is readily eaten by cows and sheep. 15 lbs. required to sow an acre. 1s. per lb.

SAMPLES AND PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL SEEDS POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

FORAGE CROPS—Continued.

Sainfoin or Esparcette.

SACALINE.

Polygonum Sacchalinense.

This Perennial Fodder Plant, which is a native of the Island of Sakhalin, situated between Japan and Siberia, is likely to prove a valuable acquisition, as it is capable of withstanding drought and resisting great cold. It is easily cultivated, requiring no manure, and being a very vigorous grower, yields immense crops. Sheep, cattle and horses are exceedingly fond of it. In France it succeeded well during the great drought of 1893.

Clean seed, without the husk, 1s. per packet, 2s. oz.; per post, 2s. 1d.

SAINFOIN OR ESPARCETTE.

Hedysarum enobrychis.

New Double Cutting.

Cattle are very fond of Sainfoin or Esparcette, whether in its green state or made into hay. It is especially valuable for dry climates, and yields two crops a year. Sainfoin is a Perennial; it grows upright, reaching a height of from two to three feet, and bearing a broad flesh-coloured flower. If the crop is intended to stand for more than one season, the ground should be clean and well-worked. 20 lbs. (in the husk) required to sow an acre. 1s. per lb.

SCOTCH BROOM.

Genista scoparia.

The young growth of this shrub is chiefly valuable as food for sheep and other animals in Winter. It is also employed for the making of coarse brooms. 1s. 6d. per lb.

LUPINS.

One of the best plants known for soiling. Succeeds well in poor sandy soils, and enriches the soil by being ploughed in as manure. The seed when burned is said to be excellent manure for oranges and olives. They may be sown in Autumn or Spring. 150 lbs. required to sow an acre. 6d. per lb.

Blue, White, and Yellow.

MELILOTUS OFFICINALIS.

This should prove one of the most valuable fodder plants ever introduced into this State. It is highly nutritious, a rapid grower, seeds freely, and enriches the soil with nitrogen by the aid of its root tubicles. It is a good plant for green manuring, but should be ploughed in before the earliest seeds have ripened, otherwise it is apt to foul the land. The presence of Melilotus in new hay adds to its fragrance and palatibility to stock.

Extract from the "Age":—Railway passengers have noticed what appear to be crops of lucerne growing on the ballast between the railway lines, and have wondered at seeing gangs of men tearing up the plants. The director of Agriculture, Dr. Cherry, states that this is not lucerne, but an annual closely allied to lucerne, known as melilotus. Last year the melilotus was introduced into the northern experimental wheat fields of Victoria by the Agricultural Department in order to test its value as a green fodder crop in places where rape has not proved a success. At first it made comparatively little growth, but during the present season it is well in evidence in most of the mallee fields, and appears to have become acclimatised. Two years ago a paddock of melilotus and self-sown oats was made into silage by a farmer near Colac. When analysed, the silage contained 2⅔ per cent. of protein, and 17½ per cent. of carbo-hydrates, and it was eagerly eaten by stock. Owing to the way this plant thrives on the comparatively barren railway tracks, it is expected to prove a valuable addition to the list of fodder plants of Victoria. 1s. per lb.

LUCERNE

The King of the Fodder Plants.

Excellent for Cattle, Horses, Sheep, etc.
Every Farmer Should Grow Some.

OUR GREAT SPECIALTY.

AMERICAN. HUNTER RIVER. HUNGARIAN.

The droughts which have been experienced in many parts of Australia during past seasons should awaken those who have not already prepared for such emergencies by taking time by the forelock, and laying down a certain portion of land in Lucerne, as, owing to its deep-rooting qualities, it withstands drought excellently, and with only a shower or two of rain produces an abundance of fodder, which is eaten by horses, cattle, and sheep with great relish. It can be depastured on during the Winter months, if cut during the Summer, without destroying its permanence. It excels all other fodder plants for the purpose of hay, our climate and rich deep soil being especially adapted to its growth. In a very favourable season it will produce four or five cuttings from the beginning of August to the latter end of March, each cutting producing from one to two tons per acre, according to the character of the soil. This seed should be sown in good, deep, rich land, as the roots penetrate to a great depth. The more the land is worked, the better chance there will be of producing a crop. It should be subsoiled during the Summer to as great a depth as possible. After this, cross plough, harrow, and roll, until staple is as well pulverised and the surface as smooth as it is possible to get it. Care should be taken to eradicate all couch grass from the land before the seed is sown, as it is very injurious to a Lucerne crop. The thicker the crop, the finer and better will be the quality of the hay. The seed should be sown in Autumn or Spring. 5 to 6 lbs. in drills, or 10 to 12 lbs. broadcast, required to sow an acre.

Note.—All seed is specially machined and hand-sieved before being sent out

Price, 9d. to 10d. per lb.

Cheaper by the ¼ cwt. and ton.

☞ When writing for price, please state quantity required.

TURKESTAN LUCERNE.

(True.)

Valuable as a fodder plant for dry, arid soils. Perfectly hardy—withstands drought, heat, and cold—yields the heaviest and richest crops of fodder. The best Clover for permanent pastures and hay.

At the Experimental Station, Brookings, United States, America, with a minimum temperature of 40 degrees below zero, with the ground bare, common Lucerne was killed, while Turkestan came through unharmed. At the Wyoming Experimental Station, United States, the Turkestan Lucerne was exposed to a minimum temperature of 45 degrees below zero without harm. 1s. per lb.

Lucerne.

FORAGE CROPS—Continued.

Soy Bean.

TEOSINTE REANA LUXURIANS.

This is a highly valuable Summer forage plant, and one that will succeed in all the warm districts of this State. It yields an immense crop of succulent fodder, one seed producing forty to sixty stalks, growing to a height of twelve to eighteen feet. It is excellent feed for cows, and when better known will be largely cultivated.

¼ lb., 9d ; ½ lb., 1s. 3d.; 1 lb., 2s. 6d.

3 lbs. required to sow an acre.

TREE LUCERNE.

THE TRUE VARIETY.

Medicago arborea.

Quite distinct from the Tagasaste.

The Cytisus proliferous albus was introduced some years ago, and called by the name of Tagasaste, or Tree Lucerne, which is a misnomer, causing it to be confounded with the true variety, Medicago arborea, which is in every respect far superior to it as a fodder plant.

A correspondent in Italy wrote us as follows:—"It thrives well in any soil, resisting drought, salt air, etc., and grows to a height of about 6 feet. The plant is covered with small leaves, like those of the Lucerne, and bears nice yellow flowers. It is an excellent fodder plant, and as rich as the Lucerne in nutritive substances."

3s. per lb.

FENUGREEK.

Trigonella Foenum-graecum.

An annual fodder plant, growing wild on the shores of the Mediterranean. It is valuable for the seed, which is used when ground as a condiment for horses and cattle; it is also given to oxen and pigs when fattening, causing them to drink and digest their food. It is also said to render damaged hay palatable. 1s. per lb.

SOY BEAN.

Soja hispida.

Resembles in habit of growth the ordinary Dwarf Kidney Bean. It is very strong and hardy, growing to a height of 20 to 24 inches. The pods are produced in clusters of from two to five, and each contains four seeds. As many as 350 pods have been counted on a single plant. If cut when in flower it makes excellent fodder; or when the beans are ripe, good hay. The beans can be used green, cooked like peas or broad beans, or in the dry state like haricot beans. They are appreciated by all kinds of stock and poultry. One of the most valuable beans grown either for man or beast. **Yellow seeded.** 1s. lb.

COW PEAS.

A valuable fodder plant, sheep being very fond of them when in flower, when they will eat the entire plant. It is also very valuable as a green crop to plough under. 1 to 1½ bushels required to sow an acre.

Red Ripper, Whip-poor-will, Clay Coloured, Black, Unknown.

6d. per lb., or 17s. 6d. per bushel.

Note.—This price is only approximate.

SORGHUMS

Sorghums are valuable Fodder Plants for hot and dry districts, and yield an immense quantity of forage. They can be sown from September to end of January. Early Amber Sugar Cane and Improved Undendibule Sugar Cane are the best of the saccharine varieties. Many of the other varieties, although non-saccharine, are extremely useful, the seed being an excellent food for fowls. Johnson grass (Sorghum halapense) is a valuable perennial variety, and should be more largely sown, as it thrives in almost any situation. Sow 6 to 8 lbs. in drills, and 12 to 14 lbs. per acre broadcast.

JERUSALEM CORN.

Var. Sorghum.

This variety belongs to the non-saccharine Sorghums. It grows about three feet high, makes one large head on main stalk, and several smaller heads on side shoots, often as many as eight heads on one stalk. Claimed to be one of the best and surest grain crops for dry countries and seasons. The seed is excellent food for chickens. 9d. per lb.

WHITE BRANCHING MILLO MAIZE.

Var. Sorghum.

This non-saccharine Sorghum, when cut for feeding, starts again from the stumps with renewed strength and vigour; it thrives in the hottest and driest localities. The seed is excellent food for chickens. 9d. per lb.

YELLOW BRANCHING MILLO MAIZE.

Var. Sorghum.

Non-saccharine; useful for the large amount of foliage, green feed, or cured fodder that it furnishes and for its grain. The seed is excellent for chickens. 9d. lb.

DHOURA, OR EGYPTIAN CORN.

Var. Sorghum.

A non-saccharine variety of Sorghum, producing a great yield of grain. It stands drought well, and grows from six to twelve feet high, and may be repeatedly cut for green fodder. All kinds of stock are exceedingly fond of it. The seed is excellent food for chickens. 9d. per lb.

KAFFIR BRANCHING CORN.

Var. Sorghum.

A non-saccharine variety of low stocky habit. It does not stool from the root, but branches from the top joints. The whole stalks, as well as the blades, cure into excellent fodder, and in all stages is available for green feed. Withstands drought well, and is said to succeed on land too poor to grow anything else. The seed is excellent for chickens.

Red, White: 9d. per lb.

EARLY AMBER SUGAR CANE.

Var. Sorghum.

This is a useful and valuable fodder plant which is greatly relished by horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs. It may be fed green, or made into ensilage. If fed green it should not be used until the seed head has shot out, as before it reaches that state it has a bitter flavour. Lately a great number of cattle have been blown by being allowed to eat it before it has fully matured.

Price according to market.

Kaffir Branching Corn.

Early Amber Sugar Cane.

JOHNSON GRASS, OR EVERGREEN MILLET.

Sorghum halapense.

A valuable Perennial variety of Sorghum, which has now come largely into use. It thrives well in almost all soils and situations, however warm and dry; but where it can be irrigated it produces enormous crops. Cattle, horses, and pigs are exceedingly fond of it. The seed takes a long time to germinate.

1s. per lb. Cheaper in quantity.

SORGHUM SACCHARATUM.

Syn. Holcus.

This is a valuable plant in warm districts where the soil is good, for use as green fodder during Summer, being similar to Maize in that respect. It is found to be more fattening than milk producing, and, therefore, better adapted for store than for dairy cattle. It also requires the same kind of culture as Maize. It should be sown in drills three feet apart, put in thinly, as its habit is to tiller. The plants may be thinned for use as they progress, until the remainder stand a foot apart.

Price according to market.

IMPROVED EARLY UNDENDIBULE SUGAR CANE.

Var. Sorghum.

This is a valuable variety of recent introduction, and a very fast grower. The leading feature of this variety is solidity of stalk, which has a thin shell, and a large percentage of sugar. All kinds of stock eat it with avidity, and fatten very quickly. 6d. per lb.

IMPHEE, OR PLANTER'S FRIEND.

Var. Sorghum.

A valuable variety of Sorghum, and preferred by several to any other. It is largely grown in New South Wales for feeding stock.

Price according to market.

BROOM CORN.

Var. Sorghum.

Although a non-saccharine variety, it is nevertheless largely grown for fodder for dairy cattle, etc. 3d. per lb. Cheaper in quantity.

Millets

Sow from September to December. In drills (3 feet apart), 8 to 10 lbs. per acre. Broadcast, 15 lbs. per acre.

JAPANESE MILLET.

Called in America "The Billion Dollar Grass." The most wonderful Fodder Plant ever introduced. Should be grown by all Dairy Farmers. This Millet has proved itself to be one of the most popular forage plants in the United States and Canada. It is an Annual of exceedingly rapid growth, standing six to eight feet high, and yields 10 to 12 tons per acre of green fodder, which, when cured, makes an excellent quality of hay. If cut before flowering, it starts again rapidly, and yields a second crop. Its drought-resisting qualities will also render it a valuable green food when pastures are short. This Millet will prove most desirable, being rich in milk-producing properties, and yields a much heavier crop than the grasses and clovers generally used. When ripe, it has a large loose seed-head; and as the seed is greedily eaten by all kinds of birds, it will prove invaluable for sowing in game coverts. In the Victorian Government trials this variety proved a great success. 6d. per lb.

HUNGARIAN MILLET.

A very quick growing variety, excellent for a Summer crop, and producing in a moist season two crops of hay. For warm districts it cannot be excelled. 6d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN, OR PEARL MILLET (PENICILLARIA).

Called in America "The Wonderful Fodder Plant." A very productive and useful forage plant, which has been grown in New South Wales with great success. It is a strong grower, and yields a great amount of green fodder. When the plant first comes up, the stems are prostrate, but assume an upright position when two feet long. Stock eat it with great avidity. It can be cut three or four times, sprouting readily, and growing rapidly after each cutting. 1s. per lb.

SIBERIAN, OR RUSSIAN MILLET.

A wonderfully productive forage plant from Russia, which has given excellent results in the United States, and is rapidly becoming the most popular of all millets. It is extremely hardy, withstands drought wonderfully, and is about two weeks earlier than German Millet, growing 4 to 5 feet in height, much ranker, producing more leaves than either the Hungarian or German Millet. Its stooling properties are remarkable, as many as forty-one stalks having been grown from one seed. The leaves start close to the ground, and continue nearly to the top of the stem; are wide and tender, making it preferable to all other millets for hay. The yield of hay is one-third to one-half more per acre than Hungarian and German; besides, the hay is softer when cured, greener in colour, and preferred by all stock, being very nutritious and fattening.

6d. per lb.

Cuballing,
West Australia,
27th Jan., 1906.

We have used your Seeds for a number of years in the East, and have never had a bad packet. At Penola Show we took 23 First Prizes with your Seeds out of 23 entries

WORMS & REES,
Market Gardeners.

Egyptian or Pearl Millet.

Special prices for ¼-cwt. or bushel lots, together with Samples, POST FREE on application.

Natural Grasses

NOTE—No Discount allowed off Grass Seeds.
20 lbs. represents a Bushel of Grass Seeds.

State approximately, quantity required when writing for quotations.

RIB GRASS.

Botanical name, Plantago lanceolata.

Perennial. Height, ½ ft.

Is one of the best known of our grasses, and holds a place in almost every pasture. Its root is Perennial; its leaves are numerous, lanceolate acute, tapering towards both ends, spreading or prostrate, and of a deep green colour, and they stand upon broad, flat, ribbed footstalks, and are accompanied at their insertion with large tufts of soft, white, woolly fibres. It produces its foliage at an early period of the year, and is readily eaten by cattle, sheep, and horses, and is therefore to be recommended as an ingredient in all mixtures for Spring and Summer pasturage. Sow with other grasses, 2 lbs. to the acre. 6d. per lb.

MEADOW FOXTAIL.

Botanical name, Alopecurus pratensis.

Perennial. Height, 2 ft.

This is one of the most desirable of all grasses for perennial pasture, being early and rapid in growth. It thrives best on well-drained, rich, loamy, and clayey soils, and makes excellent hay. It is eagerly eaten by all kinds of stock. Being somewhat coarse in habit, it is not suitable for lawns or bowling greens. It is admirably adapted for irrigation, as it grows very early pasturage, and soon revives again with water. Sow (if alone) 15 lbs. to the acre. 1s. 6d. per lb.

TALL FESCUE.

Botanical name, Festuca elatior.

Perennial. Height, 3 ft. to 5 ft.

This is a very productive and strong growing variety, and is greatly relished by stock, both as hay and green food. It is most suitable for moist and strong soils, and is considered to be one of the best grasses in cultivation. Being very tall, it is not suited for lawn purposes. Sow (if alone) 40 lbs. to the acre. 9d. per lb.

CRESTED DOGSTAIL.

Botanical name, Cynosurus cristatus.

Perennial. Height, 1 to 1½ ft.

A valuable fine short grass. It forms a close, dense turf of graceful nutritive herbage, and is little affected by extremes of weather. Stock of all kinds, especially sheep, are very fond of it, until it commences to ripen, when it becomes wiry. On account of its close-growing habit and evergreen foliage, it is particularly valuable for lawns, tennis grounds, etc., and other places kept under by the scythe. It succeeds well in Gippsland, and is a capital Winter grass. From 3 to 6 lbs. per acre may be sown along with other grasses. The late Dr. Schomburg, of Adelaide, in one of his reports on his experimental grass plots during the continued drought of the eighties, states:—"The drought had no effect on Crested Dogstail (Cynosurus cristatus). All stock are fond of it, and it forms a close sward." 1s. 6d. per lb.

Report received by Mr. P. Reilly, Cowwarr, from the Agricultural Laboratory, Melbourne:—

Agricultural Laboratory,
440 Lonsdale St, Melbourne,
27th August, 1906.

MR. P. REILLY, Cowwarr.

Sir,—In connection with the samples of Seeds left by you, I have to state that they have been examined for weeds and tested as to germination. The following are of first-class quality, and are superior to the other samples submitted.

Hunter River Lucerne.—F. H. Brunning, Pty. Ltd.
Irish Rye Grass, Prime.—F. H. Brunning, Pty. Ltd.
Cow Grass.—F. H. Brunning Pty. Ltd.

Yours faithfully,
P. R. SCOTT.
Pro Government Analyst for Victoria, and Acting Chemist for Agriculture.

Mr. P. Reilly, Cowwarr, Gippsland, procured samples of Lucerne, Rye Grass, and Cow Grass Clover Seed from us; he also procured samples of similar varieties from other seedsmen, and forwarded them to the Government Analyst for examination. The above is the result of the test. Our seeds proved the best in every instance.

HARD FESCUE.

Botanical name, Festuca duriuscula.

Perennial. Height, 1½ ft.

A dwarf-growing, hardy, and robust grass. It is one of the most valuable and important of the Fescue tribe of pasture grasses. It retains its verdure during continued drought in a very remarkable manner, and is one of the best of pasture grasses. All kinds of stock eat it with avidity, but especially sheep, which always thrive well on the succulent herbage it produces. From the fineness of its foliage and evergreen appearance during Winter, it is eminently adapted for sowing in parks and ornamental grounds. Sow (if alone) 40 lbs. to the acre. 9d. per lb.

PRAIRIE GRASS.

Botanical name, Bromus unioloides.

Perennial. Height, 2½ ft. to 3 ft.

This is one of the most nutritious of fodder and pasture grasses. It produces enormous crops, and can be cut four or five times a year providing it is not allowed to go to seed. It succeeds well in almost any soil, but prefers that which is wet or moist. Stock will eat it greedily, either in the green or dry state. A small proportion of it is valuable in mixtures, but upon the whole it is best alone. The demand for this grass increases year by year, proving that it will well repay cultivation. Sow (if alone) 40 lbs. to the acre. 5s. to 6s. per bushel.

YORKSHIRE FOG, OR WOOLLY SOFT GRASS.

Botanical name, Holcus lanatus.

Perennial. Height, 1½ to 2 ft.

Although it is not as valuable as many of the other grasses, nevertheless it will grow well in any description of ground, whether poor or rich, swampy or dry, producing crops under the most unfavourable circumstances. In the interior of Central Australia, where rain seldom falls, it is said to succeed admirably. On marshy lands, where scarcely any other kind of grass will grow, it should be sown. Sow (if alone) 20 lbs. to the acre. 4d. per lb.

COUCH, OR BERMUDA GRASS.

Botanical name, Cynodon dactylon.

(See Lawn Grasses, page 94.)

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS.

Botanical name, Poa pratensis.

(See Lawn Grasses, page 94.)

WATER MEADOW GRASS.

Botanical name, Poa aquatica.

Perennial. Height, 2 to 3 ft.

This variety is particularly valuable for damp meadows and flooded grounds. In such places it grows luxuriantly, and produces a great quantity of herbage, and can be cut three or four times a year. Although rather coarse in growth, it is nevertheless very nutritious. Sow (if alone) 28 lbs. to the acre. 2s. 6d. lb.

CHEWING'S FESCUE.

Botanical name, Festuca duriuscula. var. Chewing's.

Perennial. Height, 1 ft.

A variety of Hard Fescue successfully grown in Southland, N.Z., and elsewhere. It thrives luxuriantly on the light, stony soils, and on it sheep fatten rapidly. Its habit is to form a close tuft, and by no means does its roots spread, like many of the other varieties of natural grasses. Sow (if alone) 40 lbs. to the acre. 9d. per lb.

SAMPLES OF GRASS AND CLOVER SEEDS POST FREE.

NATURAL GRASSES Continued.

SHEEP'S FESCUE.

Botanical name, Festuca ovina.
Perennial. Height, 1 to 1½ ft.

It is supposed to have received its name from Linnaeus, on account of sheep being so fond of it. Gmelin, the eminent Russian botanist, says that the Tartars generally pitched their tents during the Summer months in close proximity to it, on account of its value to their herds. A large proportion of this grass should be included in all mixtures for dry districts, especially for sheep grazing, as they greatly relish it. Excellent for its nutritive qualities. Being short and dense in growth, combined with its fine foliage, it is exceedingly valuable for grass plots, etc. Sow (if alone) 40 lbs. to the acre. 1s. lb.

ROUGH-STALKED MEADOW GRASS.

Botanical name, Poa trivialis.
Perennial. Height, 1 to 1½ ft.

A valuable grass for good, deep, rich, moist loams, and stiff, heavy clays. It produces a constant supply of nutritive herbage, which is greatly relished by sheep horses, and cattle. It should be sown in mixture with other grasses for moist and congenial soils. Being very tender and succulent, it is not adapted for severe, cold situations. In appearance it is somewhat like the P. pratensis. but very different in habit and general properties. Valuable also for lawns. Sow (if alone) 30 lbs. to the acre. 1s. 6d. per lb.

HUNGARIAN FORAGE GRASS.

It originated in Russia, and is recommended on account of the manner in which it has stood on the Hungary plains, where the dry sterile nature of the country and the long-continued droughts make so many plants succumb. This, however, stands well, and has been known for thirty years to stand when such robust crops as Lucerne have been destroyed. It gives a luxurious crop, particularly on fresh, sandy, loamy soil, and where the climate is warm. It is found that animals eat it greedily, whether in the green or dry state, so that it can be used mown or saved for Winter use. The seed is sown in the early Spring. It is also useful in filling up gaps where Lucerne or Clover crops have failed. It will stand under favourable conditions for years, and give as much food in one month as Lucerne gives in three months. 1s. per lb.

LIPPIA REPENS.

(See Lawn Grasses, page 94.)

CREEPING BENT, OR FIORIN.

Botanical name, Agrostis alba, var. stolonifera.
Perennial. Height, 1½ to 2 ft.

This grass, although not particularly nutritious for cattle, should be included in permanent pasture mixtures, in consequence of its value in affording herbage early in Spring and late in Autumn, before and after other grasses have commenced or left off growing. Its long fibrous roots and creeping habit render it valuable in damp or moist situations. Sow (if alone) 25 lbs. to the acre. 1s. per lb.

PERENNIAL RYE GRASS.

Botanical name, Lolium perenne.
Perennial. Height, 1½ to 2 ft.

This is one of our most largely cultivated and valued grasses, and its merits are becoming more and more recognised every year. It adapts itself to almost any soil, germinating freely from seed, is easily propagated, and seeds abundantly. It is of upright habit, bearing abundance of nutritious foliage, which is at all times relished by stock; it stools out freely. but does not grow in tufts; its roots are fibrous and penetrating, giving it a permanency that does not belong to many others. In selecting this seed, it is advisable to obtain the heaviest samples, which, although perhaps a little more expensive at the outset, will always prove the most satisfactory in the end. Sow (if alone) 40 lbs. to the acre. From 5s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. per bushel (20 lbs.), according to quality.

We always carry a large stock of prime Rye Grass, and will be pleased to forward samples and prices on application.

WALLABY GRASS.

Botanical name, Danthonia Semiannularis.

A native grass which is well worthy of cultivation. The seed is light. 2s. 6d per lb.

MR. F. TURNER, in his work "Australian Grasses," says:—"It grows both in the coastal districts and in the arid interior; I have seen it growing plentifully in some of the high mountain ranges where snow falls occasionally. As might be supposed, it varies much in height in these different situations, but wherever grown it is one of the most nutritious grasses of Australia, and unlike most other species of this genus it will grow more or less all the year round. Stock of all descriptions are remarkably fond of it, and sheep crop it so close down in the colder parts of Australia that it gets little chance to perfect any seed. However, in the warmer parts and under ordinary circumstances it produces an abundance of seed, which germinates readily after showery weather in the Autumn or Spring months. I have had this grass under experimental cultivation, and the rich succulent herbage it produced was much superior to that generally seen in pastures. If cut immediately the flower stems appear it makes capital hay. I can highly recommend the 'Wallaby Grass' for systematic cultivation, either for permanent pasture or for making into hay. On good soils the roots of this grass penetrate to a great depth, which enables the plant, when growing in the arid interior, to withstand long spells of dry weather."

WOOD MEADOW GRASS.

Botanical name, Poa nemoralis.
(See Lawn Grasses, page 94.)

SWEET-SCENTED VERNAL.

Botanical name. Anthoxanthum odoratum.
Perennial. Height, 1 to 1½ ft.

It is valuable on account of its delicious perfume, to which our pastures owe so much of their fragrance, that it should be included in all mixtures. The scent which it emits is not so discernible in a fresh as in a dry state. Stock relish it greatly in its young state, or when mixed with other grasses; and it is well known in England that pastures in which this grass abounds produce the finest flavoured meats. Having broad foliage, it is not well adapted for lawns. It is not so productive as some of the stronger growing varieties, such as Cocksfoot and Meadow Foxtail, but is of finer quality and comes early. Sow (it alone) 20 lbs. to the acre.

True Perennial Variety—2s. 6d. per lb.
Annual Variety—1s. per lb.

JOHNSON GRASS.

(See Forage Crops, page 89.)

MEADOW FESCUE.

(English Blue Grass.)

Botanical name, Festuca pratensis.
Perennial. Height, 1½ to 2 ft.

One of the best of our natural grasses for permanent pastures, being very early, productive, and most nutritious. It is greedily eaten by all kinds of stock. and has excellent fattening qualities. It succeeds best in moist soils, although it does well in almost any kind of land. In some parts of North America it is said to remain green under the snow throughout the Winter, and is not uncommonly called "Evergreen Grass." Commander Mayne refers to it thus in his book. "Four Years in British Columbia and Vancouver's Island":—"Cattle and horses are very fond of F. Pratensis or Sweet Grass, and it has a wonderful effect in fattening them. I have seen horses on Vancouver's Island. where the same grass grows, which had been turned out in the Autumn, brought in in April in splendid condition, and as fresh as if they had been most carefully treated all the time." Sow (if alone) 40 lbs. to the acre. 9d. per lb.

RED, OR CREEPING FESCUE.

Botanical name, Festuca rubra.
Perennial. Height, 2 to 3 ft.

A valuable grass of creeping habit, excellent for enduring severe droughts. Its roots penetrate so deeply into the soil that it retains its fresh green appearance when all others are burnt up It is particularly adapted for dry pastures. When just in flower it is more nutritious than at an earlier period. Sow (if alone) 30 lbs. to the acre. 1s. lb.

Cocksfoot, or Orchard Grass.

NATURAL GRASSES—Continued.

COCKSFOOT, OR ORCHARD GRASS.

Botanical name, Dactylis glomerata.
Perennial. Height, 3 to 6 ft.

Of all the pasture grasses, Cocksfoot has now become the greatest favourite with stock-holders and farmers in this State, and is considered a most excellent permanent pasture grass, the selectors of Gippsland preferring it far before the Rye Grass. All kinds of stock are fond of it; sheep fatten on it, and eat it most readily; it grows well on high, ridgy land, or in shady places, and stands our Summer heat first-rate, making it a valuable grass for this climate; it is very productive during the Summer, say from the month of September to that of February; if it once gets a good root it will stand both floods and drought; it does well on high, light land, which would not be suitable for many of the other grasses referred to; it yields a large quantity of herbage, and from the rapidity of its growth after cutting or feeding off, it is a very desirable grass to introduce into all pastures; it is, perhaps, the hardiest of all the Perennial varieties. We have no hesitation in recommending this as a pasture grass that must prove of the highest value to all who are engaged in pastoral or agricultural pursuits. Sow on Scrub land, 20 lbs. to the acre. 5½d. to 6½d. lb.

We have always a large stock of prime samples on hand, and will be pleased to forward samples and prices on application. (See cut.)

TIMOTHY GRASS.

Botanical name, Phleum pratense.
Perennial. Height, 2 to 3 ft.

This grass thrives best on moist soils on rich, wheat-bearing, alluvial clay lands; also on newly reclaimed moorish soils. It affords twice as much nourishment when its seeds are ripe as when it is cut in flower, and it is peculiarly valuable for either permanent grass or alternate husbandry on strong, stiff, rather moist soils, in consequence of its first yielding a hay crop and still continuing nutritious. It is of strong growth, and yields abundant feed. On dry soils Timothy forms a bulbous swelling at the base of the stems, from which next year's growth starts, therefore stock should not be allowed to pasture on it. 6d. per lb.

TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS.

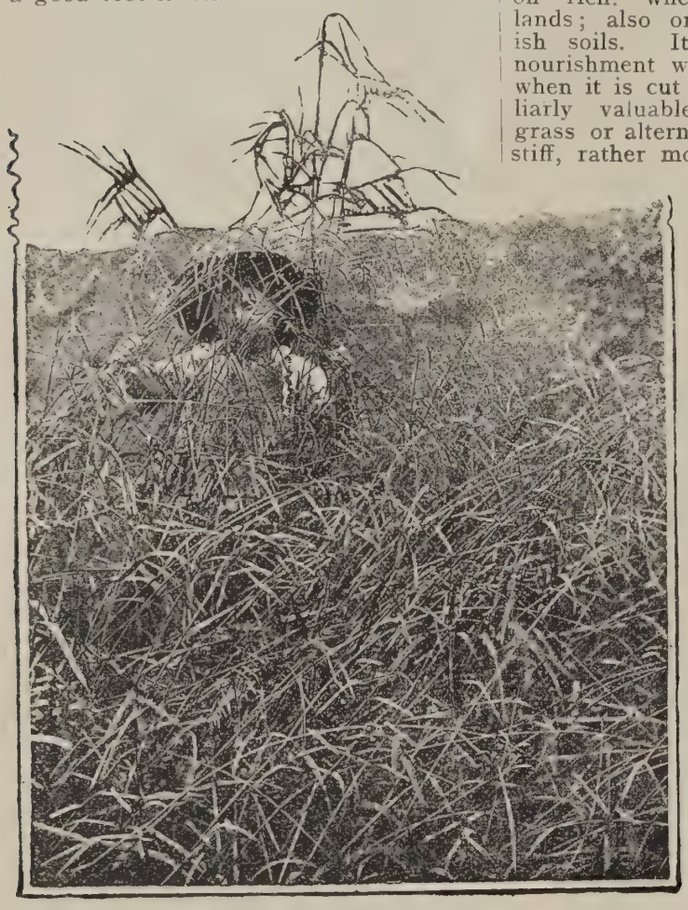
Botanical name, Avena elatior.
Perennial. Height, 2 to 4 ft.

A most valuable grass for pastures on account of its early and luxuriant growth. It succeeds well on sandy soils, and also withstands drought better than Rye grass. Sow (if alone) 40 lbs. to the acre. 1s. per lb.

ITALIAN RYE GRASS.

Botanical name, Lolium Italicum.
Biennial. Height, 1½ to 2½ ft.

A valuable Biennial variety, which succeeds well in almost any soil. It yields an abundance of food in the early Spring. A little is sometimes introduced into permanent pastures on account of its early growth. Sow (if alone) 40 lbs. to the acre. 5s. to 5s. 6d. per bushel (20 lbs.).



Paspalum Dilatatum (Golden Crown Grass.)

Paspalum Dilatatum

(GOLDEN CROWN GRASS).

Withstands Drought and is not affected by Frosts.

This wonderful Fodder Grass is one of the most valuable ever introduced into Australia, for it not only withstands drought, but frosts will not kill it. It should be sown only during the Spring and early Autumn months, say from September to April, when it will germinate easily in a month. According to our experience, it succeeds best in light sandy soils. It takes from 6 to 8 lbs. to sow an acre. (See cut.)

Price for Prime Hand-Shaken Paspalum Seed.

½ lb., 8d.; 1 lb., 1s. 3d. Per post—½ lb., 1s. 1d.; 1 lb., 2s.

PASPALUM ROOTS.

To those who wish to obtain quick results, we would advise planting roots, which come away at once. Planted at a distance of 3 feet each way, it takes 4,840 plants to do an acre.

Strong Roots—6s. per 1000.

Kippelaw, Goulburn, N.S.W., 26/3/06.

You supplied me with Seeds last year, and they were very satisfactory.

F. K. CHISHOLM.

Grass Seed . . . Mixtures

For Various Lands.

NO. 1 MIXTURE FOR AN ACRE.

For Warm Districts.	lbs.
Cocksfoot Grass	20
Perennial Rye Grass	10
Rib Grass	2
Prairie Grass	10
White Clover	1
Cow Grass (Perennial Red Clover)	1
Price per acre, 20s.	44

NO. 2 MIXTURE FOR AN ACRE.

For Cool Districts.	lbs.
Perennial Rye Grass	20
Prairie Grass	5
Cocksfoot Grass	15
Alsyke Clover	1
Cow Grass (Perennial Red Clover)	1
White Clover	1
Price per acre, 18s. 6d.	43

NO. 5 MIXTURE FOR AN ACRE.

For forest or scrub land the following mixture is highly recommended:—

	lbs.
Cocksfoot Grass	10
Crested Dogstail Grass	2
Meadow Foxtail Grass	1
Rib Grass	1
Perennial Rye Grass	5
White Clover	2
Sheep's Parsley	½
Kentucky Blue Grass	½
Price per acre, 16s.	22

NO. 3 MIXTURE FOR AN ACRE.

For Very Warm Districts.	lbs.
Prairie Grass	20
Cocksfoot Grass	10
Sheep's Fescue Grass	5
Perennial Rye Grass	6
Cow Grass (Perennial Red Clover)	1
Alsyke Clover	1
Rib Grass	2
Price per acre, 21s.	45

NO. 4 MIXTURE FOR AN ACRE.

For Damp Soils.	lbs.
Cocksfoot Grass	10
Yorkshire Fog Grass	5
Prairie Grass	10
Perennial Rye Grass	15
Alsyke Clover	1
White Clover	1
Trefoil Clover	1
Timothy Grass	3
Price per acre, 18s. 6d.	46

SAMPLES AND PRICES OF GRASS AND CLOVER SEEDS POST FREE.

Wonderful New Pasture Grass

Rhodes Grass—*(Chloris Virgata, or C. Abyssinica.)*

The Greatest Drought-resisting Grass ever Introduced.

THIS Splendid New Grass, which was introduced from South Africa, has proved itself to be the best summer Grass ever introduced into Australia. Its drought-resisting qualities are remarkable, the Rhodes Grass standing out conspicuously green, when all the surrounding grasses are scorched up. The value of this Grass cannot be over-estimated, and we predict that when it is well known it will take first place in all pasture lands in the warm districts of this and the other States. It has already been tried in New South Wales with very satisfactory results. All kinds of stock eat it readily, either green, chaffed, or as hay. The plants, which spread like Couch and take root at each joint, should be planted 5 feet apart each way, thus requiring 1,742 plants per acre. As it is a very rapid grower, it will, in a very short time, fill up the intervening spaces, growing luxuriantly on any soil, and producing seed all the Summer. The seed should be sown and plants put out as soon as frosts are over, and with a little rain will make luxuriant growth, producing tons of hay per acre all through the Summer and Autumn till the Winter comes, which does not harm it in any way, but stops its growth.

Seed 1s. per packet, or 25s. per lb.

3-year-old Roots, 5s. per 100, Carriage or Postage extra.

The Seed we offer is of strong growth, and from 3-year-old plants.

(Extract from "Agricultural Gazette," N.S.W.)

REPORT ON GRASSES, WAGGA EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

Paspalum, which had been transplanted and had become fairly well established, withstood the summer very badly, while the Rhodes Grass transplanted in the Spring made luxurious growth, and did not seem to suffer in the least.

(Extract from "Agricultural Gazette," N.S.W.)

REPORT OF WOLLONGBAR EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

Of all the Grasses mentioned in my last report as new I must give the first place to Rhodes Grass. It appears to me that when this grass is well established and fed off a few times it will prove itself to be of great value. I have not yet tried it as a permanent pasture, but I find it getting about in the paddocks, and, wherever it grows, I notice the cattle have first bite at it and then off to some other. I have also had samples of hay and chaff made of it, which are very much liked by the stock.

Mr. W. BONE (Head Gardener to D. Syme, Esq.), writes:—

Having grown Rhodes Grass for six or seven years, I consider we have given it a fair trial. As a fodder grass it stands very high in my estimation, as it will stand right through the winter without spoiling in any way, and the cattle eat it readily at all times.

This Grass, like Paspalum Dilatatum, germinates best when sown in Spring, having sown for experiment each month from Autumn till Spring; the sowings have never turned out satisfactory before September or October. I have found that the seed germinated better when sown in a rather dry situation than when sown on damp ground.

Rhodes Grass, when sown on good ground, grows very fast. I have measured a shoot grown from seed sown in the Spring which ran sixteen feet by the Autumn, branching in all directions, and taking root as it covered the ground.

The roots should be planted at the least from five to six feet apart, when they will soon cover the space between the plants. I should say it would be a good grass for a dry climate, as it stands drought very well about Melbourne.

Marrem Grass—*(Psamma Arenaria).*

This Grass is not used for feeding purposes, but to bind moving sand, for which purpose it has no equal. It delights in the worst sand drifts, and for its full development a gradual accumulation of fresh sands around it becomes necessary, hence it never gets suffocated. The plants will by gradual upright growth finally form stems and roots sanded in to a depth of 100 feet. When sowing on the sea-shore a wooden palisade should be erected near high water mark to promote the formation of an artificial dune. Under such shelter the seeds should be sown, and covered with brushwood to prevent the seeds moving.

——2/6 per lb.——

SAMPLES AND PRICES OF GRASS AND CLOVER SEEDS POST FREE.

F. H. BRUNNING PTY LTD ESTABLISHED 1852

LAWN GRASSES

FOR——

Garden Lawns,
Cricket Grounds,
Bowling Greens,
Etc.

Kentucky Blue Grass (Poa pratensis)—This is an excellent grass for lawns, as it adapts itself to almost any variety of soil from dry to moist. It is also distinct from the other Poas in colour of the leaves. When once established it will stand the driest summers. For lawn purposes it is exceedingly valuable, forming a thick turf of even growth. 1s. 3d. per lb.

Lippia Repens—This grass should prove a boon in this country, as it stands the heat remarkably well, keeping green all through the summer with little or no water; and, unlike any other Lawn Grass, it requires no cutting, as the stalks do not rise above the ground, but cover it perfectly, forming a very thick turf of even growth. Sold in packets only, 1s. post free.

Wood Meadow Grass (Poa nemoralis)—A valuable variety for lawn purposes, and is splendidly adapted for moist and shady places and those overshadowed by trees. 1s. 9d. per lb.

Rough-stalked Meadow Grass (Poa trivialis)—This makes an excellent lawn. In appearance it is somewhat like the Poa pratensis, but very different in habit and general properties. 1s. 6d. per lb.

Couch or Bermuda (Cynodon dactylon)—Valuable in dry situations. It is exceedingly useful for binding railway embankments, sand hills, dam and river banks, on account of its long creeping shoots, which root at every joint. It also makes a very good lawn when kept well cut. March, April, October and November are the best months to sow, as during the cold winter months it is unlikely to germinate if put down. 2s. per lb.

Finest Machine-dressed Rye Grass (free from all foreign matter)—For Bowling Greens, Cricket Grounds, Lawns, etc. Price, 6d. per lb.; 7s. 6d. per bushel (20 lbs.).

Buffalo Grass (Roots only)—Makes excellent Garden Lawns, and is particularly valuable for enduring drought. It will grow on any soil, running freely, and producing a good sward on pure sand. It does not seed in sufficient quantity to be of any value. Cuttings of the creeping stems require to be dibbled into the soil, and should be planted early in the Spring. Price, 6s. 6d. per sack of roots; 3s. 6d. per half-sack.

Brunning's "Incomparable" Lawn Grasses

First Quality—Price, 1s. 3d. per lb.; or 22s. 6d. per bushel (20 lbs.).

Second Quality—Price 1s. per lb.; or 17s. 6d. per bushel (20 lbs.).

THE FOLLOWING CRICKET CLUBS USE OUR "INCOMPARABLE" MIXTURES:

Melbourne, East Melbourne, Port Melbourne, North Melbourne, Richmond, St. Kilda, Brighton, Williamstown, etc., and nearly all the Bowling Clubs.

HOW TO MAKE A LAWN

IN the formation of lawns two important things must be considered—viz., the preparing of the soil and the draining of the ground. The beauty of a lawn consists in the evenness of its surface and the richness of its verdure. This latter can only be produced on well-drained soils. For most soils, drains 30 inches deep are ample, and their distance apart will need to be determined by the drawing power of the soil. Another important consideration in making a lawn is to have the soil of an even depth throughout, so that the grass may be marked by a regularity of growth. The ground should be dug or trenched (the latter if the ground be shallow) to an equal depth, then a good dressing of manure should be given and forked in, after which it should be repeatedly trodden, rolled, and levelled, until at last a firm and uniform surface is obtained. As soils differ somewhat in texture, the mixture must be composed of grasses suitable to the soil. Our "Incomparable" Lawn Grass is composed of the best and finest grasses, and cannot fail to suit almost any kind of soil. Clovers should be excluded, for though they soon make a beautiful surface, it will not bear the same amount of use as turf formed of the harder-textured grasses, and is liable to remain longer damp after rain or dew. The seed should be sown as soon as the ground is sufficiently moist, carefully raked in by hand, and afterwards rolled. It should be sown thickly, at the rate of 100 lbs. to the acre.

SAMPLES AND PRICES OF GRASS AND CLOVER SEEDS POST FREE.

Pure CLOVER SEEDS

Please state Approximate Quantity required.
Prices for 14-lbs. to ton lots, with Samples, POST FREE on application.

Lotus Major—The Greater Birdsfoot Trefoil.

LOTUS MAJOR.

The Greater Birdsfoot Trefoil.

A deep-rooting, perennial Clover, producing an enormous amount of fodder; it does exceptionally well on light, inferior soil, on which it yields a greater amount of herbage than any of the other cultivated clovers. It is highly nutritious, and is eaten with avidity by cattle and sheep. From the great depth to which the roots penetrate, it is not liable to be injured by drought. It does particularly well in bushy and moist localities, or on wet meadows, and attains its greatest luxuriance on soils which have some peat in their composition. Very highly recommended. 2s. 6d. per lb. (See cut.)

BURR CLOVER.

Medicago denticulata.

Of recent years seeds of this annual Clover or small yellow or toothed Lucerne, have been greatly in demand; it is highly recommended for growing on poor, waste soil, the fertility of which it slowly enriches. It is not advisable to allow sheep to have access to the paddocks when the burrs or seed pods are ripe, as they are at that stage injurious to the wool. Clean seed, 2s. 6d. per lb.; in the husk, 6d. per lb.

TREFOIL, OR HOP CLOVER.

(Black Medick.)

Medicago lupulina.

This Clover is very distinct, bearing a yellow flower, is erect and branching, and yields a large crop. It should be sown sparingly, otherwise it will smother the other Clovers. It is useful for sowing with other grasses, at the rate of 2 to 3 lbs. per acre. If sown alone it may be cut for hay. This is a clover highly esteemed in England, where it is known under several different names. It grows on any soil that contains lime, and although it is an Annual, it seeds itself so freely that it may almost be classed as perennial. Stock of all kinds like it, and it should be included in mixtures for all inferior soils except such as are absolutely devoid of lime. 6d. per lb.

BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL.

Lotus corniculatus.

Excellent for dry and sandy soils. It is greatly liked by cattle and sheep. Very productive. Perennial. 2s. 6d. per lb.

STRAWBERRY CLOVER.

A very valuable variety for damp lands, producing immense quantities of fattening herbage. It is quite distinct in appearance to all other varieties, being of a trailing habit, and was first brought into prominence by the late Geo. Black, Esq., of Tarwin Meadows, Tarwin Lower, Gippsland, who for many years obtained the highest prices for fat cattle. Highly recommended. In the husk, 6s. per lb.

COW GRASS, OR PERENNIAL RED.

Trifolium pratense perenne.

This is distinct from the Common Red Clover, possessing a strong and more penetrating root, and is less affected by either drought or frost. It is of quicker growth than the other varieties, and yields an immense crop, which is highly nutritious. This should be introduced into all permanent pastures. 20 lbs. required to sow an acre by itself, or 4 lbs. if mixed with other grasses. 9d. to 10d. per lb.

RED, OR BROAD CLOVER.

Trifolium pratense.

This variety yields an immense crop, but is only of Biennial duration. 20 lbs. required to sow an acre by itself, or 4 lbs. if mixed with other grasses. 9d. to 10d. per lb.

ALSYKE, OR HYBRID CLOVER.

Trifolium hybridum.

A Perennial variety, hybrid between the Red and White, but of much stronger growth than the latter, and will do well on all kinds of soil, yielding a heavy crop where no other Clover will succeed. Alsyke Clover is highly valuable for permanent pasture. 12 lbs. are required to sow an acre by itself, or 2 lbs. if mixed with other grasses. 10d. to 1s. per lb.

BOKHARA CLOVER.

Melilotus leucantha.

This variety is greatly cultivated for bees. It attains a height of six feet when in bloom; is very productive, and useful for ensilage. 10 lbs. required to sow an acre. 1s. per lb.

PRIME LUCERNE.

Medicago sativa.

(See Forage Crops, page 87.)

EGYPTIAN CLOVER.

Trifolium Alexandrinum.

This variety grows a little taller than Lucerne, and yields an immense crop of very succulent fodder which is much relished by stock. It has been known to flourish splendidly through the severest winter when most other fodder plants were at a standstill. The best time to sow is in the beginning of March—it will then make a start with the first autumn rains; the first cutting can then be made before the winter, and the second growth is better fitted to withstand the cold. 1s. per lb.

TURKESTAN LUCERNE.

(See page 87.)

TREE LUCERNE.

(The True Variety). Medicago Arborea.

(See page 88.)

WHITE CLOVER.

Trifolium repens.

Its proper place and treatment are—prominence among the grasses of a long continuance of artificial pasture, and intermixture with the seeds of those grasses at the time of their being sown. Though creeping, and of low growth, it luxuriantly intertwines with the grasses so as to form a thick and massive mat of herbage; and is at once so sweet and so very nutritive as to serve in the highest manner all the immediate purposes of pasturage. Another recommendation in its favour is that it thoroughly withstands the attacks of caterpillars. 14 lbs. required to sow an acre by itself, or 2 lbs. if mixed with other grasses. 9d. to 10d. per lb. (See cut.)

JAPAN CLOVER.

Lespedeza striata.

This variety is said to succeed well in any kind of soil—rich or poor, clay or sandy, dry or wet, and is deep rooted. It is also wonderfully fattening. Very distinct. 2s. per lb.

ITALIAN SCARLET CLOVER.

Trifolium incarnatum.

It yields an abundant supply, and makes a capital hay, which is much relished by all kinds of stock, especially horses. Excellent for an early crop. 14 lbs. required to sow an acre by itself, or 4 lbs. if mixed with other grasses. 9d. per lb.

White Clover.

SAMPLES AND PRICES OF GRASS AND CLOVER SEEDS POST FREE.

ROOT CROPS

Sow Two to Three Pounds per Acre.

TURNIPS AND SWEDES

Sow Two to Three Pounds per Acre.

ALL comparatively dry soils, from the poorest sand and gravel up to the richest free loams, are more or less suitable for Turnips; while either light soils on a retentive bottom, or clayey soils upon any sort of bottom whatever, are apt to make them fail, especially in dry seasons; and soils of a comparatively heavy character, or those near akin to the best wheat or bean soils, are the most suitable for Swedish Turnips.

4d. per oz.; 8d. per ¼ lb.; 1s. per ½ lb.; 2s. per lb.
If per post, ¼ lb., 11d.; ½ lb., 1s. 5d.; 1 lb., 2s. 9d.

(For Packages over 1 lb., see Parcels Post and Railway Rates, page 3.)

Green-Top Yellow Aberdeen Turnip—A distinct variety, of the finest feeding quality; very solid, and a capital feeder.

Purple-top Mammoth Turnip—A heavy cropper, well shaped, and very solid.

Purple-Top Yellow Aberdeen Turnip—Very large, fine in quality, and very hardy; ought to be extensively cultivated.

White Globe Turnip—One of the best white-fleshed varieties; very early.

Champion Purple-Top Swede—A sound, hardy variety; much liked by stock.

Defiance, Large Purple-Top Swede—A very heavy cropper of the finest quality, growing to a large size; it succeeds well on nearly all kinds of soil and in any locality.

Elephant Swede—Also called "Monarch" and "Bullock." Distinct in shape and colour; very hardy, and a great cropper.

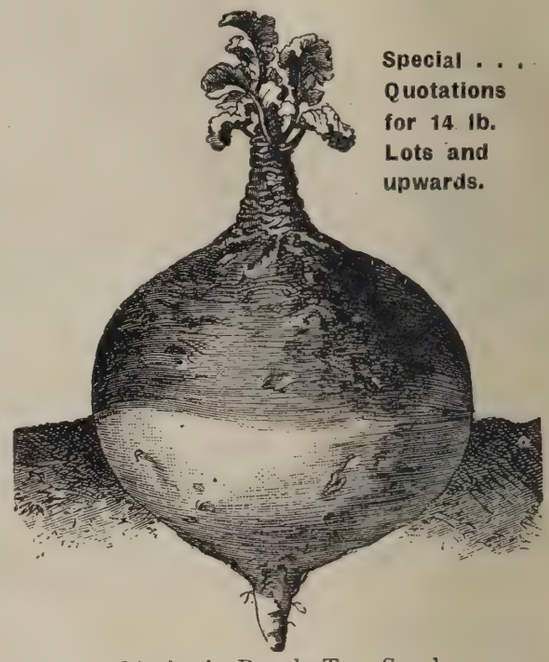
Kangaroo Swede—A fine variety; very hardy, and a good keeper.

Skirving's Giant King Swede—A distinct variety; very hardy, and a heavy cropper. (See cut.)

Skirving's Purple-Top Swede—A large, heavy-cropping Swede; one of the best.

Ne Plus Ultra Swede—The finest Swede introduced for many years. It is globular in shape, symmetrical in form; bronze-purple in colour, of splendid quality, a quick grower, and exceptionally heavy cropper. In appearance it is quite distinct from any other variety in cultivation, not only as regards root, but its short neck, small top, and light-coloured foliage distinguish it from other varieties, and help to make a field of Ne Plus Ultra the most attractive crop of Swedes on the farm. ¼ lb., 9d.; ½ lb., 1s. 3d.; 1 lb., 2s. 6d. Per post, ¼ lb., 1s.; ½ lb., 1s. 8d.; 1 lb., 3s. 3d.

Special . . . Quotations for 14 lb. Lots and upwards.



Skirving's Purple-Top Swede.

MANGEL

SOW FOUR POUNDS PER ACRE.

It is suited to a great diversity of soils—in fact, it will effect a luxuriant growth on almost any kind of soil which is properly tilled and manured. On deep, rich, friable loam it succeeds best of all, and with most certainty and least trouble; and if the upper stratum be deep and uniform, it will, with little care, yield a heavy crop. The supply of manure ought to be liberal, and may either be applied in a very slightly fermented state, and well mixed up with the whole breadth of the soil, or applied in a well-fermented state, and deposited and covered in the drills. The seed should be sown in drills 30 in. apart, and from 12 to 18 in. apart in the rows. Sow in August for an early Summer crop; September and October for main. 4d. per ¼ lb.; 6d. per ½ lb.; 1s. per lb. If per post, add the following extra: ¼ lb., 3d.; ½ lb., 5d.; 1 lb., 9d. (except where otherwise priced). (For Packages over 1 lb., see Parcels Post and Railway Rates, page 3.)

Mammoth Long Red
Mammoth Long Yellow
Yellow Tankard } Best for deep soils.

Champion Yellow Globe
Champion Red Globe } Best for shallow soils.

Monarch Yellow Globe—The finest strain of Yellow Globe grown. Highly recommended.

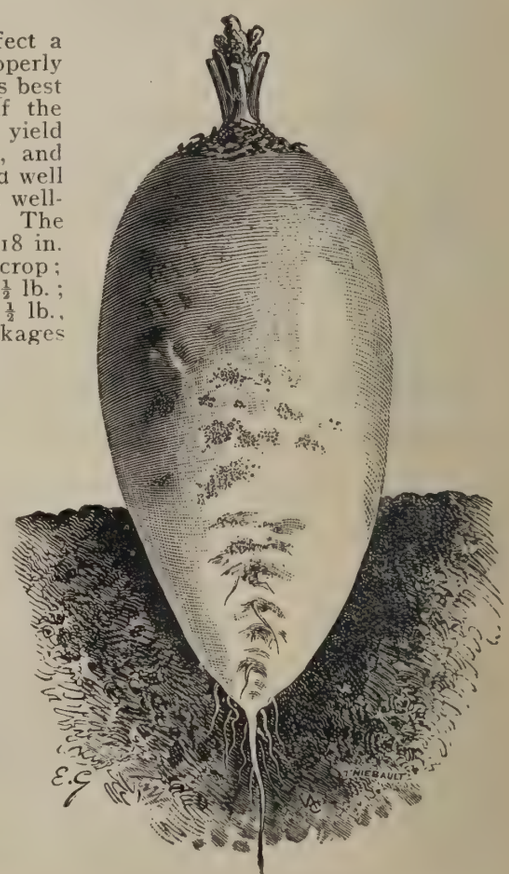
Mammoth Long Red Mangel.

NEW GIANT HALF-SUGAR MANGEL

This new variety has proved itself to be the most nutritious of all Mangels, while possessing all the good feeding and milk-producing qualities of the Sugar Beet, it attains the size of an ordinary Mangel, outyielding the Sugar Beet by two to one. The roots, which are regular and uniform, average about one foot in length and eight inches in diameter. We strongly advise all dairy farmers to give it a trial, as it produces quite 100 per cent. more food per acre than Sugar Beet. (See cut.)

Giant Half-Sugar White. **Giant Half-Sugar Rose.**

5d. per ¼ lb., 8d. per ½ lb., 1s. 3d. per lb. If per post —¼ lb. 8d., ½ lb. 1s. 1d., 1 lb. 2s.



The Giant Half-Sugar Mangel.

SAMPLES AND PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL SEEDS POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

ROOT CROPS Continued.

SUGAR BEET.

The Sugar Beet will thrive well in almost any climate, but for sugar-producing purposes very dry and very cold districts are against it. As regards soil, it succeeds best in good, deep, friable loam or on land which grows good potatoes The seed should be sown in drills, which should be about 2 ft. apart, and the distance between the plants about 1 ft. September, October and November are the best months for sowing. Superphosphate of lime is the most suitable manure if the ground is at all poor. About 8 lbs. of seed are required to sow an acre.

4d. per ¼ lb.; 1s. per lb. If per post, ¼ lb. 7d.; ½ lb. 11d.; 1 lb. 1s. 9d.

(For Packages over 1 lb., see Parcels Post and Railway Rates, page 3.)

Vilmorin's Improved.

Wanzleben.

White Silesian.

CARROT.

SOW FOUR POUNDS PER ACRE.

The best soil for the field growth of Carrots is a loose, sandy, friable loam of about 18 inches in depth; but poor, soft sand, which is scarcely able to produce any other crop, provided it be deep enough, may be quite suitable, and in some instances land of this light, worthless, barren sort has made a most magnificent return. Soils of almost any kind are suitable which possess the requisites of depth, openness, and perfect freedom from stones. 9d. per ¼ lb.; 1s. 3d. per ½ lb.; 2s. 6d. per lb. If per post, ¼ lb. 1s., ½ lb. 1s. 8d., 1 lb. 3s. 3d. (Except where otherwise priced.)

(For Packages over 1 lb., see Parcels Post and Railway Rates, page 3.)

Improved White Belgian—Grows to a very large size, and produces a heavy crop. Suitable for all soils.

Long Red Altringham—An extra fine sort. The roots grow to a large size and are of an excellent quality.

"Sinclair's Champion"—This giant variety, which originated in N.Z., and which was offered for the first time in 1900, is a great yielder, producing as much as 60 tons to the acre, whilst the individual roots often weigh 16 lbs. each, and are of a rich golden-yellow colour. It is claimed that it taints neither milk nor butter. Highly recommended. Obtained 1st Prize, Royal Agricultural Show, Melbourne, seasons 1901, 1902, 1903 and 1904.

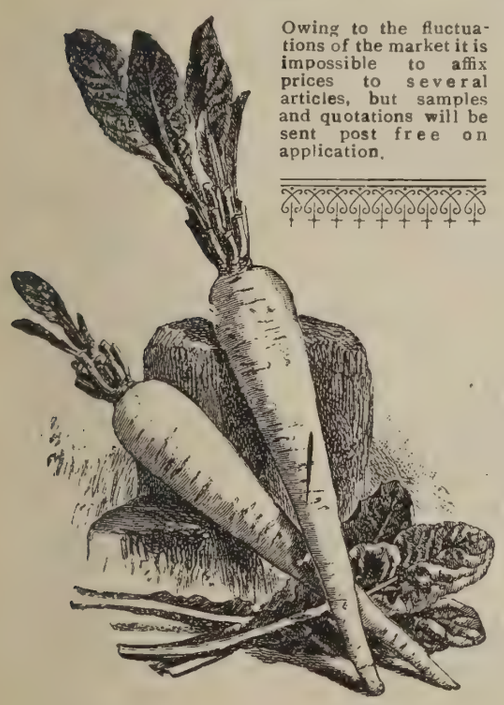
1s. per ¼ lb.; 1s. 6d. per ½ lb.; 3s. per lb. Per post—1s. 3d. per ¼ lb.; 1s. 11d. per ½ lb.; 3s. 9d. per lb.

Long Yellow Stump-rooted—This distinct Carrot produces long, tapering roots, rounded at the end, of good size, and of true yellow colour. Of most excellent quality for the table; it keeps well, and is productive enough to be grown for stock-feeding.

¼ lb. 1s.; ½ lb. 1s. 6d.; 1 lb. 3s. Per post, ¼ lb. 1s. 3d.; ½ lb. 1s. 11d.; 1lb. 3s. 9d.

Various Agricultural Seeds

NOTE.—No Discount allowed off Agricultural Seeds. Nothing less than Half-Bushels will be charged at the Bushel rate. When writing for Samples and Prices, please state approximate quantity required.



Owing to the fluctuations of the market it is impossible to affix prices to several articles, but samples and quotations will be sent post free on application.

Large-rooted Chicory of Commerce.

CHICORY OF COMMERCE.

(Large-rooted Magdeburg, or Coffee.)

The culture of this root should not be attempted unless the soil is of first-class quality, otherwise the expense of preparing the soil, keeping it clean, and digging and harvesting the crop, would exceed its value. The soil should be prepared as for Carrots, and the seed dropped at intervals of 9 inches, in shallow drills 18 or 20 inches apart. From August to October, according to the weather, is the best time to put in the seed. The young plants should be carefully singled as soon as large enough to handle, and the soil must be regularly cultivated throughout the season. 4 lbs. required to sow an acre in drills. 1s. 6d. per lb.

FIELD PEAS.

60 lbs. to the Bushel.

This is not only a profitable crop in itself, but highly valuable in rotation with cereals. The Pea is a deep-rooting plant, and if sown on land that has been repeatedly ploughed without subsoiling, the roots are unable to draw sufficient nutriment from below the hard pan formed by the plough sole; and when dry weather arrives, the plants go off prematurely, producing a much less weight of crop than if the ground had been broken up to a proper depth. If the land is not in first-rate condition a dressing of superphosphate may be given previous to putting in the seed, and a dressing of lime would be advantageous if that is deficient in the soil. The seed may be sown broadcast in July, at the rate of 2 to 2½ bushels to the acre, and harrowed in if the land is tolerably free from weeds; otherwise drilling at 18 in. to 2 ft. will admit the horse-hoe to destroy the weeds before the Peas have commenced to run. 2 to 2½ bushels (60 lbs. bushel) required to sow an acre. Price on application.

Blue Prussian	**Grey or Partridge**
Blue Imperial	**White**
Dun	

(For Cow Peas, see page 88.)

CATTLE PUMPKIN.

The Pumpkin requires rich, deep soil. Seed should be sown in Spring, as early as the weather will permit, three or four seeds in a patch, 12 ft. apart each way, the plants to be thinned to one or two. The only cultivation necessary is keeping the soil loose on the surface and free from weeds, but it may be covered with mulch to advantage. 2 lbs. required to sow an acre.

Connecticut Field—Very productive; largely grown for feeding stock. 5s. per lb.

Gramma—A splendid cattle Pumpkin, very productive, and of great value to dairymen and others. 6s. per lb.

Extract from the "Australasian," 24th September, 1903:—

"The Gramma Pumpkin.—As a fodder crop for farm stock, the value of the Gramma Pumpkin is not sufficiently known in this State, and I would strongly advise stockowners, dairymen in particular, to give it a trial this season. Mr. F. W. A. Downes, of Camden, N.S.W., has been growing it for many years, and he has a very high opinion of its feeding value. It is a wonderful cropper, and is relished by all kinds of stock. Milch cows are very fond of it, and take to it readily without any preparation, but it can be fed to them to the best advantage after being put through a turnip-cutter or similar machine. Treated in this way, it makes splendid food for young calves, especially when mixed with chaff or bran. Mr. Downes says that pigs will eat Grammas in preference to any other kind of Pumpkin; horses also become very fond of them, and they prove an excellent substitute for Carrots for horse stock. If grown on a large scale, this crop might become to the sheepbreeders of N.S.W. what the Swede Turnip is to the farmers of New Zealand. The climate of this State is too hot for roots, but the Gramma Pumpkin revels in heat, and produces an enormous quantity of fodder per acre. As the rind is not hard, a crop could be fed off with sheep, the same as Turnips."

Ironbark—A well-known hardy variety; useful for cattle or table. 6s. per lb.

Mammoth—Very productive; attains a large size, often 100 to 150 lbs. 10s. per lb.

Mammoth Tours—Grows to a large size; excellent for feeding stock. 5s. per lb.

VARIOUS AGRICULTURAL SEEDS—Continued.

LINSEED, OR FLAX.

56 lbs. to the bushel.

This is a most profitable crop to grow, and one to which farmers should pay attention. It is not only valuable on account of the seed, but for the fibre, which is worth £40 per ton. The seed should be sown broadcast, on well-worked soil, and either very lightly harrowed in, or both harrowed and rolled according to the condition of the soil; but it requires in every instance to lie very near the surface, for if deposited more than half an inch deep it will not germinate. It succeeds well in the Gippsland district, and should be sown very early in the Spring or Autumn, at the rate of 45 lbs. for seed, and 60 lbs. for cordage purposes per acre. Price on application.

BUCKWHEAT.

50 lbs. to the bushel.

In China and Japan the seed is used for making bread, and in Europe it is employed for various purposes. It is an excellent food for poultry, and also useful for bees.

Japanese—This variety supersedes both the Silver Hull and the Common as regards its enormous yield and earliness. The seed is distinct in size, shape, and colour. 4d. per lb.; 10s. 6d. per bushel.

OPIUM POPPY.

The seed should be sown in drills, which may be thirty inches to three feet apart, to afford facility for cultivating the ground, and room to gather the opium. Sow in August. 1s. per oz.

TOBACCO.

This plant requires a great amount of care throughout its growth, and an equal solicitude to prevent it from mould when kept for any length of time. As the success of the crop will depend in a great measure on the quality of the land chosen for its culture, a stiff, heavy, or poor, hungry soil should be avoided. The best adapted for the purpose is a deep chocolate, or rich sandy loam. Sow in July and August, to have the plants ready to transplant during September and October showers. The seed should be well mixed in sand or ashes, and it will distribute much more evenly. Two ozs. of seed are sufficient to plant an acre. 6d. per packet; 2s. 6d. per oz.

Connecticut Seed Leaf | **Kentucky**
Havana | **Virginian**

SUNFLOWER.

This plant furnishes a large yield of excellent poultry food, besides oil of a quality little inferior to that of the olive. As 40 bushels of seed, yielding as many gallons of oil, may be obtained from an acre of ordinary soil, the crop would certainly be profitable if a market could be obtained. The residue, or oil-cake, is of great fattening value for stock. The stalks are useful as fuel, leaving a large residuum of potash; they also furnish a good textile fibre. The Sunflower has the merit of occupying the soil for a short period only, the crop arriving at perfection in a few months. The seeds should be sown in drills in September, the plants left three by two feet apart, thus affording space to clean foul land. It prefers calcareous soil, and requires to be well manured. 6 to 7 lbs. of seed are required to the acre.

Large Russian—6d. per lb.

Black Seeded—Best of all for oil purposes. 6d. per lb.

WHITE MUSTARD.

In some countries Mustard is a profitable field crop; and, when the value of rotation of crops is fully recognised, will probably come into cultivation here also. The land requires to be well worked, and the crop will pay for a considerable application of manure. The seed may be sown broadcast, or in drills eighteen or twenty inches apart, for the sake of cleaning the land, at the end of September or the beginning of October. The seed ripens in three months or less, so that it may be made available as a fallow crop. The crop should be harvested before any of the pods burst, as if seeds are scattered, they foul the land to a serious extent. It may be covered effectually by rolling, without the use of the harrow. A yield of twenty to forty bushels of seed to the acre may be expected. It is very useful for sheep food. 8 to 10 lbs. required to sow an acre. 8d. to 1s. per lb.

TICK OR HORSE BEANS.

60 lbs. to the bushel.

The Tick or Horse Bean thrives best on stiff, rich soil, and will succeed on any soil suitable for wheat. The best mode of growing Beans is to sow rather thickly, in drills wide apart—twenty-seven to thirty-six inches—and the seeds four or five inches apart. To sow an acre it will require from 2½ to 3 bushels. Price on application.

FIELD CABBAGE.

The Cabbage can be cultivated in two ways: by raising young plants in a seed-bed and transplanting, and by sowing the seed in drills where the crop is to grow. For the former style, 1 lb. is sufficient for an acre; for the latter from 2 to 3 lbs. are required.

If required to be mailed, ¼ lb., 3d.; 1 lb., 9d. extra.

Giant Drumhead—A late variety, growing to an immense size; very solid. Largely cultivated. 9d. per oz.; 1s. 9d. per ¼ lb.; 6s. per lb.

Schweinfurt—One of the earliest and largest white varieties, excellent for stock. 9d. per oz.; 1s. 9d. per ¼ lb.; 6s. per lb.

Jersey Cow Kale—A valuable fodder for cows, sheep, etc. Highly recommended. 6d. per oz.; 1s. 6d. per ¼ lb.; 5s. per lb.

Thousand-headed Cabbage or Kale—This is invaluable as a fodder for sheep, cows, etc., on account of the immense quantity of food it produces. It grows to a height of from three to four feet, and may be fed off twice and sometimes thrice. It is a plant that produces more food per acre than any other, does not disagree with any stock, and does not impoverish the land, and never causes sheep or lambs to blow or scour. 6d. per oz.; 1s. per ¼ lb.; 2s. 6d. per lb.

Thousand-headed Cabbage or Kale.

HEMP.

Hemp has been cultivated with great success in Gippsland. It likes a rich, moist soil, but will grow on almost any soil that is well manured. If sown in drills, a stronger fibre will be produced than that sown broadcast. It can be sown either in the early Autumn or Spring. About 120 lbs. required to sow an acre broadcast.

SHEEP'S PARSLEY.

A little of this ought to be used on all pastures. It is especially valuable for sowing with Lucerne and Clovers, to prevent cattle from being blown when first put on the young grass; biennial. From ½ to 1 lb. of seed is sufficient for an acre when mixed with other grasses. 1s. per lb.

CASTOR OIL OF COMMERCE.

Ricinus communis.

The plant is tender, and will not withstand heavy frosts. It grows in almost any ordinary soil, and produces seed profusely the first year from planting. Cattle will not interfere with it. Price on application.

PYRETHRUM CINERARIAEFOLIUM.

Californian Insect Powder Plant.

Produces white flowers, which are used for making insect powder. 6d. per packet; 2s. 6d. per oz.

Samples and Prices Post Free on Application.

Seed Grain

Samples and Prices Post Free on Application.

It must be distinctly understood that all Seed Grain is sold for NETT PROMPT CASH only.
Exchange to be added to Cheques.

WHEAT (60 lbs. Bushel).
CAPE BARLEY (50 lbs. Bushel).
RYE (60 lbs. Bushel).

OATS (40 lbs. Bushel).
White Tartarian | Black Tartarian
Algerian

MAIZE (56 lbs. Bushel)
Ninety-day | White Horse Tooth
Large, or 120-day.

SAMPLES AND PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL SEEDS POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

Coniferous and Pine Seeds

Imported Direct from the Collectors

As usual, in disposing of this class of seeds, it is with the distinct understanding that we shall not be held responsible for any failures of crops. We take every means to ensure the best quality, but many of the seeds come from distant countries, and trees sometimes fail to mature their seeds, although they may look well enough to the eye. To those unacquainted with the raising of tree seeds, we would recommend the following suggestions:—Sow in September-October, in boxes or pans well drained, and place under the shelter of a fence or arbour protected from the burning sun.

	Per oz.—s.	d.
Abies canadensis (Hemlock Spruce)	3	6
—— **balsamea** (Balm of Gilead Fir)	2	6
—— **Douglasi** (Douglas's Silver Fir)	2	6
—— **macrocarpa**	3	6
—— **Menziesi** (Menzies' Spruce)	3	6
—— **Mertensiana** (Californian Hemlock Spruce)	5	0
—— **Williamsoni**	5	0
Callitris quadrivaivis	4	0
Cedrus Atlantica (Silver Cedar)	2	0
—— **deodara** (Indian Cedar)	2	0
—— **Lebani** (Cedar of Lebanon)	2	0
Cryptomeria Japonica (Japan Cedar)	1	6
—— **Lobbi**	2	0
Cupressus funebris (Chinese Mourning Cypress)	2	0
—— **glauca pendula**	2	0
—— **Goveniana** (Gowan's Cypress)	2	0
—— **Lawsoniana** (Lawson's Cypress)	2	0
—— **macrocarpa** (The Large-fruited Cypress)	1	6
—— **tournefortia**	1	6
—— **Corneyana** (Corney's Cypress)	2	0

	Per oz.—s.	d.
Cupressus sempervirens horizontalis —(The Spreading Cypress)	1	6
—— **torulosa** (The Twisted or Bhotan Cypress)	2	0
—— **Uhdeana** (Dr. Uhde's Cypress)	2	0
Libocedrus decurrens (The Incense Cedar)	4	0
Picea amabilis (The Lovely Silver Fir)	4	0
—— **grandis** (The Great Silver Fir)	4	0
—— **nobilis** (The Noble Silver Fir)	4	0
—— **concolor**	4	0
Pinus Austriaca (Black Austrian Pine)	1	0
—— **Canariensis** (Canary Island Pine)	2	0
—— **contorta** (Twisted Pine)	4	0
—— **Fremontiana** (Col. Fremont's Nut Pine)	2	0
—— **halapensis** (Aleppo Pine)	1	0
—— **insignis** (The Remarkable Pine)	1	6
—— **Jeffreyi** (Jeffrey's Pine)	2	0
—— **Lambertiana** (Lambert's Pine)	2	0

	Per oz.—s.	d
Pinus Laricio (Corsican Pine)	1	6
—— **monticola** (Californian Mountain-Top Pine)	4	0
—— **muricata** (The Bishop's Pine)	4	0
—— **picea**	1	0
—— **pinea** (The Stone Pine)	1	0
—— **pinaster** (Maritima)	1	0
—— **ponderosa** (The Heavy Wooded Pine)	2	0
—— **Sabiniana** (Sabine's Pine)	2	0
—— **strobus** (The Weymouth Pine)	1	6
—— **sylvestris** (Scotch Fir)	1	0
—— **torreyana**	3	0
—— **tuberculata** (The Knob-coned Pine)	3	6
Sequoia sempervirens (Red Wood Tree)	2	0
Thuja gigantea (Gigantic Arbor Vitae)	2	0
—— **Aurea** (The Golden Arbor Vitae)	2	6
—— **orientalis** (The American Arbor Vitae)	2	0
Wellingtonia gigantea (The Mammoth Tree of California)	5	0

Australian Flower, Shrub, and Tree Seeds

It being impossible to give a correct list of all the varieties that we will have in stock, we have only subjoined the names of a few of the chief sorts. When required, we can supply upwards of 60 varieties. **6d. per packet, or 5s. per dozen, except where otherwise priced.**

Acacia Baileyana—A most beautiful shrub, should be in every large garden; excellent for cutting.

—— **Elata**—A splendid Acacia; a very rapid grower; fine for parks, etc.

—— **iteaphylla** (South Australian Wattle)—Earliest of all Acacias.

—— **sorts**—(See Acacia Seeds.)

Actinotis helianthi (N. S. Wales Flannel Flower)—Very fine.

Boronia megastigma (Sweet-scented Boronia)—A beautiful little plant; flowers coppery colour, with a most powerful lemon and violet scent., 6d. per packet. (See page 41.)

—— **serrata** — Rose-coloured flowers, slightly scented. 1s. per packet.

—— **yellow-flowered** (Sweet-scented)—A fine yellow-flowered variety, which is most sweetly scented. 1s. per packet. (For full description see page 41.)

Brachychiton acerifolium (Flame Tree)—A very ornamental tree.

Callistemon coccineum (Bottle-Brush)—Flowers scarlet, tipped with yellow.

—— **rigidum** (Bottle-Brush)—Scarlet; very handsome shrub.

Cassia laeviegata—The showy Cassia; very ornamental.

Casuarina quadrivalvis (She-Oak).

—— **stricta** (Straight Oak).

Clianthus puniceus (Glory Pea, N.Z.)—A hardy shrub. (For description see page 45.)

—— —— **albus**—A lovely new white variety. 1s. per packet. (For full description see page 45.)

—— **Dampieri** (Sturt's Desert Pea)—For description, see page 45.

Cordyline Australis—Greatly used for decorative purposes.

—— **nutans**—Broad-leaved Cordyline; handsome pot plant.

Doryanthes Palmeri (Queensland Spear Lily)—Producing large spikes of red flowers; spikes often three feet long.

Elæocarpus cyaneus (Victorian Olive Tree)—Producing berries of a bright blue colour.

Eriostemon nerifolium — Starry white flowers, sweet-scented, pretty free-flowering shrub.

Eucalyptus calophylla rosea—A beautiful scarce variety; flowers pink. 1s. per packet.

—— **citriodora** (The Lemon-scented Gum)—A fine ornamental tree, with lemon-scented leaves.

—— **ficifolia** (Crimson-flowered Gum)—A slow growing variety, attaining a height of from 20 to 30 feet. It produces magnificent trusses of bright crimson flowers, which are thrown well above the foliage. Splendid for the shrubbery. 1s. per pkt.

AUSTRALIAN FLOWER, SHRUB, AND TREE SEEDS—Continued.

Eucalyptus leucoxylon rosea—This very handsome gum grows only about 20 feet, and bears a great quantity of splendid pink flowers; the bark is white and quite smooth. 1s. pkt.

Ficus Australis (Native Banyan Tree).

—— **macrophylla** (Moreton Bay Fig).

Grevillea Hilli—A beautiful shrub, with spikes of long white flowers. 1s. per packet.

—— **robusta** (Silky Oak)—A lovely shrub for parks and avenues.

Hakea eucalyptoides (Cushion Flower).

Hardenbergia monophylla (Victorian Lilac or Spurious Sarsaparilla).

—— **monophylla alba** (White-flowered Spurious Sarsaparilla).

Hymenospormum flavum—Yellow; highly perfumed flowers.

Indigofera Australis (Australian Indigo Plant)—Flowers lilac.

Kennedya nigricans (The Black Flower)—A very pretty climber. 6d. pkt.

—— **rubicunda** (Bean Climber)—Handsome creeper.

Melaleuca hypericifolia—Very handsome shrub; flowers bright scarlet.

Pittosporum eugenoides (N.Z. Hedge Laurel)

—— **nigrescens**

—— **undulatum** (Victorian Laurel)

} See Hedge Seeds.

Sophora tetraptera (Chain Tree)—Handsome foliage, producing large bunches of orange pea-shaped flowers.

Stenocarpus Cunninghami—This magnificent shrub bears curious scarlet flowers like a wheel; fine foliage. 1s.

Sterculia popylneus (Bottle Tree)—Butt of tree shaped like a bottle.

Swainsonia (Darling Pea).

Tecoma Australis (Churchill Island Jasmine or Creeper).

Telopea speciosissima (N.S.W. Waratah).

HEDGE SEEDS.

Acacia Ornithophora (Kangaroo Acacia)—6d. per oz., or 4s. per lb.

African Box Thorn—The seed should be sown during the months of September, October, and November. 9d. per oz., or 8s. per lb.

Cape Broom—6d. per oz., or 5s. per lb.

Furze (Whin or Gorse)—6d. per oz., or 2s. 6d. per lb.

Osage Orange—Previous to sowing the seed it should be soaked in water for about two or three days, and then placed in damp sand until it commences to germinate (care should be taken to prevent fermentation), when it should be sown in drills. 1s. oz.

Pittosporum eugenoides—The most popular variety for hedge purposes. 1s. per oz.

Pittosporum nigrescens—1s. per oz.

—— **undulatum**—A much stronger-growing variety than the other two. It is also a very floriferous shrub, bearing an abundance of sweet-scented white flowers. 1s. per oz.

Ti-Tree—The well-known sea-coast hedge. Excellent for seaside residences. Seed very difficult to obtain. 1s. per packet.

ACACIA SEEDS.

(Wattles.)

Acacia decurrens (Black Wattle)—This is the variety chiefly used for tanning purposes. 6d. per oz., or 4s. per lb.

—— **ornithophora**—(See Hedge Seeds)

—— **dealbata** (Silver Wattle)—1s. per oz.

—— **lophantha** (Cape or Crested Wattle)—6d. per oz.

—— **melanoxylon** (Blackwood or Lightwood)—6d. per oz., or 6s. lb.

—— **pycnantha** (Golden Wattle)—Used for tanning purposes. 6d. per oz., 3s. 6d. per lb.

—— **saligna** (Weeping Acacia)—1s. 6d. per oz.

The best time for sowing Acacia seeds is during the months of March, April, August, and September. As the seeds are hard, it is necessary that they should be soaked in boiling water, and left until the shells burst before sowing.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR LARGE QUANTITIES.

TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS

6d. PER PACKET.

Sow in September and October in boxes or seed pans.

Ailanthus glandulosa (Tree of Heaven)—Ornamental tree of rapid growth, 20 ft. 1s. per oz.

Arbutus unedo (Irish Strawberry Tree)—A lovely shrub, producing bunches of waxy-white flowers and scarlet berries resembling a strawberry, which are edible, 15 ft. 1s. 6d. oz.

Calycanthus floridus (Allspice Tree)—A Spring flowering shrub, highly scented; flowers brown, 4 ft. 1s. 6d. per oz.

Ceratonia siliqua (Carob Tree, St. John's Bread, or Locust Tree of Scripture)—Excellent tree for warm climates, 15 ft. 6d. per oz.

Cercis siliquastrum (Judas Tree)—Handsome flowering tree with red flowers, 12 ft. 9d. per oz.

Clethra arborea (Lily of the Valley Tree)—Very pretty, with bunches of white flowers resembling Lily of the Valley, 9 ft. 3s. per oz.

Daphne mezereum—The seeds of this variety are used for medicinal purposes, 4 ft. 2s. per oz.

Genista Andreana—A most lovely variety of the common Broom, with the upper petals golden yellow and the lateral ones rich wallflower-crimson. 3s. per oz.

Kalmia latifolia (Mountain Laurel)—A beautiful spring flowering shrub; flowers white, spotted pink; excellent for florists. 2s. 6d. per oz.

Lagunaria Pattersoni (Fugosia)—A very handsome flowering shrub, of fine pyramidal habit, very hardy. 4s. per oz.

Larix Europæa (The Larch)—Succeeds well in the cool districts. 9d. oz.

Laurus camphora (Camphor Tree)—A fine ornamental tree, 20 ft. 1s. 6d. per oz.

Laurus nobilis (Sweet Bay)—A hardy evergreen shrub; the leaves are used for flavouring custards, etc.; 12 ft. 6d. per oz.

Liquidambar styraciflua—A magnificent, deciduous tree; the leaves turn crimson in the autumn, 20 ft. 2s. 6d. oz

Liriodendron tulipifera (Tulip Tree)—A lovely ornamental tree, with yellowish-red flowers which are shaped like a Tulip. 1s. oz.

Melia Azedarach (White Cedar)—A quick growing tree, excellent for dry districts. Largely grown in California, 35 ft. 1s. oz.

Paulownia imperialis—A splendid, rapid-growing tree with large leaves and bearing great spikes of lilac-coloured flowers, 30 ft. 1s. per oz.

Photinia serrulata—A hardy evergreen shrub; flowers white, 10 ft. 1s. 6d. per oz.

Protea mellifera (Cape Honeysuckle)—A handsome flowering shrub, flowers pink and white, 6 ft. 2s. 6d. oz.

Sambucus nigra (Elderberry Tree)—This tree produces the berries which are used for making Elderberry wine, 15 ft. 9d. per oz.

Prunus spinosa (Irish Black Thorn)—6d. oz.

Rhus succedanea (Sumach)—A deciduous shrub, with bright crimson flowers, 10 ft. 1s. 6d. per oz.

Schinus molle (Pepper Tree)—A beautiful, hardy ornamental evergreen tree, excellent for dry districts, 15ft. 1s. per oz.

Sophora Japonica—A deciduous shrub, with white flowers. 1s. 6d. per oz.

Spartium junceum (Yellow Spanish Broom)—A very pretty shrub, with bright yellow flowers, 7 ft. 6d. per oz.

—— **scoparium** (Common Broom)—6d. per oz.

Tilia Europæa grandiflora (Large-leaved Lime, or Linden Tree)—A fine ornamental shade tree, 30 ft. to 40 ft. 1s. per oz.

Tamarix gallica (Flowering Cyprus)—A hardy, graceful shrub, with pink flowers, 12 ft. 2s. per oz.

Viburnum opulus (Guelder Rose, or Snowball Tree)—A pretty flowering shrub, covered in the early spring with large heads of snow-white flowers, 10 ft. 1s. per oz.

Yucca filamentosa (Adam's Needle)—Pretty, palm-like plant, excellent as single specimens for lawns, flowers white, 3 ft. 4s. per oz.

—— **aloefolia variegata**—A very pretty variegated variety, 4 ft. 2s. per oz.

SOLE AGENTS FOR MURCHISON'S WEED AND SCRUB EXTERMINATOR. (SEE PAGE 114)

Australian Eucalypti Seeds—Gums

PRICE PER POUND ON APPLICATION. **SPECIAL QUOTATIONS GIVEN FOR LARGE QUANTITIES.**

Any variety not mentioned in this list we will endeavour to supply at the current rate.

THE Gums of Australia are now being largely sought after and cultivated in all parts of the world, not only on account of the extreme value of their wood and for planting in malaria-stricken districts, but for their oil producing qualities. As we execute orders annually for large quantities for America, Africa and India, we are in a position to supply the principal varieties at a cheap rate. Our supplies are procured from the most experienced collectors only but we do not hold ourselves liable in any degree should they differ from the names under which they are known in the States.

Postage.—1d. oz.; ¼ lb., 3d.; ½ lb., 5d.; 1 lb., 9d. extra. (For Parcels Post and Railway Rates, see page 3.)

E. Alpina (Alpine Gum)—Hardy evergreen tree; height, 10 to 15 ft. 2s. 6d. per oz.

E. Amygdalina (Peppermint Gum)—The timber is valuable for shingles, palings, etc. 1s. 6d. per oz.

E. Botryoides (Bastard Mahogany)—This magnificent tree is now being extensively planted. It is far superior to the Sugar Gum, being quicker in growth, and is not affected with insect borer. Squatters of the Western District, who have seen this tree, say that they intend planting it largely as a break-wind and shelter tree. Undoubtedly it is the finest shade tree we have, and a most rapid grower. Attains a height of 80 ft. 2s. 6d. per oz.

E. Bicolor (Bastard Box)—The timber is of great strength and durability, and is useful for piles and railway sleepers. 1s. 6d. per oz.

E. Calophylla (Red Gum of Western Australia)—It is said to be superior to E. Marginata and E. Cornuta for rafters, spokes, and fence rails. The flowers are large and white; bees are very fond of them. The seeds are very large. 2s. 6d. per oz.

E. Citriodora (Lemon-scented Gum)—See Australian Flower, Shrub, and Tree Seeds, page 99. 3s. 6d. per oz.

E. Cornuta (The Yale Tree of South-Western Australia)—A large tree of rapid growth. The timber is used for shafts and frames of carts and various other artisans' work. 2s. 6d. per oz.

E. Corymbosa (Bloodwood)—The wood is easily worked when fresh, but when dry becomes very hard. 2s. oz.

E. Corynocalyx (Sugar Gum)—A very rapid-growing and ornamental variety, with dark-green foliage. The wood, which is very durable, is used for railway sleepers, etc. Very valuable indeed as a fodder plant. 2s. 6d. per oz.

E. Crebra (The Narrow-leaved Ironbark of New South Wales)—The wood is reddish, hard, and very durable; useful for piles, fence posts, railway sleepers, etc. 2s. 6d. per oz.

E. Diversicolor (Karri Gum)—Very hardy, and a comparatively quick grower, attaining a height of from 300 to 400 ft. The timber, which is of straight grain and tough, is much used for spokes, ship-building, etc. 2s. 6d. per oz.

E. Ficifolia (Crimson-flowered Gum)—See Australian Flower, Shrub, and Tree Seeds, page 99.

E. Globulus (Tasmanian Blue Gum)—One of the most useful of all Gums, and is a very quick grower. It is now being planted largely in several countries on account of its malaria-destroying qualities. 1s. 6d. per oz.

E. Gomphocephala (The Tooart of S.W. Australia)—Its timber is one of the strongest, tough and heavy, and very durable: grain close and twisted. 2s. 6d. per oz.

E. Goniocalyx (The Victorian Spotted Gum)—The wood, which is very durable, is hard and tough, and is much used by shipbuilders. 1s. 6d. per oz.

E. Gunnii (Cider Tree)—A very useful timber variety; attains a great size. 2s. per oz.

E. Haemastoma (White Gum of N.S.W. and Qld.)—This variety is said to do well on sandy soils. It attains a considerable size, and furnishes wood for fencing and for rough buildings. 1s. 6d. per oz.

E. Hemiphloia (Common Box)—The timber is pale, strong and hard. Useful for fuel, fence posts, etc. 1s. 6d. oz.

E. Lehmanni—This gum is most useful for shelter purposes. It grows about 15 ft. high, with fine spreading branches. It is somewhat like the Alpine gum, but much hardier. When in flower it is a beautiful sight, the giant green flowers being from 5 to 6 in. across. This gum should be grown as extensively as the Sugar Gum. The timber is used for many purposes. 2s. 6d. per oz.

E. Leucoxylon (Ironbark Gum)—Its timber is noted for its great durability and is used for underground work, railway sleepers, etc. 2s. 6d. per oz.

E. Longifolia (Woolly Butt)—Grows to a great height, and stands well in any situation. There is no tree extant that produces more useful timber. 2s. per oz.

E. Macrorrhyncha (Stringybark of Vic.)—The bark is greatly used for roofing huts and the timber for fence rails, joists, and extensively for fuel. 1s. 6d. per oz.

E. Marginata (W.A. Jarrah)—The timber, which is easily worked and of great durability, is largely used for piles, railway sleepers, etc. 2s. 6d. oz.

E. Melliodora (Yellow Box of Vic. and N.S.W.)—The timber is used for telegraph poles, fence posts, rails, etc. 2s. per oz.

E. Muelleriana (Yellow Stringybark of Gippsland)—The wood is clear in the grain, very durable, and largely used for splitting and sawing. It is said that fencing posts of this variety have lasted for upwards of 30 years. 2s. per oz.

E. Obliqua (Stringybark)—A quick grower, and produces the best wood for rafters, flooring boards, etc. 1s. 6d. per oz.

E. Obtusifolia (Yellow Blackbutt)—A very quick grower, with wood like E. Obliqua. 2s. per oz.

E. Paniculata (Red Ironbark of N.S.W.)—This variety furnishes a very durable and lasting wood, excellent for railway sleepers, buildings and fencing. It thrives well in the coastal districts of Natal. 2s. 6d. per oz.

E. Paucifolia (The White, Drooping, or Swamp Gumtree of N.S.W., Vic. and Tas.)—A very hardy tree of handsome appearance; attains a considerable size. Cattle and sheep are very fond of the foliage. Its timber is used for ordinary building purposes. 2s oz.

E. Pilularis (Blackbutt of S. Qld., N.S.W. and Vic.)—One of the best timber-yielding trees, and of rapid growth. The timber is much used for flooring boards, railway sleepers, and telegraph poles. 2s. per oz.

E. Piperita (White Stringybark of Vic. and N.S.W.)—Grows to a great height: the wood is useful for many purposes. 1s. 6d. per oz.

E. Polyanthemos (Australian Beech)—The timber is greatly used for mining purposes, and is very hard and lasting. 2s. per oz.

E. Regnans (Mountain Ash of Vic.)—A variety of E. Amygdalina. The wood is used for rails, shingles, staves, etc., but it is not very strong. 2s. oz.

E. Resinifera (Red Gum of N.S.W.)—Very durable, and fine for house work. 2s. per oz.

E. Robusta (Swamp Mahogany)—This gum succeeds well in low swampy ground; the wood is very durable, and is used for joists, ship-building, etc. 2s. per oz.

E. Rostrata (Red Gum of Vic.)—The timber is unsurpassed for its durability, and is largely used for railway sleepers, posts, ship-building, etc. 1s. 6d. per oz.

E. Siderophloia (Red Ironbark)—The wood is very hard, light-coloured, heavy, and of great strength and durability, and is used for railway sleepers, spokes, etc. 2s. per oz.

E. Sieberiana (Mountain Ash of Vic.)—A very quick-growing, straight-stemmed tree. Its wood, which is of excellent quality, splits freely, and is easy to work. Useful for fencing and general building purposes. 2s. oz.

E. Stuartiana (Apple-scented Gum)—A medium-sized tree, with drooping foliage. Useful for fuel and fencing posts. 1s. 6d. per oz.

E. Viminalis (Manna Gum)—The timber is light-coloured and clear, but it is not so strong as many other varieties, and is used for fence rails and ordinary building purposes. 1s. 6d. per oz.

F. H. BRUNNING PTY LTD — ESTABLISHED 1852

Bird Seeds & Sundries

Dealers should stock our Canary and Parrot Mixtures. Prices on Application.

To keep your Birds healthy it is necessary to give them PURE, SWEET, CLEAN SEED.

Dealers should stock our Canary and Parrot Mixtures. Prices on Application.

FINEST MIXED BIRD SEED

(Summer and Winter Mixtures),

—For Canaries, Finches, &c.—

In packets, 6d. and 1s.

In ½ cwt. bags, 12s.; per cwt., 21s. 6d.

The "Incomparable" Parrot —Food Mixture—

FOR PARROTS, COCKATOOS, GALAHS, &c.

A Splendid Mixture for keeping Birds Healthy and in Good Plumage.

In packets, 2 lbs., 6d.; per cwt., 21s. 6d.

HYDE'S MOUNTAIN BREAD—A wonderful egg food for young Canaries and other birds. No trouble in rearing young birds if this food is used. Full directions given.
In tins, 8d.; per post, 1s. 1d.

HYDE'S ORANGE PLUME POWDER—A harmless colouring for giving bright plumage to young Canaries, etc. Full directions given.
In tins, 8d.; per post, 1s. 1d.

TASTELESS PEPPER—For colouring young Canaries.
In packets, 6d.; per post, 7d.
3s. per lb.

SPRATT'S PATENT CANARY FOOD—For young Canaries. This food contains all the elements of an invigorating and health-preserving diet for Canaries and most of the smaller British cage birds. An efficient substitute for egg food, being far less expensive and more easily prepared. For young Canaries it is a more natural food, being far more digestible and less heating than egg, while its actual feeding properties are greater.
In tins, 9d.; per post, 1s. 6d.

SAFFRON TINCTURE—For Canaries, when moulting, etc. Improves their plumage, colour, and general condition.
In bottles, 9d.; per post, 1s. 1d.

HYDE'S LUNG DROPS—For Canaries and all birds suffering from Asthma, Colds, or Loss of Song.
In bottles, 9d.; per post, 11d.

HYDE'S CARBONATED SHELL GRAVEL—For all cage birds.
In bags (3½lbs.), 6d. each.
(Too heavy for post.)

CONACHER'S SHELL GRAVEL—For all cage birds. **In bags, 3d. and 6d. each.**
(Too heavy for post.)

FLEXIBLE CAPSULES FOR PIGEONS AND POULTRY (Cod Liver Oil and Quinine).—For bringing Pigeons and Poultry into good condition and health.
In boxes, 9d.; per post, 10d.

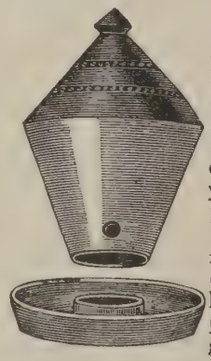
SPRATT'S PATENT CONDITION PILLS.—For Poultry, Pigeons, and Pheasants.
In boxes 4d.; per post, 5d.

TONIC SYRUP.—For Poultry, Pigeons, Parrots, and all the Feathered Tribe. It is indispensable for bringing

Pigeons into condition after exhaustion of flight.
In bottles, 9d.; per post, 1s. 2d.

ROUP PILLS, for Poultry.—Will promote the laying of eggs, assist the process of moulting, and prevent Roup, Pip, Gapes, and other diseases common to poultry.
In boxes, 6d.; per post, 7d.

PRATT'S POULTRY SPICE.—A splendid Spice for increasing the egg supply and keeping Poultry in good condition.
In packets, 1s. 6d; per post, 2s 3d.



EARTHENWARE BIRD FOUNTAINS.—These are invaluable for holding a supply of water. The smaller sizes are suitable for aviaries, and the larger ones for the poultry yard. 1-pint, 1s.; 1½-pint, 1s. 3d.; 2-pint, 1s. 9d.; 3-pint, 2s. 3d.; 2-quarts, 2s. 6d.; 3-quarts, 2s. 9d.; 1-gallon, 3s. 6d.; 1½-gallons, 5s.; 2-gallons, 6s.; 3-gallons, 9s.; packing extra.

BONE GRIT, for Fowls—7lbs., 1s.; or 12s. cwt.

BONE MEAL, for Chickens—7lb., 1s.; or 12s. cwt.

SPRATT'S COLOUR FOODS, for Canaries.—Commence feeding on the Colour Foods when the young birds are eight weeks old, and for old birds when moulting.
Orange Plumage—In tins, 8d.; per post, 11d.
Red Plumage—In tins, 8d.; per post, 11d.

BONE CANARY NEST EGGS, 2d. each; Per post, 3d. 1s. 9d. doz; per post, 2s.

DRINKERS, for Canaries.
Glass, 2d. each; China, 2d. each.

MAW SEED ¼ lb., 4d.; 1 lb., 1s.

BIRD LETTUCE 3d. oz.; 1s. 3d. lb.

WHITE FRENCH MILLET, 3d. lb.

INCA or NIGER 4d. lb.

RED MILLET 3d. lb.

CANARY, RAPE, HEMP, LINSEED—Prices according to Market. In quantity.

BIRD SAND, in packets, 6d. and 1s.

CHINA BATHS, for Canaries, 4d., 6d., and 8d. each.

CHINA BATHS, for Parrots, 1s. each.

CHINA NEST PANS, for Canaries—Far superior to wooden boxes or baskets. Can be washed and used over and over again. **9d. each.** (Too heavy for post.)

TIN CANARY NESTS.—For breeding Cages.
Plain, 3d. each; Wired, 4d. each.

WIRE CAGE FRONTS—For Breeding Cages. They are made to fit kerosene cases.
Plain, 1s.; Wooden Framed, 1s. 3d. each.

SPRATT'S BOOK ON CANARY BREEDING.—A very useful and interesting little book. **Price, 4d.; per post, 5d.**

GLASS BATHS, for Canaries—In sizes —**4d., 6d., and 8d. each.**

LARK FOOD A splendid food for Thrushes, Blackbirds, Starlings, and all insectivorous and soft-billed birds.
In air-tight tins, 5d. and 9d. each; per post, 10d. and 1s. 6d. each.

ANT EGGS—For Goldfinches, Gold Fish, and insectivorous birds.
In ¼-lb. packets, 1s.; per post, 1s. 3d.

BIRD NESTS—3d. each; per post, 4d.; or 2s. 6d. doz.; per post, 3s.

CUTTLE FISH—6d. per ¼ lb.; per post 9d.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF BIRD FOODS, SUNDRIES, Etc., IN AUSTRALIA.

— Poultry, Dog, & Cattle Sundries —

MANNING'S POULTRY SPICE.

Prevents and Cures Diseases in Poultry. Improves the Birds, and Increases the Egg Supply. Recommended for Pigeons, Canaries, and Domestic Birds. Full particulars in each packet. **Price—In packets, 1s. and 2s. each. Per post, 1s. 6d. and 2s. 9d. In tins, 10s. each (too heavy for post). For Passenger Train Rates, see page 3.**

MANNING'S Invincible HORSE & CATTLE SPICE

This Spice is remarkable for its Tonic and Feeding Properties; it acts upon the digestive organs, increases the appetite, causing food that otherwise would be wasted to be consumed. It affects the liver and kidneys as a mild stimulant, giving that desirable glossy, healthy appearance to the hair of Horses and Cattle. For Worms, Urinary Complaints, Skin Diseases, and many other Ailments, it is a sure antidote; for Colic or Gripes it is also a specific. To Aged Animals it is of extraordinary use. Strongly recommended for dogs. **Sold in bags, 2s. 6d. each. (Too heavy for post, can only be sent by rail or coach.) For rates, see page 3. In each bag is placed a Measure and Directions for Use.**

SIMPSON'S CELEBRATED DOG MEDICINES.

DISTEMPER MIXTURE—A Certain Cure for Distemper. It will also be found of great service in all cases of Colds, Coughs, and Feverishness. Small bottles, **1s. 6d. each;** large bottles, **2s. 6d. each;** per post, **2s.** and **3s. 3d.**

WORM SYRUP—The Mildest, Safest and Most Effectual Remedy. May be given with perfect safety to the most delicate Puppy. Small bottles, **2s. each;** large bottles, **3s. each;** per post, **2s. 9d.** and **3s. 9d.**

COMPOUND SULPHUR LOTION—For the Cure of Mange, Blotch, Irritation of the Skin, etc. **1s. 6d.** per bottle; per post, **2s. 3d.**

WORM POWDERS—Per packet, **6d.;** per post **7d.**

WATER-GLASS SOLUTION.

For Preserving Eggs. Preserve your Eggs when plentiful. In bottles, **price 1s.;** preserve 15 dozen Eggs, or a kerosene tinful. (Too heavy for post; can only be sent per rail or coach. **Packing, 4d. extra.** Half-gallon tins, **price, 2s.;** preserve 50 dozen Eggs. Gallon tins, **price, 3s.;** preserve 100 dozen Eggs. 5-gallon drums, **price, 12s. 6d.;** preserve 500 dozen.

Ovo

VICKERY'S FIRST AND ONLY ORIGINAL EGG PRESERVATIVE.

Awarded Two Gold Medals. Preserves Eggs Perfectly.

In tins, sufficient to preserve—10 doz. eggs, 9d.; 16 doz., 1s.; 24 doz., 1s. 6d.; 60 doz., 3s.

"SALVITIS PROPRIETARIES."

CATTLE SALVITIS—Absolutely Unequalled for keeping Dairy Cattle in Health and Profit. In tins, **1 lb., 1s.; 2½ lbs., 2s.; 8 lbs., 5s.**

HORSE COMPOUND SALVITIS—Matchless for maintaining Horses in health, strength and vigour. In tins, **1 lb., 1s.; 2½ lbs., 2s.; 8 lbs., 5s.; 20 lbs., 10s.; 50 lb. cases, 20s.**

POULTRY SALVITIS—Keeps Poultry healthy and profitable. In tins, **1 lb., 1s.; 8 lbs. 5s.; 20 lbs., 10s.**

"EQUISAN" (Registered).

It is a great boon to large horse-keepers and owners of all domestic animals, who require a cheap and simple remedy for Mange, Itch, Cuts, Collar Galls, Cracked or Greasy Heels in Horses; Mange, Eczema, etc., in Dogs; and for Lice, Scurf, and other Skin Diseases that trouble Cattle. It produces rapid growth of the hair on bare patches. It is also a certain cure for Scab in Sheep. **Per bottle, 1s. 6d.**

BRINSMEAD'S HANDY TONIC FOR FOWLS.

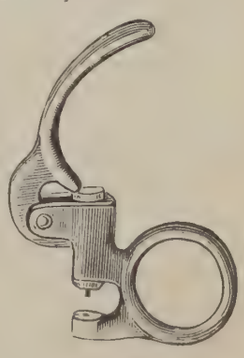
Will keep your Fowls from disease and increase the flow of Eggs. Use daily when moulting and in hot weather; in cold weather, twice a week. Sold in tins, 6d. each; per post 10d.

TYZACK'S POULTRY PREPARATIONS.

Victorian Chicken Meal—Specially prepared for chickens just out of the shell. A natural and invigorating food, free from Pollard, Bran, and Oatmeal. Specially prepared to prevent diarrhoea; is cheaper than eggs. Chickens fed on this Meal grow rapidly. **In bags, 4 lbs., 1s.; 7lbs., 1s. 6d.; 14 lbs., 2s. 9d.; 28 lbs., 5s. 3d.**

Grainoline—A combined grain and meat food, which can be fed to chickens when they are three weeks old. **In bags, 6 lbs., 1s.; 25 lbs., 3s. 6d.**

Turkey Meal—For rearing young Turkeys the success of this meal is phenomenal. **In bags, 4 lbs., 1s.; 7 lbs., 1s. 6d.; 14 lbs., 2s. 9d.; 28 lbs., 5s. 3d.**



Marking Punch.

Climax Marking Rings.

POULTRY MARKING RINGS.

In three sizes, **1s. 3d.** per dozen; per post, **1s. 4d.**

Climax Rings, 1s. 3d. per dozen; per post, 1s. 4d.

Punches for Marking Poultry—1s. 9d. each; per post, **1s. 10d.**

THE LARGEST STOCK OF BIRD FOODS, SUNDRIES, Etc., IN AUSTRALIA.

—MANURES and FERTILISERS—

All Manures are sold for NET CASH only.
Delivered at Train or Wharf, Melbourne. CARRIAGE EXTRA to any of the Suburbs.

Agricultural Salt—2-cwt. bag, 6s. each (net cash).

ALBERT'S PLANT FOOD.

The Best Fertiliser for House Plants.

This celebrated plant-food, made in Germany, is a scientific preparation containing in a highly concentrated and easily soluble form the food elements required by plants. It is odourless, clean to handle, quick in its action and unequalled in its effects. It is put up in attractive tins with full directions for use printed on each, and containing inside a small spoon holding the exact quantity required for dissolving in a quart of water. By its application plants acquire a sturdier growth, fuller development and a manifold increase in bloom. For palms, ferns, bulbs and all kinds of pot-plants, it is by far the most complete, most effective, most economical and easiest applied fertiliser made. 6d. per tin; per post 10d. (See cut.)

Albert's Concentrated Horticultural Manure (A.C.D.)—This is said to be one of the best manures in the world for florists and amateur gardeners who wish to grow plants and flowers for sale; also for market gardeners and orchardists. For vegetables, 2 cwt. per acre is a good dressing; for Flower Gardens, 1 oz. per square yard, or 2 cwt. per acre; for Fruit (five to ten years old), 2 to 4 lb. per tree is sufficient. Sprinkle on the surface as far as the roots extend, and harrow or rake it lightly in. Sow with the seed, or after active growth has commenced in the Spring. For Plants in Pots, dissolve an ounce in two gallons of water, and water the soil once a week with quick-growing plants, but only once a month with slow-growing ones, like azaleas, camellias, etc. Remember that 15 grains of this are as strong as 4 lbs. of cow manure. Bags, 5s. 6d. each; 18s. cwt.

Albert's Concentrated Vineyard Manure (P.K.N.D.)—It is valuable for peaches, apricots, nectarines, almonds, olives, plums, tomatoes, asparagus, and passion fruit, also for grape vines.

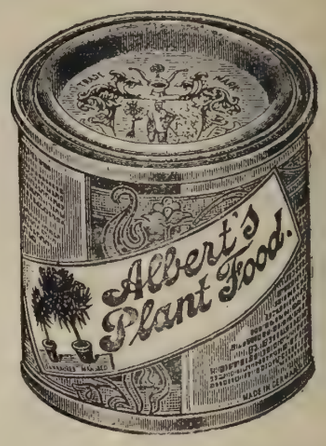
Apply 2 lbs. to each tree over five years old, or 4 ozs. to each vine, or 2 cwt. per acre. Spread it evenly on the surface, and harrow it in very lightly in the Spring. Do not put it on a hard caked surface, nor dig it in deeply, as the dew and rain dissolve it and carry it down. 28-lb. Sample Bags, 5s 6d. each; 18s. per cwt. (net cash).

Bone Dust—In 1-cwt. bags, 6s. each; per ton, £5 10s. (net cash).

Cuming, Smith and Co.'s Horticultural Manure—Invaluable for all Horticultural work in general. In 14-lb. sample bags, 1s. 9d.; 28-lbs., 2s 9d.; 1-cwt. bags, 9s.

Cuming, Smith and Co.'s Grass Manure—Invaluable for top-dressing Cricket, Tennis, Croquet and other Lawns. Put up in 14-lb, 1s. 9d.; 28-lb. 2s. 9d., or 1-cwt. bags, 7s. 6d.

Cuming, Smith and Co.'s Rose Manure—In bags, 14 lbs. 2s. 6d.; 28 lbs. 4s., or 1-cwt, 12s. 6d.



Guano, Ohlendorff's Dissolved—In 14lb. bags, 3s. each.

Nitrate of Soda—An excellent fertiliser.

Standen's Manure—This valuable manure has been in use for over 50 years. For promoting a rapid, healthy, and finely-developed growth, with the highest excellence of colour, size, and quality of Flowers, Fruit, and Vegetables. 1-lb. tins, 1s.; 3-lb. tins, 2s. 6d.

Sulphate of Ammonia—An effective, quick-acting fertiliser, for promoting and maintaining healthy, vigorous growth in plants. In tins, 1s. each; or 18s. per cwt. (net cash).

Superphosphate of Lime—In 1-cwt. bags, 6s. each; per ton, £5 (net cash).

—INSECT AND BLIGHT DESTROYERS—

Bluestone (Sulphate of Copper)—Used in the formation of various pest remedies. 6d. per lb.

Bordeaux Mixture (Dry)—The best fungicide for curing and preventing Black Spot, Mildew, Blight, Leaf Curl on Peach Trees, Scab and other Fungoid Diseases on Fruit Trees and Plants. 1 lb. will make 5 gallons of spray. In tins, 1 lb., 1s.; 2 lbs., 1s. 9d.; 4 lbs., 3s. 3d.

Firtree Oil—Effectually clears all insects and Parasites from the roots and foliage of Trees, Vines and Plants. Kills all Grubs, Flies, etc. Cures Mildew and Blight, and makes a good Winter dressing. In bottles, 2s. and 3s. each.

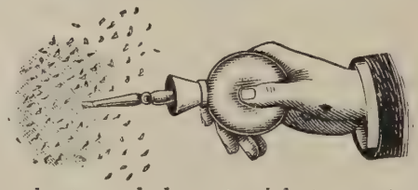
Flour of Sulphur—For Mildew on Roses, Vines, etc. 3d. per lb.; or 21s. cwt.

Gishurst Compound (Patented)—One of the oldest and best Insecticides yet introduced for destroying all kinds of Insect Life. 1-lb. boxes, 1s. 6d.; 3-lb. boxes, 4s.

Hellebore Powder (English)—Very useful for destroying Pear and Cherry Slugs, Worms, Caterpillars, Slugs, etc. In tins, 1s. 6d.

Mortein—This is one of the best Insecticides for destroying Green Fly on roses, and all kinds of Insect Life. In tins, 9d. and 3s. 6d., per post, 11d. and 4s. 3d.

Mortein Spreaders—For using Mortein, Par-oidium, Sulphur, and other Insect Powders. Highly recommended to amateurs who have only a few



plants and do not wish to go to the expense of buying Sulphur Bellows (see cut.) 9d. each, per post 11d.

Nikoteen—A preparation containing about 30 per cent. of nicotine. For all kinds of Scale, Aphis, and Codlin Moth; it is very effectual, and is easy to use.

In Bottles—Making from 4 to 5 gallons of Spray, 1s. 3d. each; 8 to 10, 2s. 6d.; 12 to 20, 3s. 6d.; 50 to 75, 12s.

Par-oidium—A most powerful Insecticide, and guaranteed to destroy Oidium, Mildew, Vine Parasites, Chlorosis, and all Parasitical Insects on Plants, Vegetables, etc. It is largely used in France by Vignerons and others, and its superiority over Sulphur and other well-known Insecticides has been acknowledged. It cures Oidium radically, even when sulphur has failed. 3d. per lb., or 14s. per cwt.

Nicotine Soap—An unrivalled preparation for destroying Insect Life upon plants without injury to the foliage. In jars, 1s. 9d. and 3s. 6d. each.

Paris Green—Poisonous; insoluble Powder, excellent for destroying Codlin Moth, Caterpillars, and all kinds of Insect Life. In 1 lb. packets only, 1s. 6d. each; in tins, 6d. and 9d. each.

Paris Green Paste (Blundell's Pure)—Ready for use. 1s. 6d. per lb. bottle.

London Purple—Excellent for destroying Codlin Moth, Caterpillars, and all kinds of Insect Life. In 1 lb. packets only, 1s. 6d. each.

Soaperine—An invaluable remedy for destroying Blight on Rose Trees, Insect Pests, etc., in Orchards and Vineyards. Excellent also for destroying Vermin on Dogs, Horses, and Cattle. 9d. per tin.

Pestide Compound—A safe and effectual remedy for Insect and Fungoid Pests. Snails and Slugs are easily destroyed and eradicated by it Mixes with cold water, no sediment, and is easily applied. 10-oz. bottles, making from 3 to 5 gallons, 1s. each.

Tobacco—For fumigating. 1s. per lb.

Tobacco Powder—Kills Green and Black Fly, etc., dusted or blown on the foliage while moist. In tins, 1s. 6d.

Phosphorised Wheat—For exterminating Rabbits. Rats, Mice, Sparrows, Starlings. Parrots, and other pests. In tins, 1s. each, per post, 1s. 9d.; or in cases containing 60 lbs., 10s. 6d. per case.

Kilemquick—This Insecticide is invaluable for destroying Blight on Chrysanthemums and Roses. Guaranteed to give universal satisfaction 1-pint tins, to make 5 gals., 1s.; ½-gal., 3s.; 1-gal., 5s.

"KUOLO"—CERTAIN DEATH TO SNAILS AND SLUGS. (SEE PAGE 105.)

INSECT AND BLIGHT DESTROYERS—Continued.

"VAPORITE"

Kills Wire-worm, Grubs, Beetles, and all Worm and Insect Pests that Infest the Soil.

CERTAIN DEATH TO SLUGS.

A trial tin of **"VAPORITE"** will demonstrate the unique advantages and wonderful efficacy of this latest process. Every harmful kind of worm or insect sheltering in the soil will be destroyed. The process consists in distributing the powder in the soil. "Vaporite" slowly evolves noxious fumes which permeate the soil and from which your troublesome pests cannot escape. In the expert opinion of gardeners, florists, and agriculturists, "Vaporite" is one of the greatest of modern discoveries. The process is inexpensive, and absolutely certain in effect. Care must be taken not to allow the "Vaporite" to touch the foliage of any plants; or seedlings must not be transplanted into soil where it has been applied for two or three weeks afterwards.

In tins, 2 lb., 1s.; 7 lbs., 2s. 6d. In bags, 28 lbs., 6s.; cwt., 20s.

"KUOLO"

This preparation has proved itself to be a sure and safe destroyer of snails and slugs.

It is most effective in showery weather, and rain will not affect its virtue.

Full Directions on Tin, price 1s.; per Post, 1s. 6d.

"SURPAZOLL"—*The Rose-Grower's Friend.*

One of the Best and Safest Insect Destroyers on the Market.

This insecticide is a purely vegetable extract, and is one of the best, if not the best, insect destroyer on the market, and is guaranteed to be quite harmless to the tenderest foliage. For destroying the Green Fly on roses it is unsurpassed. It also destroys Scale, Caterpillars, Mealy Bugs, Thrip, Cabbage Fly, and many other insect pests. It is advisable when spraying insects of a greasy nature to add 1 lb. of soft soap to every 10 gallons of spray. Full Directions on each Bottle.

No. 1 size, to make 7 Gallons of Spray, 1s. 6d. each.

No. 2 size, to make 17½ Gallons of Spray, 3s. 6d. each.

"BEETLECUTE"

The only Safe, Infallible, Non-Poisonous Exterminator of Ants, Beetles, Cockroaches, Woodlice, etc., etc.

Perfectly Harmless to Human Beings and Animals.
Used by all the Leading Shipping Companies, and supplied to H.M. Government.

Sold in Tins, 9d. and 1s. 6d. each; per Post 11d. and 1s. 10d. each. Bellows filled with "Beetlecute," 1s. 6d.; per Post 1s. 9d.

Full Directions on Tins and Bellows for use.

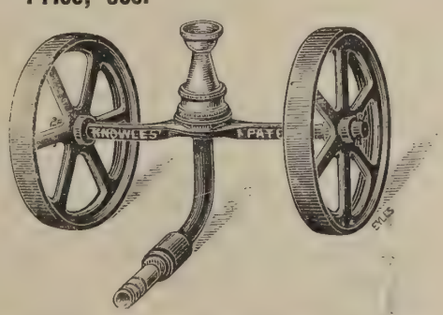
HORTICULTURAL SUNDRIES

PNEUMATIC SPRAYER

This is the best Sprayer of its class that has come under our notice, and we can thoroughly recommend it to every Horticulturist and Florist, being especially adapted for spraying Green Fly on Roses, Greenhouse or Conservatory use, or for spraying cut flowers. It is a beautifully finished article, consisting of a copper reservoir capable of holding 4 pints of liquid, an improved Spray Jet, a Stop Cock and Filler Cap, and a nickelled Pneumatic Pump. When the vessel is full one or two strokes of the pump are sufficient to start the spray, at the same time causing agitation to the liquid, thus preventing the accumulation of sediment. The spray, which is as fine as mist, continues for several minutes, and can be discontinued for any length of time and re-started without further pumping.

Price, 30s.

Knowles' Patent "Aquarius" Lawn Sprinklers.



The advantages these Sprinklers possess over all others are that they can be readily moved by means of the hose from one part of the lawn to another without stopping the flow of water or getting the feet wet by walking on the wet grass. By attaching a length of cord they can be drawn back to any desired position. The nozzle is of an entirely new construction, which causes the water to cover the grass evenly within a radius of from 24 to 30 feet, according to the pressure obtainable.

Made for ½-inch and ¾-inch hose, **10s. 6d. each.**

The **"AQUARIUS JUNR."**—A smaller size, designed especially for those possessing only small lawns, for which they are admirably adapted.

Made for ½-inch hose only, **5s. 6d.**

"THE NATIONAL" Buttonhole Flower Holder.

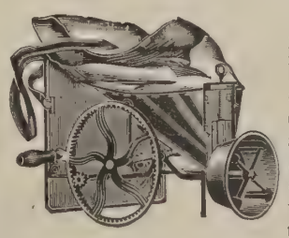
The "National" allows the stems to be placed in the holder, gripped, and inserted in the water tubes without touching the flowers. This is a new, original and effective invention; there being no need to tie the stems, and no risk of spoiling the flowers by forcing them into the tube.

9d. each; per post, 10d.

The "VICTORIA" Button-hole Flower Tubes.
Plain glass, with silver loop, **3d.** each; per post, **4d.**

CAHOON SEED SOWER

Recognised Everywhere as the World's Standard Seed Sower.

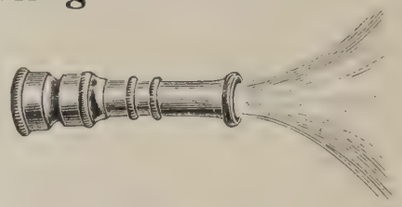


The easiest running and most perfect machine on the market. It not only saves two-thirds labour, but 25 per cent. of seed. A man or boy can sow evenly any desired quantity at the rate of from 4 to 6 acres per hour. With careful usage it will last a lifetime, as everything used in its construction is of the very best quality. The weight of the machine when empty is 5¼ lbs. It will scatter the following distances:—Wheat or Rye, 30 to 36 feet; Barley, 27 to 33 feet; Oats, 21 to 25 feet; Clovers, Millets, and Lucerne, 20 to 24 feet; Timothy, or Couch Grass, 15 to 18 feet; Rye Grass, 8 to 12 feet; the breadth of cast being in proportion to the weight of seed. **Price, 22s. 6d.**

HORTICULTURAL SUNDRIES—Continued.

Controlling Nozzle

This Nozzle can be converted into a single jet, fine or coarse spray, by turning the Nozzle and without turning off the water. 3s. 6d. each. Complete with fitting for ½-in. or ¾-in. hose.



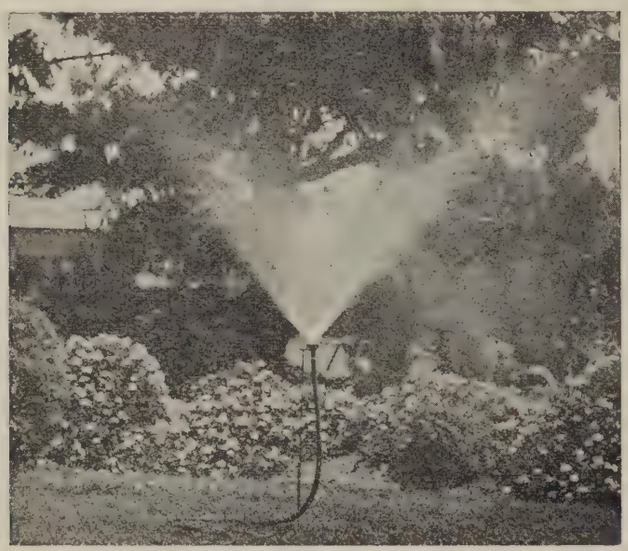
Daisy Lawn Sprinklers

This is one of the best Sprinklers that has come under our notice, and for even distribution of water they are unrivalled; they throw an even shower over a large radius, the water descending in similar form to light natural rain, and consequently does not injure the tenderest plants. The 3-inch size is the most suitable for ordinary gardens, distributing water over an area of 25 ft. The 6-inch is more adapted for bowling greens and extensive lawns. When ordering, state whether your water pressure is high, low, or medium, as these Sprinklers are made to suit all pressures.

3-inch, with Stand, 5s. 6d.; complete with Hose Coupling, and Clip, 6s. 6d.

6-inch, 15s.; complete with Hose Coupling, and Clip, 16s. 6d.

When ordering, please state size of hose used.



3-inch "Daisy" Spray and Stand, 5s. 6d.; Hose Coupling, and Clips, 1s. extra.

The "Adelaide" Sprinklers

These will water any shape bed, and are set up with pipes to water circle, half-circle, and quarter-circle, and a long narrow bed. The advantage to many people, who have to do their watering in spare hours, is that you do not require to hold the hose, as you can fix the Sprinkler and move it about when required.

No. 1—To water circle only. 5s. each.

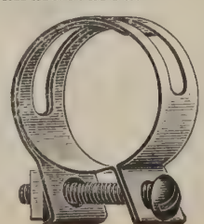
No. 2—To water circle, half-circle, quarter-circle, and long narrow bed, 6s. 6d. each.

India-Rubber Garden Hoses

GENUINE "NORTH BRITISH."—Finest quality, 3 ply. Possesses strength and other qualities unequalled by most and surpassed by no other hose hitherto manufactured.

¾ inch 1s. 1d. per foot; ½ inch, 10d. per foot.

Sold only in 30 and 60 feet lengths.



Brass Clips, for ½-inch Hose, 4d. each.
,, for ¾-inch Hose, 5d. each.
Metal Clips, for ½-inch Hose, 3d. each.
,, for ¾-inch Hose, 4d. each.

"Climax" Powder Weed Killer

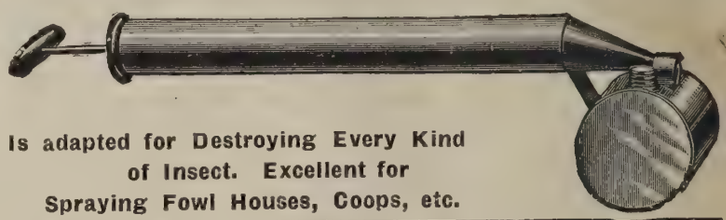
In tins sufficient to make 25 gallons. **Price, 2s. 6d. per tin.**

The "Faultless" Sprayer

Invaluable to every Horticulturist and Florist. Made in Brass and Tin. Throws a Spray as Fine as Mist.

Price, in Tin, 4s. Price, in Brass, 6s.

Price in Tin, with Brass Reservoir, 5s. each.



Is adapted for Destroying Every Kind of Insect. Excellent for Spraying Fowl Houses, Coops, etc.

The "Wikeham" Patent Weed Eradicator

CAN BE EASILY USED BY A LADY.

The only instrument that will **effectually destroy** Dandelions, Docks, and other coarse weeds in Lawns, etc., without injury to the surrounding grass, being a new invention brought out for this purpose, consisting of a tubular staff 36 inches long, fitted with a spike and self-acting valve. The upper part being filled with **Weed Killer,** it is so arranged that by merely stabbing the point into the plant, enough liquid is released into the tissues to destroy it.

When not in use, the point is protected by a cover, which may be screwed on or off as desired. Why spend money in useless efforts to dig up such pests as Dandelions, when it is impossible to get the whole of the root away? And it is well known that the smallest portion of such root will spring to life again with renewed vigour if left in the soil.

Price, 10s. 6d.

"Willesden" Green Scrim

ROT-PROOF, NON-ARSENICAL, DURABLE.

Awarded 8 Gold Medals in England.

Splendid shading for Conservatories, Greenhouse Blinds, and protection from the sun's rays. In use in all the principal gardens and estates in England for many years. Sample free.

Price, 1s. 9d. per yard nett, 60 inches wide.

Green Cotton Shading

The best and most durable material on the market for

GREENHOUSE BLINDS, SHADING GLASSHOUSES, CONSERVATORIES, Etc.

Sample Free.

2s. per yard nett, 60 inches wide.

It will save its cost in a day. The special advantage of this over all other Weeders of this class is, that it has a band which passes over the fingers, which, when the tool is not in use, gives full use to the hand for pulling weeds and thinning out plants without laying down the tool. It is neatly and strongly made.

Price, 1s. 3d.; per post, 1s. 6d.

HORTICULTURAL SUNDRIES—Continued.

FLOWER POTS.

	Per doz.		Per doz.
3-inch.. ..	9d.	8-inch ..	3s. 6d.
4 ,, ...	1s.	9 ,, ..	5s. 6d.
5 ,, ...	1s. 3d.	10 ,, ..	8s.
6 ,, ...	1s. 6d.	12 ,,	15s, or 1s 6d each
7 ,, ...	2s. 6d.		

FLOWER-POT SAUCERS.

	Per doz.		Per doz.
4-inch.. ..	9d.	8-inch ..	3s. 6d.
5 ,, ...	1s.	9 ,, ..	5s.
6 ,, ...	1s. 3d.	10 ,, ..	6s. 6d.
7 ,, ...	2s. 6d.	12 ,, ..	9s.

SEED PANS.

Each.	Each.	Each.
8-inch .. 6d.	10-inch .. 9d.	12-inch .. 1s.

SQUARE HARDWOOD STICKS (Colonial).

4-ft. .. 1s. 6d. per doz.	5-ft. .. 2s. 6d. per doz.
4½-ft. .. 1s. 9d. per doz.	6-ft. .. 3s. per doz.

COLONIAL WOODEN GARDEN LABELS.

In bundles of 100 each.

4-inch.. ..	1s.	8-inch ..	2s. 6d.
5 ,, ...	1s. 3d.	10 ,, ..	3s.
6 ,, ...	1s. 6d.	12 ,, ..	3s. 6d.
7 ,, ...	2s.	15 ,, ..	6s.

GARDEN STICKS (Unpainted).

In bundles of 100 each.

1-ft. ..	1s. 3d.	2½-ft. ..	3s.
1½-ft. ..	2s.	3-ft. ..	3s. 6d.
2-ft. ..	2s. 6d	3½-ft. ..	4s. 6d.
		4-ft. ..	6s.

PROPAGATING GLASSES.

Each.	Each.
4-inch.. .. 1s.	8-inch .. 2s. 6d.
5 ,, ... 1s. 3d.	9 ,, .. 4s.
6 ,, ... 1s. 6d.	10 ,, .. 4s. 6d.
7 ,, ... 2s.	12 ,, .. 7s. 6d.

IMPORTED MANILLA WATERPROOF LABELS.

Used by Nurserymen for labelling Fruit Trees, Roses, &c.

	Per 1000
1st quality Best Waterproof ..	.. 6s. 6d.
2nd ,, Square-cut Waterproof ..	5s.
3rd ,, Grey Manilla ..	.. 4s.

CHANDLER'S PATENT COPPER LABELS.

Wired ready for use. 9d. per doz.

Zinc Labels for Trees, Plants, Borders, &c.

For Pots, Borders, etc. { No. 1, **5s.** per 100. No. 3, **4s.** per 100. / No. 2, **4s.** per 100. No. 4, **4s.** per 100.

For Suspending Nailing, etc. { No. 5, **5s.** per 100. No. 13, **3s. 6d.** per 100. / No. 6, **3s. 6d.** per 100. No. 14, **3s.** per 100. / No. 7, **3s.** per 100. No. 21, **4s.** per 100.

INDELIBLE INK, for writing on zinc labels. In bottles, **9d.** and **1s. 3d.** each.

Tanned Garden Netting

For Protecting Vines, Fruit Trees, etc.

Sizes—2 x 50 yards, 12s. 6d. each.
4 x 25 yards, 12s. 6d. each.
6 x 25 yards, 20s. each.
8 x 25 yards, 25s. each.

The 'Automatic' Tree Pruner

The "Automatic" Tree Pruner

One of the best Tree Pruners ever offered, will cut a branch 1 1-8 inches in diameter. Can be fixed on to poles to cut at any height.

Price, 10s. 6d. each.

Genuine Turkish Bird Lime

For catching Cockatoos, Parrots, Sparrows, and all sorts of birds. Thousands of these birds are caught annually with the

Small tins, 6d. each; by post, 8d.

Large tins, 1s. each; by post, 1s. 3d.

Special Quotations to Storekeepers.

—Rose Tubes—

Largely used at all the principal shows for exhibiting rose and carnation blooms. **6s. per doz.**

Tebb's Universal Fumigators

Specially recommended for producing a larger quantity of genuine Tobacco Smoke than any other Fumigator, and without the assistance of hot ash.

No. 0, 4s. 6d. each; No. 1, 5s. each; No. 2, 6s. 6d. each.

—Secateurs—

For Pruning Roses, Fruit Trees, etc.

We keep a very large stock of all the best makes of these useful articles always on hand. **Price, from 2s. to 10s. 6d. each.**

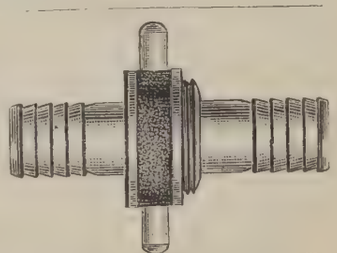
The Mystic Lawn Sprinkler

This Sprinkler is the best of its class. Under a fair pressure it will cover a space 40 feet. in diameter. It is of simple construction, and cannot possibly get out of order. Made in ¾-inch size only. **4s. 6d. each.**

Hose Union, for ½-inch hose, **1s. 6d.**

Hose Union, for ¾-inch hose, **2s. 3d.**

Ribbed Brass Piping, for connecting hoses, ½-inch, **4d.** each; ¾-inch, **6d.** each.



—THE "ÆRATOR"—

It will do six times more work in a given time than the ordinary Hoe. Should be used as soon as the young plants and weeds appear above the ground, and then again after a short interval, especially if the weather has been dry and rendered the surface of the soil caked or hard. The **"AERATOR"** loosens the soil, admits air, prepares for the coming rain, rouses up the bacteria or insect world, stimulates root action, hastens the growth of the young plants, and at the same time destroys the weeds in their infancy, which otherwise, in time, rob plant life of available sustenance. In preparing the ground for small seeds, or the application of manure in powdered form, no tool could be better. **Price, 7s. each.**

Thoroughly turns over the soil, 6 in. wide with a forward push of the handle.

Patented.

Six inches wide, on ash handle. **4ft.** 6in long, well made and finished.

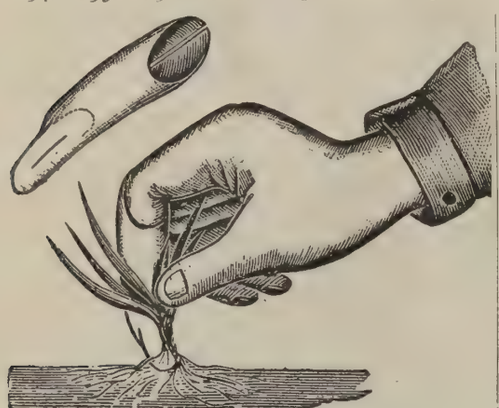
SOLE AGENTS FOR MURCHISON'S WEED, SCRUB, AND TREE EXTERMINATOR. (SEE PAGE 114.)

HORTICULTURAL SUNDRIES—Continued.

SAYNOR, COOKE, AND RIDAL'S PRUNING, BUDDING, AND GRAFTING KNIVES.

Postage 3d. extra on Pruning Knives.

No. 194. No. 195. No. 196. No. 166. No. 186½. No. 188. No. 191. No. 189. No. 02. No. 187. No. 195. No. 312SB. No. 187BC. No. 312½. No. 195½. No. 326. No. 325. No. 329. No. 327BL. No. 325½. No. 204. No. 207.



BREEN'S PATENT "FINGER SPADE."

"An Invaluable Weeding Implement, once used, always used."

This useful little implement is easily carried in the vest pocket. It is worn on the forefinger, or on two or more fingers if required; it can be worn with or without a glove. Weeding is greatly facilitated by its use, and the finger protected; it will expand and contract to suit any size finger. Ladies who are fond of gardening should never be without them.

Note.—When ordering, please say whether wanted for a lady or gentleman.

Price 6d. each; per post 7d.

PRUNING KNIVES (per post 3d. extra).

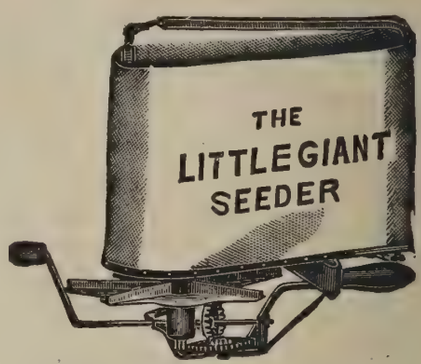
	Each.		Each.
No. 194 ..	3s.	No. 02 ..	3s. 9d.
No. 195 ..	3s. 6d.	No. 187 ..	3s. 6d.
No. 196 ..	4s. 6d.	No. 312SB	3s. 9d.
No. 166 ..	2s. 6d.	No. 312 ..	3s. 6d.
No. 186½ ..	3s. 6d.	No. 186 ..	3s. 6d.
No. 188 ..	3s. 6d.	No. 312½ ..	3s. 6d.
No. 189 ..	4s.	No. 195½ ..	3s. 9d.
No. 191 ..	3s. 6d.	No. 187BC	3s. 6d.

BUDDING AND GRAFTING KNIVES (post free).

	Each.		Each.
No. 326 ..	3s. 6d.	No. 207 ..	3s. 6d.
No. 325 ..	3s. 6d.	SB ..	3s. 6d.
No. 329 ..	3s. 6d.	6NB ..	3s. 6d.
No. 325½ ..	4s. 6d.	3NB ..	3s. 6d.
No. 204 ..	3s. 6d.	327BL ..	3s. 6d.

—ELLIOTT'S—
IMPROVED
SUMMER CLOUD
SHADING

An excellent preparation for Shading Greenhouses, Skylights, and all Glass Surfaces. A packet contains sufficient to shade a hundred feet of Glass well. In packets (with full directions for use), 1s. 6d. each; per post, 1s. 11d.



The Little Giant
Hand Broadcast Seed-sower.

The Greatest Labour-saving Invention of the Age. With Metal Bow and Agitator or Force Feed.

A splendid little machine. It saves one-fourth seed and two-thirds labour. Weighs but three pounds. Man or boy can sow perfectly even, any desired quantity per acre of clovers, lucerne, cocksfoot, ryegrass, flax, wheat, rye, barley, oats, peas, corn, or other seed, fertiliser, and ashes, etc. Price. 17s. 6d.

——LAWSON'S——
Patent Brass Garden Syringes
(SELF-OILING).

No. 4.

No. 1½.

These are most useful instruments for impelling water over plants in pots, trees, etc. When the object is merely to refresh the plants, the operator should stand at some distance from the plants, so that the water may spread and fall upon them like a shower; but if insecticides are to be applied, he should stand close to the plants, and drive it forth with greater force. With care these Syringes will last a lifetime.

No. 1, 10s.; No. 1½, 12s. 6d.; No. 2, 15s.; No. 2½, 17s. 6d.; No. 3, 20s.; No. 4, 22s. 6d.

Colonial-made Syringes—3s. 6d., 4s., 4s. 6d., 5s. each.

Knowles' Vapour Syringe.

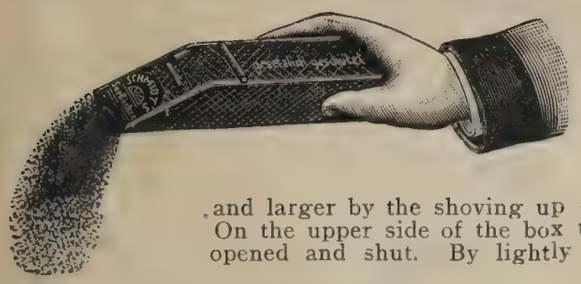
KNOWLES' VAPOUR SYRINGE.

This is the best Syringe of its class that has come under our notice; it throws a spray as fine as mist. It is highly recommended for watering fine seeds and spraying cut flowers.

Price, 10s. 6d.

"KUOLO"—CERTAIN DEATH TO SNAILS AND SLUGS. (SEE PAGE 105.)

HORTICULTURAL SUNDRIES—Continued.

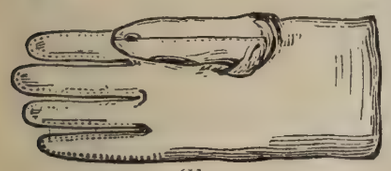


SCHMIDT'S PRACTICAL SOWING BOX.

JUST THE THING FOR AMATEURS.

It is not so easy for everybody to do sowing to the best advantage, for the seeds are very liable to come in heaps or to be too thinly scattered, which is bad in either case. By using Schmidt's Practical Sowing Box everyone can sow to perfection. This ingenious article is quite simple in construction. The opening where the seeds come out can be made smaller and larger by the shoving up or down of a movable arrangement in front in order to suit any size of seeds. On the upper side of the box there is a contrivance for putting in the seeds, which very readily can be opened and shut. By lightly shaking the box the seeds are very evenly distributed.

1s. 3d. each; per post (packed), 1s. 6d.



Glove.

Watering Can—The "Paxton.

Garden Reel.

TAP UNIONS FOR CONNECTING HOSES TO TAPS

To fit ½-in. tap, **1s. 6d. each.**

To fit ¾-in tap, **2s. 3d. each.**

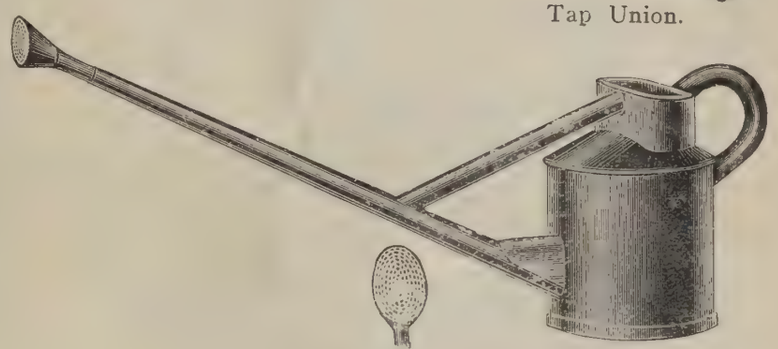
To fit ¾-in. tap, and ½-in. hose, **2s. each.**

Tap Union.

HAW'S WATERING CANS

These Cans are very substantially made, and the tops are so constructed that they cannot possibly overflow. Another special feature is, that when empty they do not overturn; a defect invariably found in the best Cans. They are supplied with one fine and one coarse rose.

Sizes, **9s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. each.**



Haw's Watering Can.

ANY ARTICLE NOT MENTIONED IN THIS LIST WILL BE PROCURED.

Aphis Brushes, for cleaning off scale, etc., 2s. 6d. each.

Daisy Grubbers, for extracting weeds, docks, daisies, etc., from lawns. With short handles, 1s. 9d. each; long handles, 2s. 9d. each.

Flower Cement, a perfect preparation for fixing cut flowers. It dries quickly, and does not leave any stain on the flower. Used largely by florists. In bottles, 1s. each.

Forks, Digging, four and five pronged.

,, **Hand-weeding,** 1s. and 1s. 6d. each.

,, **Ladies' Digging,** flat and round pronged, very light and strong, 3s. 6d. each.

,, **Manure,** three and four pronged.

Garden Lines, 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s.

,, **Reels and Pins,** 2s. 6d. each.

,, **Rakes,** six to eighteen teeth.

,, **Tools,** sets suitable for ladies or children, 7s. 6d., 10s. 6d., and 15s.

,, **Trowels,** sizes, 9d. and 1s. each.

Gishurstine, an invaluable preparation for rendering boots, leggings, etc., waterproof. Used largely by all the gardeners in Great Britain. In tins, 1s. and 1s. 6d. each; per post, 4d. and 6d. per tin extra.

Gloves, Men's Pruning or Harvesting, 2s. per pair.

,, **Men's Pruning Gauntlets,** 2s. 6d. per pair.

,, **Men's Strong Canvas Gardening,** 9d. and 1s. per pair; per post, 10d. and 1s. 1d.

Gloves, Men's Strong Canvas Gardening, with leather palms, 1s. 6d. pair; per post 1s. 8d.

,, **Ladies' Gardening,** 2s. per pair.

,, **Ladies' Gardening Gauntlets,** 2s. 6d. pair

,, **Ladies' Strong Canvas Gardening,** 9d. and 1s. per pair; per post, 10d. and 1s. 1d.

,, **Ladies' Chamois Gardening,** 1s. 3d. and 1s. 9d. per pair; per post, 2d. extra.

☞ **If per post, 3d. per pair extra, except where otherwise marked.**

Grafting Wax, French Cold—Indispensable for Grafting, Budding, etc., also for healing all wounds in trees, and for stopping the bleeding of vines. It is always ready for use, and is easily applied with a spatula or knife. In tins, 1s. and 1s. 6d. each; per post, 3d. and 6d. per tin extra.

Green Moss (Dyed), for decorating flower pots, etc. 6d. per bundle; per post, 9d.

Hanging Wire Baskets (plain and ornamental), for ferns.

Harvesting Twine, for tying Dahlias, Shrubs, etc. In balls, 9d. and 1s. 6d. each.

Hoes, sizes.

Hose Menders, "Simplex," for mending broken hoses; very simple and effective, ½-inch, 1s. 9d. box; ¾-inch, 2s. box.

Hose Nozzles, with rose of best quality; ½-inch. 3s. 6d.; ¾-inch, 5s.

Pencils (Wolff's Indelible), black, blue, and red, with protectors, 6d. each; per post. 7d.

Raffia—This material is now very largely used by Vignerons for tying Vines and also by Nurserymen. It is far superior to Russian matting. 1s. per lb. (Special quotation given for cwt. or ton.)

Saws, Pruning, 14, 16, 18, and 20 inches.

Scissors, Vine, 2s. 6d.

,, **Rose Pruners,** 3s.

,, **Ladies' Flower Gatherers,** finest quality; nickel-plated, 3s. 6d.

Scythes, patent, sizes. Scythe Sneds.

Scythe Stones (Waterloo), 6d. each.

Shears, Hedge, 8-inch, 5s.; 10-inch, 6s.; 12-inch, 9s.

,, **Sheep,** for cutting grass edgings, etc. 1s. and 2s. 6d. per pair.

Shovels. **Sieves,** all sizes.

Spades, sizes.

,, **Ladies' Special**—These spades are very light, and are made of the very best steel. 4s. 6d. each.

Sphagnum Moss, for filling wire baskets, orchid culture, etc. 10s. per sack; ¼-sack, 3s.

Sulphur Bellows, Porta's latest patent, 8s. 6d. per pair.

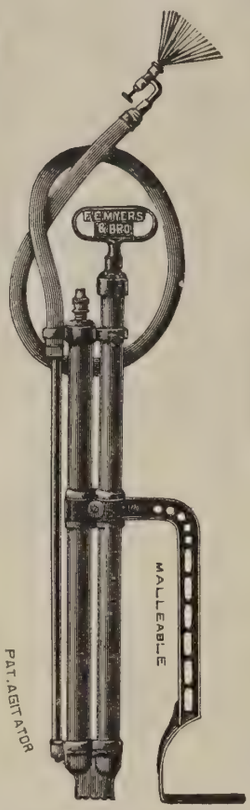
Watering Cans, the "Paxton," 6s., 7s., and 8s. each.

HORTICULTURAL SUNDRIES—Continued

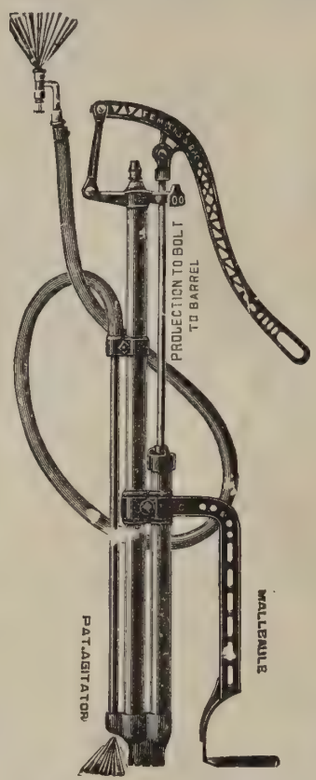
Knowles' and Myers' SPRAY PUMPS

For Fruit Growers, Horticulturists, and Florists.

Knowles' "Victoria" Spray Pump.



Myers' "Imperial" Brass Spray Pump.



Myers' "Lever Bucket" Spray Pump.

Myers' "Perfect Bucket" Spray Pump

Knowles' "Victoria" Spray Pump—This Pump—an improvement on the "Excelsior"—is now made with a galvanised wrought iron lever handle, which greatly increases its power and ease in working. It will be appreciated by those who have up to five acres of fruit trees under cultivation. It is fitted with a cover, and has a dasher agitator, which will thoroughly mix all spraying compounds. A newly-designed metal ring grip of improved construction has been added, so that the pump can be removed from the pail, and refixed in a few seconds. It is of the best construction and workmanship. Being manufactured entirely of brass and gun metal, it is not injuriously affected by corrosive solutions; nevertheless it is advisable that the bucket be rinsed out and fresh water passed through the pump after each day's spraying. It is supplied with six feet of the best quality hose, an 18-inch galvanised iron delivery pipe, stopcock, agitator, and patent "Triumph" spray nozzle. **Price** (complete as shown), in 5-gal. drum, **£4 5s.**; in 10-gal. drum, **£4 10s.** If supplied with a Patent Double "Triumph" Nozzle, **7s. 6d. extra.** (See cut.)

Knowles' "Lotus" Spray Pump—The "Lotus" is a marvel of cheapness and effectiveness, and is so well made, and its construction so perfect, that a large demand for it is certain, especially from those who suffer from the ravages of the green aphis on their roses, the black aphis on their chrysanthemums, or scale on their shrubs. It is supplied with 4 feet of india-rubber hose, a 9 inch galvanised iron director and spray nozzle, and fitted into a strong galvanised iron pail holding 4 gallons. **Price, 35s.** If supplied with 6 feet of hose and an 18-inch delivery pipe and stop-cock, **40s.**

Knowles' "Villa" Spray Pump (Patented)—A splendid pump for use in the flower garden and conservatory. With ordinary care it will last a lifetime. The "Villa" is sent out complete, fitted in a strong galvanised iron pail holding four and a half gallons, with 6 feet of india-rubber hose, galvanised iron delivery pipe, stop-cock, and improved spray diffuser. **Price** (complete), **£2 17s. 6d.**

Myers' "Imperial" Brass Spray Pump—With patent agitator and fitted with malleable foot rest, also with "Vermorel" nozzle and return overflow cap. It is constructed entirely of brass, a material that is not affected by the poisonous arsenites used in different formulas for spraying fruit trees, vines, and shrubbery. It is so arranged that the labour of pumping is all done on the downward stroke of the piston, and nothing on the up. The effect of this operation while pumping is to hold the pump down. The foot rest steadies the pump, holding it in proper position. It is provided with a large air chamber, and has ball valves; the pressure is held uniformly in the air chamber and on the hose, so that the nozzle throws a continuous spray, and is not affected by the movement of the plunger. The operator is enabled to keep a constant pressure on the nozzle of from 50 to 100 lb., with very ordinary exertion. Will throw a solid stream 50 feet, and is of unusual value for washing windows and buggies, extinguishing fires, sprinkling lawns, flowers, etc. For spraying it is arranged so as to discharge a fine jet in the bottom of the bucket, to keep the solution thoroughly mixed and agitated, a feature peculiar to this pump only, and a very necessary feature to a spray pump. (See cut.) **Price, £1 5s.**

Myers' "Lever Bucket" Spray Pump—Fitted with lever and patent agitator, and can be used in a bucket or can be attached to the top of a barrel. It has all the advantages of the ordinary barrel pump and bucket pump combined, and has one half more air chamber than any other make of bucket pump. Is made of brass with ball valves; handle and foot rest are malleable iron. The work is all done on the down stroke of the handle, and it can be operated with one-third the power required for any other old-style bucket spray pump. When used as a barrel pump, detach the foot rest and attach pump to top of barrel. (See cut.) **Price, £1 10s.**

Myers' "Perfect Bucket" Spray Pump—The air chamber has four times the capacity of the ordinary Bucket Spray Pump. By the use of this large air chamber the operator is enabled to charge the pump with liquid and carry it about the tree, and by simply working the plunger he is able to get a continuous spray for several minutes. The pump is built with a wide base, which enables it to stand alone, being a great convenience in using the pump. Has brass valve seats, brass cylinder and ball valves. All work is done on the down stroke of the piston. See cut.) **Price, £1 10s.**

Bordeaux Spray Nozzle.

BORDEAUX SPRAY and SOLID STREAM NOZZLE.

Use this Nozzle for Whitewashing.

This nozzle will throw a fine fan-shaped spray, and will readily free itself, should it become clogged, by turning the cock handle. It will throw a solid stream, or may be shut off altogether, as desired. (See cut.) **Price, 4s.**

. . LAWN MOWERS . .

CADET.—It has adjustable brass bushings for taking up the wear in the revolving cutter journals, flexible bed knife, and noiseless rollers. The adjustment is used on makes of high-grade mowers. The gears are fine cut, and it is in every respect what is needed at the present time. viz., a mower that will do good service and at a cost but little higher than the poor trash that is put out so freely at any price, and are guaranteed to be lawn mowers. Not adapted for cutting Buffalo Grass.

Drive Wheels, 8in. in diameter. Three blades each.

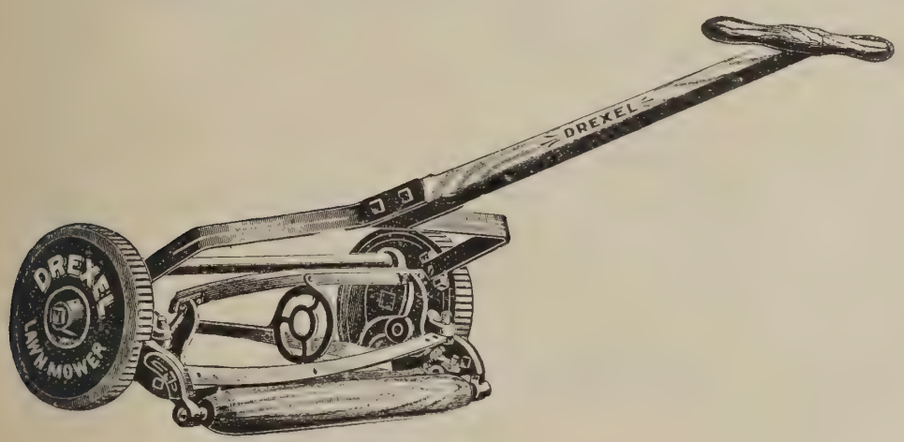
SIZES.—10in. cut, 20s. 12in. cut, 21s. 6d.

THE DREXEL.—This is the best cheap Lawn Mower on the market; it does finer work and is superior to many of the so-called first-class mowers.

Drive Wheels, 8in. in diameter. Three blades, 5½in.

Cylinder, Single Pinion, geared on both sides.

SIZES.—10in. cut, 16s.; 12in. cut, 18s. 6d.



The Drexel.

THE GEM.—A splendid machine, and built of the best materials. The principal points are—Five blades in the revolving cutter, which causes the mower to cut particularly fine; adjustable brass bushings for taking up the wear in the revolving cutter journal; flexible bed knife, causing the mower to run easier, and causing less wear on the knife than would otherwise be noticeable; noiseless roller and easy adjustment. It has the same ratchet and adjustment that are used on many of the high-grade Lawn Mowers. The gears are cut fine, and it is a machine that can be recommended.

Drive Wheels, 8in. in diameter. Five blades each.

SIZES. 10in. cut, 25s. 12in. cut, 30s. 14in. cut, 35s. 16in. cut, 40s.

HIGH-WHEEL "IMPERIAL."—One of the best mowers offered, the principal feature being that the knife-bar is securely bolted to the sides, thus insuring a perfect rigid frame. The knives are adjusted by means of a new patent hanger, and a locking screw holds them securely in place. This hanger is so constructed that all wear can be taken up in the bearings. The triple-pawl ratchet is the simplest and most durable on the market. The gears will outwear those of any other mower, as they are stationary when the mower is running backwards. This is the only Lawn Mower on the market constructed for mowing terraces. It can also be sharpened in a few minutes without removing any of the parts. This machine is guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

Drive Wheels, 10in. in Diameter. Four Blades.

SIZE.—14in. cut, 55s. each.

THE "LAKEWOOD" BALL-BEARING.—The best medium-priced ball-bearing mower on the market. The great feature of this machine is the simple but positive and reliable adjustment of the bearings. One screw does it all, while a locking screw prevents it from getting out of adjustment. This is the only Mower on the market having this device.

Drive Wheels, 9in. in diameter. Four Blades each.

SIZES.—12in. cut, 40s. each. 14in. cut, 42s. 6d. each.

GENUINE PHILADELPHIA MOWERS

In offering these Mowers we need make no comment on the quality; they are acknowledged as the

STANDARD MOWERS THE WORLD OVER.

GENUINE "PHILADELPHIA," Style A (all steel).—This Mower excels all others. it being the only **all steel** Mower made in the world. The points of superiority are—much lighter weight, consequently it is the lightest draft Mower made, and, being made entirely of steel, it is by far the most desirable.

With Four Blades, 10in. Wheel, 6½in. Cylinder, Train of Three Gears. Double Ratchet.

SIZE.—15in. cut, 75s. 17in. cut, 80s.

GENUINE "PHILADELPHIA," Style K.—For all-round general purposes this is one of the best style Mowers on the market. With its high wheels it runs light, and with five knives it cuts smooth and even, with the principles of construction so evenly balanced that it has the greatest amount of durability. Of our standard goods this is the most popular, the sales having been greater than any of our lines for the time it has been on the market. It always gives satisfaction.

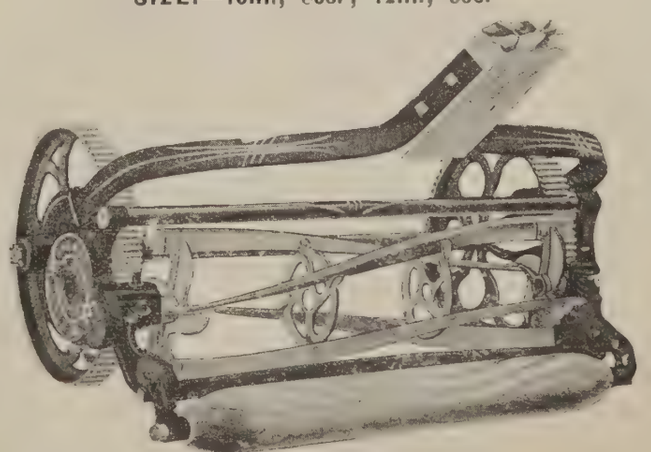
Five Blades, 10in. Wheel, 6½in. Cylinder, Single Pinion. Geared on both sides.

SIZE.—14in. cut, 50s.

GENUINE "PHILADELPHIA," Style D.—One of the most popular of machines manufactured by the Philadelphia Lawn Mower Co. Excellent for private gardens.

Three Blades. 7in. Wheel.

SIZE.—10in., 30s.; 12in., 35s.



"Philadelphia." Style A.

SOLE AGENTS FOR MURCHISON'S WEED, SCRUB, AND TREE EXTERMINATOR. (SEE PAGE 114.)

Planet Jr. Farm & Garden Tools

NO. 4.—COMBINED HILL AND DRILL SEEDER, WHEEL HOE, CULTIVATOR AND PLOUGH.

Steel Driving Wheel. Holds 2½ quarts.

Weight, packed, 47 lbs.

No. 4.—Combined Hill and Drill Seeder.

This tool combines in a single implement a hill-dropping seeder, dropping seed 4, 6, 8, 12, or 24 inches apart, a continuous row seeder, a single wheel hoe, a furrower, a wheel cultivator, and garden plough. A most complete tool for all kinds of garden work, accomplishing as much work in one hour as would require half a day the old way.

Price, as shown, £3 10s.

Price, as a Hill and Drill Seeder only, £2 10s.

NO. 16.—SINGLE WHEEL HOE, CULTIVATOR, RAKE AND PLOUGH.

Packed Weight, 26 lbs. Frame, Malleable Iron.

No. 16.—Single Wheel Cultivator.

This tool is lighter than our double wheel, has quick-change pattern frame, adjustable handles. Wheel can be changed in height and to the far side of the frame to hoe both sides of row. Plough very useful, not only for making gardens, but for ploughing up poultry yards.

Price, as shown, £1 12s. 6d.

No. 17, same as No. 16, but without Rakes and Leaf Guard. Price, £1 7s. 6d.

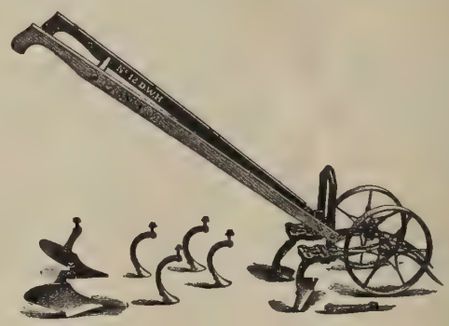
No. 17½, same as No. 16, but without Rakes and Plough. Price, £1 5s.

No. 18, same as No. 16, but with 6-inch Hoes only. Price, £1.

NO. 12.—DOUBLE WHEEL HOE, CULTIVATOR AND PLOUGH.

Can be used as Single Wheel Hoe.

Frames of Malleable Iron, with adjustable Steel Arch.



No. 12.—Double Wheel Hoe and Plough.

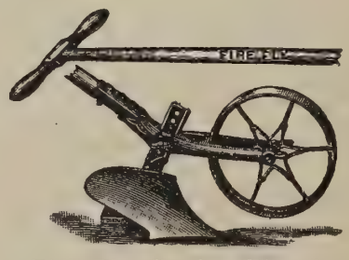
This tool has a quick-change pattern frame. Tools changed to any position without removing nuts. Frame can be set at three different heights. Arch will straddle crops 20 inches high. Handles adjustable. Wheels can be set for 9 or 11 inches apart for wide rows, 7 inches for narrow rows, or 4 inches for use as a single wheel hoe. Angle of hoes changed by raising or lowering wheels.

Price, as shown, £2 2s. 6d.

No. 13, same as No. 12, but with one pair 6-inch Hoes only. Price, £1 5s.

FIRE FLY GARDEN PLOUGH.

Packed Weight, 13 lbs.



Fire Fly Garden Plough.

This tool is very useful to owners of small gardens. It will throw a furrow 4 to 6 inches wide and 1 to 3 inches deep, and deeper by going twice. Furrows for manure or seeds can be opened and covered. Chicken raisers find it of great advantage in ploughing up their scratching yards.

Price, 12s. 6d.

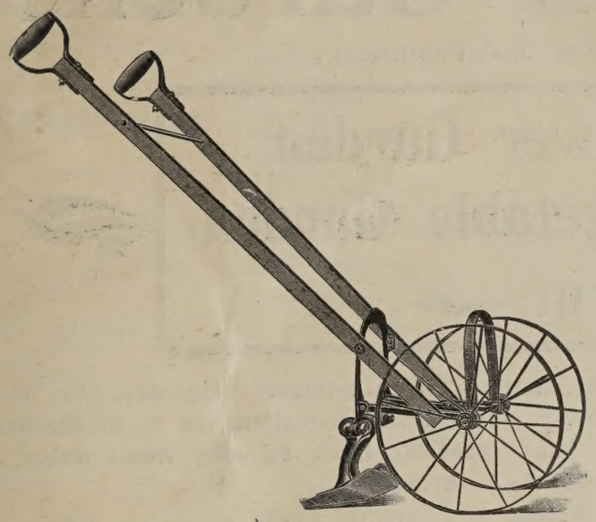
A Descriptive Planet Jr. Catalogue Free on Application.

ALL PLANET JR. TOOLS WARRANTED.

"KUOLO"—CERTAIN DEATH TO SNAILS AND SLUGS. (SEE PAGE 105.)

FARM AND GARDEN TOOLS—Continued.

DOUBLE-WHEEL "EXCELSIOR" HAND HOE AND CULTIVATOR.



Double-Wheel "Excelsior" Hand Cultivator.

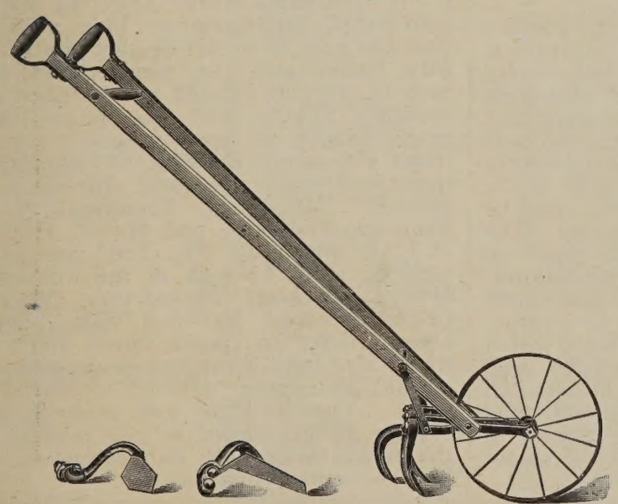
This tool has steel wire wheels, 16 inches in diameter, with tires 1 inch wide, set 14 inches apart. Arch and stirrups are malleable iron; handles, white ash with D handle grips; has adjustable joint for changing angle of hoes, and high arch for working straddle rows. Tools consist of one pair of hoes, and two gangs of three cultivator teeth each. One gang of teeth can be attached to each stirrup, making tool wide enough for two rows of Onions, or similar plants.

A rotary disc attachment fitting this and similar tools is extra.

Price, £1 7s. 6d.

With Disc Attachment, £1 15s.

SINGLE-WHEEL "EXCELSIOR" HAND HOE AND CULTIVATOR.



Single-Wheel "Excelsior" Hand Cultivator.

This tool is made to work between the rows, and is equipped with one pair of hoes and one set of three cultivator teeth which attach to frame:—Hoes, with patent joints, which should be set with bent end blade out. This can be done by passing one eye bolt through the slot in the frame from the front, and the other from the back.

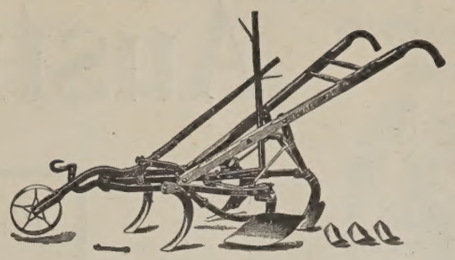
A good garden and field tool.

Price, £1.

With Disc Attachment, £1 7s. 6d.

PLANET JR. HORSE HOE AND CULTIVATOR.

Weight, 82 lbs.



Weight, 82 lbs.

Planet Jr. Horse Hoe and Cultivator.

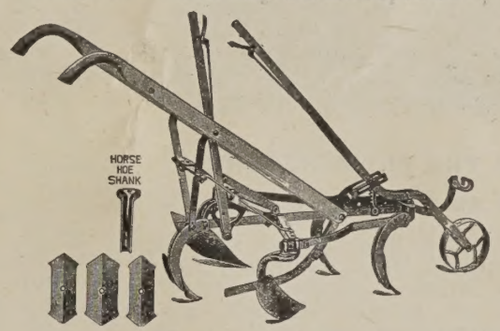
This tool, although imitated, has never been equalled for strength in design or workmanship. The patent frame of this tool is made of stiff steel, is extra long and high; standards are hollow steel, and interchangeable; handles are adjustable to right or left, or up and down. Horse Hoes quickly adjusted to any angle. Planet Jr. teeth outwear two of all other makers.

Price, as shown, £2 12s. 6d.

Without Runner or Depth Regulator, £2 9s.

Hilling Attachment, extra.

INCOMPARABLE CULTIVATOR.



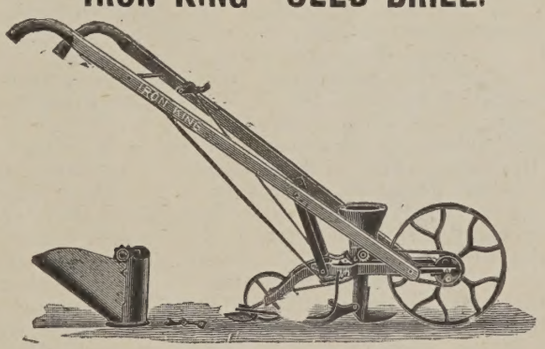
Incomparable Cultivator.

This tool has stiff steel frame, fitted with pressed steel standards. Horse Hoes, adjustable to any position desired. Handles can be set to right or left for work among trees.

Price, as shown, £2 10s.

With Potato Hiller Attachment, £3 3s.

"IRON KING" SEED DRILL.



"Iron King" Seed Drill.

This drill is light, durable, easily adjusted, dropping and covering seed perfectly. All metal except handles. Hopper has adjustable seed plate, with nine different size holes, varying from 1-16th to 5-8ths of an inch. Opening Plow is V shape, which prevents seed from scattering. Wheel has wide tire. Marker can be operated without stooping. Handles adjustable in height. Two seed agitators are sent with each drill. For sowing beets and larger seed use star agitator, marked X, in place of No. 11.

Directions.—Holes in seed plate are numbered from 1 to 9; No. 1, for Cabbage and like seed; No. 2, Carrot Seed; No. 3, Onion Seed, 3 lbs to acre.; No. 4, Onion Seed, 4 lbs. to acre; No. 5, Radish Seed; Nos. 6 to 9, Beets, Peas Beans, Corn, etc.

Price, £1 14s.

With Interchangeable Hopper for Fertiliser, £2 2s. 6d.

SOLE AGENTS FOR MURCHISON'S WEED, SCRUB, AND TREE EXTERMINATOR. (SEE PAGE 114.)

—THE—

Australian Gardener

16th Edition (Just Published)

For **The Flower Garden**
The Vegetable Garden
and **The Farm**

Special Articles on the Cultivation of Tuberous-Rooted Begonias, by W. L. Hartland; Dahlias, by Thos. Pennefather; Carnations, by F. S. Bryant; Chrysanthemums, by Thos. Pockett; Fruit, by John West; Roses, by H. J. Brunning.

Gives Full Directions for **Drying** and **Canning Fruits**, etc.
The Oldest, Best, and Most Complete Work published on Gardening in Australia.
Enlarged and Entirely Revised in all Sections, making it a thoroughly up-to-date Book.

PRICE—2s. each; per post, 2s. 6d.

READ THE PRESS REPORTS.

"The Australasian," 10.5.'06.

Half a century has elapsed since a pamphlet entitled "The Australian Gardener" was written, chiefly by Mr. F. Smith, then of the firm of Smith and Adamson, nurserymen and seedsmen. In those early days the little book was exceedingly popular, and was almost the only reliable authority on gardening matters. Since then the book has grown and grown, until now in the sixteenth edition, it forms quite a thick book, of nearly 400 pages, and it embraces numerous subjects of a popular nature, written by experts.

Chapters on pruning, manuring, and the general cultivation of the rose, written by Mr. Herbert Brunning, occupy 27 pages. The chrysanthemum takes up nearly as much space. Mr. T. Pockett deals with the growing of the Japanese kinds for exhibition purposes, while Mr H. J. Brunning treats of chrysanthemum cultivation generally. Nearly a score of pages, written by F.S.B., the honorary secretary of the Carnation Society, deals with the "divine" flower. Not only do we find ample instructions for the cultivation of the carnation, but the best methods of preparing the flowers for exhibition, and the way to cross-fertilise the flowers for seed purposes is given in clear language.

The champion tuberous-rooted begonia grower—Mr. W. L. Hartland, of Creswick—gives some hints on the cultivation of those beautiful plants. Mr. Thos. Pennefather, a veteran amateur in dahlia growing, furnishes a short history of the dahlia, with observations on its culture. The cultivation of the gloxinia is given by Mr. H. H. Chesshire. No person that we know of is better able to write about nympheas and other aquatic plants than is Mr. T. Pockett, of the Malvern Public Gardens, and here is a short article written by that gentleman. A very interesting dozen or so pages are those devoted to bulb culture, written by Mr. A. Montague, the well-known bulb specialist.

A calendar of operations in the kitchen garden, with brief methods of cultivating the various vegetables, will be useful to many. The fruit garden embraces the selection of sites; the planting and future management of the trees, the best kinds, etc., etc., are comprehensively dealt with. Insect and fungus pests, with the various remedies used, will be valuable information to growers. The farm has not been neglected, some 30 pages being given to it. Hedge-making, draining, trenching, grafting, and many other subjects are dealt with in a practical manner in this valuable book, which has been compiled with care and well turned out by the printer. Messrs. F. H. Brunning Proprietary Limited may be congratulated on their enterprise in furnishing the people with such a useful publication.

The "Weekly Times," 19.5.'06.

The sixteenth edition of "The Australian Gardener," published by F. H. Brunning Pty. Ltd., 64 Elizabeth-street, Melbourne, is to hand. It is described as an epitome of Horticulture and Agriculture, and the information contained in the 394 pages fully bears out the statement.

The "Leader," 12.5.'06.

A copy of the sixteenth edition of "The Australian Gardener" is to hand from F. H. Brunning Pty. Ltd., 64 Elizabeth-street, Melbourne. This publication has now been before the public for fifty years, and the new edition has been thoroughly revised and brought up-to-date. There are 394 pages, and every branch of gardening is treated from the point of view of gardeners trained to appreciate local climatic conditions. Mr. H. J. Brunning, of G. Brunning and Sons, and Mr. H. F. Gill, of F. H. Brunning Pty. Ltd., are to be credited with the bulk of the work and Messrs. Pockett, Pennefather, Bryant, Chesshire, and Hartland have contributed articles on special flower subjects, while Mr. John West has dealt with the special department devoted to fruit culture. The book is well printed, and can be recommended to our readers as the most serviceable publication of the kind issued in Australia.

MURCHISON'S WORLD-RENOWNED Scrub Exterminator.

Patented throughout the World.

The Only Reliable Weed and Scrub Exterminator on the Market.

This is the only known Specific for effectually eradicating Scrub, Ferns, Thistles, Blackberry, Sorrel, Prickly Pear, Furze, Couch Grass, Briars, Gum Trees, Weeds, and Noxious Vegetable Growth of All Kinds.

Specially adapted for Killing Weeds on Garden Paths and Tennis Courts.

For full particulars see special Pamphlet, post free on application.

SOLD IN BOXES—10 lbs., 4s. 6d.; 20 lbs., 8s. 6d.; 50 lbs., 20s.; 100 lbs., 40s.

F. H. BRUNNING Pty. Ltd., Seed Merchants, Victoria Seed Warehouse, 64 Elizabeth Street, Melbourne.

Copyright)

CONTENTS OF SEED MANUAL FOR 1907

(Registered

PAGE

VEGETABLE NOVELTIES, FLORAL NOVELTIES — See Special Pages

IMPORTANT! TERMS OF BUSINESS p. 2 cover

CALENDAR 1, 2, 3

PARCELS POST & PASSENGER TRAIN RATES .. 3

COLLECTIONS OF VEGETABLE SEEDS .. 33

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT 32

VEGETABLE SEEDS

Asparagus 4
——— Plants 31
Artichoke 5
——— Tubers 31
Beet 5
Beans 5, 6, 7
——— for boiling .. 31
Borecole or Kale .. 7
——— Plants 7
Brocoli 7
Brussels Sprouts .. 7
——— Plants 7
Cabbage 8, 9, 10
——— Plants 9
Caper of Commerce .. 10
Cape Gooseberry .. 10
Capsicum or Pepper 10, 11
Cardoon 10
Carrot 11
Cauliflower 12
Celery 13
——— Plants 13
Chives 21
———Bulbs 31
Corn—Sweet or Table 14
Cucumber 14, 15
Corn Salad or Lamb's Lettuce 12
Cress 13, 14
Dandelion 15
Egg Plant 15, 16
Endive 16
Garlic 31
Herbs—Sweet, Pot, and Medicinal 16
Herb Plants 31
Horse Radish Roots .. 31
Kohl Rabi 16
Leek 16, 17
Lentils 31
Lettuce 17, 18
——— Plants 18
Melons 18, 19, 20
Mushroom Spawn .. 20
Mustard 20
Odd and Curious Vegetables 31
Okra or Gombo 21
Onion 20, 21
——— Bulbs 31
Parsley 21, 22
Parsnip 22
Peas 22, 23, 24
——— for boiling .. 31
Potatoes 24, 25
Pumpkin 25, 26
Radish 26, 27
Rhubarb 27
——— Roots 31
Salsify or Oyster Plant 27
Scorzonera 27
Sea Kale 27
——— Roots 31
Shallots 31
Spinach 27, 28
Squash 28
Tomato 28, 29
Turnip 29, 30
Vegetable Marrow 30, 31
Fruit Seeds 31

FLOWER SEEDS

Abronia 38
Abutilon 38
Acacia 38
Acroclinium 50
Adonis 38
Agapanthus 38
Agathaea 38
Ageratum 38
Agrostemma 38
Alonsoa 39
Alyssum 39
Amaranthus 39
Ammobium 50
Ampelopsis 45
Anchusa 39
Anemone 39
Antirrhinum 39
Aquilegia 39
Arctotis 39
Arabis 39
Aristolochia 46
Arnebia 40
Asparagus 40
Asperula 40
Aster 40, 41
Auricula 41

Flower Seeds—*Contd.* PAGE

Balsam 41
Balloon Vine 45
Bartonia 41
Begonia 37
Beet 41
Bignonia 46
Boltonia 41
Boronia 41
Brachycome 41
Browallia 41
Bryonopsis 46
Cacalia 41
Calandrini 42
Calceolaria 37
Calendula 42
Californian Poppy .. 50
Callichroa 42
Calliopsis or Coreopsis 42
Callirhoe 42
Campanula 42
Canary Bird Flower .. 46
Candytuft 42, 43
Canna 43
Canterbury Bells .. 43
Cape Forget-me-not .. 39
Carnation 43
Castilleja 43
Catchfly 44
Celosia (Cockscomb) .. 44
Centaurea 44
Centranthus 44
Centrosema 47
Cerastium 44
Cerinthe 44
Chinese Primrose 36
Chrysanthemum .. 44, 45
Cineraria 36, 45
Clarkia 45
Clematis 47
Cleome 45
Clianthus 45
Climbers 45, 46, 47
Clintonia 47
Cobaea 47
Collinsia 47
Coleus 47
Collomia 47
Columbine 39
Collections Flower Seeds 69, 74
Commelina 47
Convallaria 47
Convolvulus 46, 47, 48
Cosmidium 48
Cosmos 48
Cowslip 48
Crotolaria Retusa .. 48
Cyanus 48
Cyclamen 37
Cyperus 48
Dahlia 48
Datura 48, 49
Daisy 48
Delphinium 49
Devil-in-the-Bush 57
Desert Pea 45
Dianthus 49
Digitalis 49
Dolichos 46, 47
Eccremocarpus 47
Eschscholtzia 50
Evening-scented Stock . 55
Everlasting Peas .. 47
Euphorbia 50
Everlastings 50
Fenzlia 50
Fern Seeds 69
Feverfew 64
Flower Seeds and their Cultivation 34, 35
Forget-me-not .. 56, 57
Foxglove 49
Freesia 50
Fuchsia 50
Gaillardia 50, 51
Geranium 60
Geum 51
Gladiolus 51
Globe Amaranth 50
Glory Pea 45
Gloxinia 37
Godetia 51
Gourds 70
Grasses (ornamental) .. 70
Gypsophylla 51
Heartsease .. 58, 59, 60
Helenium 51
Helianthus 51, 52
Helichrysum 50
Heliotrope 52
Heuchera 52
Hibiscus 52
Hollyhock 52
Honesty 52
Humea 52
Humulus Japonicus .. 45
Hunnemannia 53
Iberis 53
Ice Plant 56
Impatiens 53
Indian Pink 49
Ipomoea 53

Flower Seeds—*Contd.* PAGE

Inula 53
Ipomoea 46, 47
Ipomopsis 53
Iris 53
Ixia 53
Jacobaea 53
Kaulfussia 53
Kenilworth Ivy 54
Kochia 53
Lantana 53
Larkspur 54
Lavatera 54
Leptosiphon 54
Leptosyne 54
Linaria 54
Linum 54
Lobelia 54
Lophospermum 47
Love-in-a-mist 57
Lupins 55
Lupinus 55
Lychnis 55
Malope 55
Malva 55
Mandevillea 47
Marguerite 45
Marigold 55
Martynia 55
Marvel of Peru 55
Mathiola 55
Maurandia 47
Medeola 47
Mesembryanthemum .. 56
Michauxia 56
Mignonette 56
Mimosa 56
Mimulus 56
Mina Lobata 46
Musk 56
Myosotis 56, 57
Nasturtium 46, 57
Nemophila 57
Nemesia 57
Nicotiana 57
Nierembergia 57
Nigella 57
Nolana 57
Nycterinia 57
Nymphaea 57
Oenothera 57
Oxlip 58
Oxyura 58
Pansy 58, 59, 60
Passiflora 47
Pelargonium 60
Pentstemon 60
Perilla 60
Petunia 60, 61
Phacelia 61
Phaseolus 47
Pheasant's Eye 38
Phlox 61, 62
Physalis 62
Physianthus albens .. 47
Picotee 62
Pink 62
Platystemon 62
Poinciana 62
Polyanthus 62
Poppy 62, 63
Portulaca 63
Potentilla 63
Primrose 63
Primula 35
Pyrethrum 64
Ranunculus 64
Rhodanthe 50
Ricinus 64
Romneya 64
Rosa Multiflora Polyantha 64
Rudbeckia 64
Salpiglossis 65
Salvia 65
Sanvitalia 65
Saponaria 65
Scabiosa 65
Schizanthus 65, 66
Schizopetalon 66
Sensitive Plant 56
Silene 66
Snapdragon 39
Solanum 47
Sphenogyne 66
Statice 50
Stevia Serrata 66
Stock 66, 67
Stokesia 67
Sutherlandia 67
Sweet Sultan 67
Sunflower 51, 52
Swan River Daisy .. 41
Sweet William 67
Sweet Peas .. 71, 72, 73, 74
Tacsonia 47
Tecoma 67
Thunbergia 46
Torenia 67
Tropaeolum 46
Trumpet Flower .. 48, 49
Tulip 67

Flower Seeds—*Contd.* PAGE

Verbena 67, 68
Vinca 68
Viola 68
Violet 68
Virginian Stock 68
Viscaria 68
Wallflower 68
Whitlavia 68
Wild Garden Flower Seed Mixture 69
Xeranthemum 50
Zinnia 68

BULBS, TUBERS, &c.

Agapanthus 75
Amaryllis 75
Anemones 75
Babianas 75
Collections of Bulbs .. 82
Convallaria 76
Crocus 76
Daffodils .. 78, 79, 80
Daffodils (Collections) 78
Freesias 76
Gladioli 76
Hyacinths 76, 77
Iris 77
Ixias 77
Jonquils 77
Lachenalias 78
Lilium 78
Miscellaneous Bulbs 83, 84
Narcissi 78, 79, 80
Ranunculi 80, 81
Snowflakes 81
Sparaxis 81
Tigridias 81
Tritelias 82
Tritonias 82
Tuberose 81
Tulips 82
Watsonia 82

AGRICULTURAL SEEDS

Barley 98
Beans (Horse) 98
Beet (Sugar) 97
Broom Corn 89
Buckwheat 98
Cabbage 98
Castor Oil 98
Carrot 97
Chicory 97
Clovers 95
Cow Peas 88
Dhoura, or Egyptian Corn 88
arly Amber Sugar Cane 88
Fenugreek 88
Grasses .. .. 90 to 93
Grass Seed Mixtures 92
Hemp 98
Jerusalem Corn 88
Johnson Grass 89
Kaffir Corn 88
Kale 98
Kidney Vetch 86
Lawn Grasses 94
Linseed 98
Lucerne 87
Lupins 87
Maize 98
Mangels 96
Medicago Arborea (Tree Lucerne) 88
Millets 89
Millo Maize 88
Melilotus 87
Mustard 98
Oats 98
Parsley (Sheep's) 98
Peas 97
Planter's Friend 89
Poppy (Opium) 98
Pumpkin 97
Pyrethrum 98
Rape 86
Rye 98
Sacaline 87
Sainfoin 87
Salt-bush 85
Scotch Broom 87
Sheep's Burnet 85
Spurry 86
Sunflower 98
Sorghums 89
Soy Beans 88
Sulla 85
Swedes 96
Tagasaste 85
Tares 85
Teosinte 88
Tobacco 98
Turnips 96
Undendibule Sugar Cane 89
Velvet Bean 85
Vicia Villosa 86
Wheat 98

MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS

PAGE

Coniferous and Pine Seeds 99
Australian Flower and Shrub Seeds .. 99, 100
Acacia Seeds (Wattles) 100
Hedge Seeds 100
Eucalypti Seeds (Gum) 101
Tree and Shrub Seeds 100

HORTICULTURAL SUNDRIES

Aphis Brushes 109
Bird Lime 107
Bird Seeds and Sundries 102
Bordeaux Spray Nozzle 110
Breen's Patent Finger Spades 108
Buttonhole Tubes .. 105
Climax Weed Eradicator 106
Daisy Grubbers 109
"Excelsior" Hand Cultivators 113
Faultless Sprayers .. 106
Flower Cement 109
Flower Pots 107
Forks 109
Garden Lines and Reels 109
Garden Sticks 107
Gishurstine 109
Gloves 109
Grafting Wax 109
Green Cotton Shading 106
Green Scrim Shading 106
Hoes 105, 109
Hose Clips 106
——— Garden 106
——— Menders 109
——— Nozzles .. 106, 109
——— Unions 107
Indelible Ink 107
Insect and Blight Destroyers 104, 105
Knives—Pruning and Budding 108
Labels 107
Lang's Weeder 106
Lawn Mowers 111
——— Sprinklers 105, 106, 107
Manures and Fertilisers 104
Moss, Green 109
——— Sphagnum .. 109
Murchison's Scrub Exterminator 114
Pencils, Indelible .. 109
Planet Jr. Farm and Garden Tools .. 112, 113
Pneumatic Sprayer .. 105
Potteryware 107
Poultry, Dog, and Cattle Sundries 103
Propagating Glasses .. 107
Raffia 109
Rose Tubes 107
Saws, Pruning 109
Scissors 109
Scythes 109
——— Stones 109
Secateurs 107
Seed Drill, "Iron King" 113
Seed Sowers 105, 108, 109
Shears 109
Spades 109
Spray Pumps 110
Sulphur Bellows .. 109
Summer Cloud 108
Syringes, Garden .. 108
Tanned Garden Netting 107
Tap Unions 109
Tebb's Fumigators .. 107
The "Aerator" 107
The Australian Gardener 114
The "Automatic" Tree Pruner 107
The Incomparable Cultivator 113
The "Wikeham" Weed Eradicator 106
Trowels 109
Watering Cans 109
Wire Baskets 109

Edgerton and Moore, Printers, Melbourne.

Manual of Seeds, Bulbs, Horticultural Sundries, Etc.

1907.

F. H. Brunning Pty. Ltd.

64 Elizabeth Street,

Melbourne,

Victoria.